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Proceedings

THE

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FOR THE

THIRD SESSION OF THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

1894-95.

IN SEVENTEEN VOLUMES.

WASHINGTON:
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BIBLIOTHECA
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INDEX TO HOUSE MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS.

CONTENTS OF THE VOLUMES.

Vol. 1..Nos. 1 to 87, except Nos. 25, 27, 35, 44, 58, 66, 70, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, and 86.
Vol. 2..No. 25, Interstate Commerce Commission.
Vol. 3..No. 27, pts. 1 and 2, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.
Vol. 4..No. 35, vol. 46, Consular Reports.
Vol. 5..No. 44, Opinions of the Attorneys-General, vol. 20.
Vol. 6..No. 58, Naval War Records, vol. 1.
Vol. 7..No. 66, pts. 1–4, vol. 47, Consular Reports.
Vol. 8..No. 70, Report of the Commissioner of Patents.
Vol. 9..No. 78, Bulletins of the Geological Survey, Nos. 118–122.
Vol. 10..No. 79, Report of the Civil Service Commission.
Vol. 11..Nos. 80 to 85, Eulogies.
Vol. 12..No. 86, Bulletin Fish Commission, 1894.
Vol. 13..No. 88, Report of the Weather Bureau, 1894.
Vol. 14..No. 89, Report of the Fish Commission, 1893.
Vol. 15..No. 90, pt. 1, Report of the Smithsonian Institution, 1894, part 1.
Vol. 16..No. 90, pt. 2, Report of the Smithsonian Institution, 1894, part 2.
Vol. 17..No. 91, Report of the American Historical Association, 1894.

INDEX TO HOUSE MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS.

Subject.	No.	Vol.
A.		
Adams, S	29	1
Allen, D. C	21	1
Almarode, John W	74	1
American Historical Association, report of 1894	91	17
Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company, report of	50	1
Attorney-General, Opinions of (vol. 20)	44	5
Avery, John	47	1
B.		
Blackistone, Richard P	72	1
Broadway, J	29	1
Brown, M. V	16	1
Burke, A. L	29	1
C.		
Cahill, M	29	1
Caldwell, Robert	32	1
Campbell, George M	64	1
Carter, J. A	53	1
Cato, John W	64	1
Chinese-Japanese war, President to transmit to House correspondence concerning	38	1
Civil Service Commission, report of	79	10
Clerk of House:		
Annual report of property in possession of	5	1
	6	1
Annual transmitting of list of reports to be made to Congress	20	1
Commissioner of Patents, report of	70	8
Congress, list of reports to be made to	20	1
Conine, W. P	42	1
Consular reports:		
Vol. 46	35	4
Vol. 47	66	7
Contested elections, digest of, for Fifty-second Congress	77	1
Court of Claims:		
List of reports made by—		
Adams, S	29	1
Allen, D. C	21	1
Broadway, J	29	1
Brown, M. V	16	1
Burke, A. L	29	1
Cahill, M	29	1
Caldwell, Robert	32	1
Campbell, George M	64	1
Carter, J. A	53	1
Cases dismissed for want of further jurisdiction, list of	15	1
	30	
Cato, John W	64	1
Conine, W. P	42	1
Craven, B. E	32	1
Crawford, S	29	1

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Court of Claims—Continued.		
List of reports made by—Continued.		
Daniel, Benj	29	1
Dauneman, John	29	1
Dollis, Henry C	76	1
Dyer, J. W	29	1
Flesher, J	29	1
Foster, William	28	1
Grandergo, Joseph	23	1
Hale, S. S	28	1
Heyser, J. H	29	1
Hightower, John	68	1
Hollingsworth, W. T	31	1
Howell, H	29	1
Huff, W. H	12	1
Ivers, William	29	1
Jeter, J. J	28	1
Jones, J. T. L	29	1
Lavender, Jacob	10	1
Lowenburg, L. M	52	1
Lowry, Susan	32	1
McCarty, Ellen	28	1
McCool, A. P	29	1
McCuiston, Samuel S	76	1
Main, J. H. T	29	1
Markham, George	57	1
Marlar, George W	67	1
Miami Indians	69	1
Moore, J. W. J	41	1
Morrison, John	29	1
Morrison, J. R. D., and others	61	1
Nance, J. J	52	1
O'Marra, J. J	29	1
Peebles, Jacob	43	1
Randolph, T	29	1
Russler, A. T	29	1
Sauve, Pierre	24	1
Schringelman, E	29	1
Smith, Samuel	32	1
Snyder, E. A	29	1
Stearns, F	28	1
Sulm, George	42	1
Swanson, F. M	14	1
Thornton, N. K	57	1
Tyler, Jackson	11	1
Watson, J	29	1
Weatherley, J. M	28	1
White, C. C	13	1
White, S. N	22	1
Wilburn, J. K	39	1
Wood, J. E	29	1
Courts of United States, digest of laws and decisions relating to appointments, etc., in	87	1
Craven, B. E	32	1
Crawford, S	29	1
D.		
Daniel, Benj	29	1
Dauneman, John	29	1
Dollis, Henry E	76	1
Doorkeeper of House:		
Report of, on sale of waste paper	7	1
Property in charge of	8	1
List of books, etc., in folding room	9	1
Dyer, J. W	29	1

Subject.	No.	Vol.
E.		
Ellison, Lewis	37	1
Eulogies:		
George W. Houk	82	11
Marcus C. Lisle	83	11
Charles O'Neill	84	11
Philip S. Post	80	11
George B. Shaw	81	11
Myron B. Wright	85	11
F.		
Fish Commission:		
Bulletin 1894	86	12
Report of expenditures by	19	1
Report of 1893	89	14
Flesher, J	29	1
Flower, John and Thomas B	62	1
Folding room, list of books, etc., in	9	1
Foster, William	28	1
Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, Commissioner of, report of	33	1
G.		
Geological Survey, bulletins 118–122	78	9
Grandergo, Joseph	23	1
H.		
Hale, S. S	28	1
Halsey, D	48	1
Hawaiian affairs, correspondence regarding	60	1
Heyser, J. H	29	1
Hightower, John	68	1
Hobbs, Thomas M	46	1
Holland, Mattie S	65	1
Hollingsworth, W. T	31	1
Houk, George W., eulogies on	82	11
House of Representatives:		
List of Members of, and places of residence	1	1
Standing committees of	2	1
List of Members of, and committees on which they serve	3	1
Annual report of Clerk of	5	1
Report on property in possession of Clerk of	6	1
Report on property in possession of Doorkeeper of	8	1
Report of list of books, etc., in folding room	9	1
Report of receipts and disbursements by Sergeant-at-Arms of	17	1
Report of property in charge of Sergeant-at-Arms of	18	1
Contested elections, Fifty-second Congress, digest	77	1
Howell, H	29	1
Huff, W. H	12	1
I.		
Interstate Commerce Commission, annual report of	25	2
Ivers, William	29	1
J.		
Jeter, J. J	28	1
Jones, J. T. L	29	1
K.		
Kickapoo Indian Reservation, delay in opening	45	1

Subject.	No.	Vol.
L.		
Labor, Department of, expense of	26	1
Land-grant railroads, selections filed by, relative to	71	1
Lavender, Jacob	10	1
Library of Congress building, report on	4	1
Lisle, Marcus C., eulogies on	83	11
Lowenburg, L. M	52	1
Lowry, Susan	32	1
M.		
McCarty, Ellen	28	1
McCool, A. P	29	1
McCuiston, Samuel S	76	1
Main, J. H. T	29	1
Markham, George	57	1
Marlar, George W	67	1
Match manufacturers, remittances made by	73	1
Metropolitan Railroad Company, report of	54	1
Miami Indians, findings of the Court of Claims	69	1
Military Academy, report of Board of Visitors	34	1
Miller, Kinney C	49	1
Moore, J. W. J	41	1
Morrison, John	29	1
Morrison, J. R. D., and others	61	1
N.		
Nance, J. J	52	1
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers	27	3
Naval war records (vol. 1)	58	5
O.		
O'Marra, J. J	29	1
O'Neill, Charles, eulogies on	84	11
Opinions of Attorney-General (vol. 20)	44	5
P.		
Page, Charles H	55	1
Patents, annual report of Commissioner of	70	8
Peebles, Jacob	43	1
Post, Philip S., eulogies on	80	11
Poullain, Mildred P	63	1
Public lands, selections and patenting, to suspend	59	1
R.		
Randolph, J	29	1
Russler, A. T	29	1
S.		
Sauve, Pierre	24	1
Schringelman, E	29	1
Sergeant-at-Arms:		
Receipts and disbursements of	17	1
Property statement of	18	1
Shaw, George B., eulogies on	81	11
Smith, Samuel	32	1
Smithsonian Institution, 1894:		
Part 1	90	15
Part 2	90	16
Expenditures of	40	1
Snyder, E. A	29	1
Soldiers' Home. (*See* National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.)		

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Steam vessels, certain, claims of	56	1
Stearns, F	28	1
Sulm, George	42	1
Swanson, F. M	14	1
T.		
Templeton, Martha E	36	1
Thornton, N. K	57	1
Treasury notes, payment of, information concerning	75	1
Tyler, Jackson	11	1
W.		
War of Rebellion, Naval Records of (vol. 1)	58	6
Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, report of	51	1
Waste paper, sales of	7	1
Watson, J	29	1
Weather Bureau, report of 1894	88	13
Weatherley, J. M	28	1
White, C. C	13	1
White, S. N	22	1
Wilburn, J. K	39	1
Wood, J. E	29	1
Wood, Emma T	36	1
Wright, Myron B., eulogies on	85	11

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS DOC. No. 1.

LIST OF MEMBERS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND THEIR PLACES OF RESIDENCE,

DURING THE

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

Commencing December 3, 1894.

[Corrected to February 23, 1895.]

REPRESENTATIVES.

[Democrats in Roman (215), Republicans in *Italics* (123), Third Party in SMALL CAPS (12), six vacancies—one in New York; one in Kentucky; two in Illinois; one in Michigan; one in Washington; whole number, 356. Those marked * served in the Fifty-second Congress. Those marked † served in a previous House.]

ALABAMA.

1. Richard H. Clarke*.....Mobile.
2. Jesse F. Stallings.....Greenville.
3. Geo. P. Harrison.....Opelika.
4. Gaston A. Robbins.....Selma.
5. James E. Cobb*.....Tuskegee.
6. John H. Bankhead*.....Fayette C. H.
7. William H. Denson.....Gadsden.
8. Joseph Wheeler*.....Wheeler.
9. Louis W. Turpin*.....Newbern.

ARKANSAS.

1. Philip D. McCulloch, Jr.....Marianna.
2. John S. Little.....Greenwood.
3. Thomas C. McRae*.....Prescott.
4. William L. Terry*.....Little Rock.
5. Hugh A. Dinsmore.....Fayetteville.
6. Robert Neill.....Batesville.

CALIFORNIA.

1. Thomas J. Geary*.....Santa Rosa.
2. Anthony Caminetti*.....Jackson.
3. Warren B. English.....Oakland.
4. James G. Maguire.....San Francisco.
5. *Eugene F. Loud**.....San Francisco.
6. MARION CANNON.....Ventura.
7. *William W. Bowers**.....San Diego.

COLORADO.

1. LAFE PENCE.....Denver.
2. JOHN C. BELL.....Montrose.

CONNECTICUT.

1. Lewis Sperry*.....Hartford.
2. James P. Pigott.....New Haven.
3. *Charles A. Russell**.....Killingly.
4. Robert E. DeForest*.....Bridgeport.

DELAWARE.

1. John W. Causey*.....Milford.

FLORIDA.

1. Stephen R. Mallory*.....Pensacola.
2. Charles M. Cooper.....Jacksonville.

GEORGIA.

1. Rufus E. Lester*.....Savannah.
2. Benjamin E. Russell.....Bainbridge.
3. Charles F. Crisp*.....Americus.
4. Charles L. Moses*.....Turin.
5. Leonidas F. Livingston*.....Kings.
6. Thomas B. Cabaniss.....Forsyth.
7. John W. Maddox.....Rome.
8. Thomas G. Lawson*.....Eatonton.
9. Farish Carter Tate.....Jasper.
10. James C. C. Black.....Augusta.
11. Henry G. Turner*.....Quitman.

IDAHO.

1. *Willis Sweet**.....Moscow.

ILLINOIS.

At large:

Andrew J. Hunter.....Paris.

1. *J. Frank Aldrich*.....Chicago.
2. Lawrence E. McGann*.....Chicago.
3. Allan C. Durborow, jr.*.....Chicago.
4. Julius Goldzier.....Chicago.
5. *Albert J. Hopkins**.....Aurora.
6. *Robert R. Hitt**.....Mount Morris.
7. *Thomas J. Henderson**.....Princeton.
8. *Robert A. Childs*.....Hinsdale.
9. *Hamilton K. Wheeler*.....Kankakee.
11. *Benjamin F. Marsh*†.....Warsaw.
12. John J. McDannold.....Mount Sterling.
13. William M. Springer*.....Springfield
14. *Benjamin F. Funk*.....Bloomington.
15. *Joseph G. Cannon*†.....Danville.
16. George W. Fithian*.....Newton.
17. Edward Lane*.....Hillsboro.
18. William S. Forman*.....Nashville.
19. James R. Williams*.....Carmi.
20. *George W. Smith**.....Murphysboro.

INDIANA.

1. Arthur H. Taylor.....Petersburg.
2. John L. Bretz *.....Jasper.
3. Jason B. Brown *.....Seymour.
4. William S. Holman*.....Aurora.
5. George W. Cooper*.....Columbus.
6. *Henry U. Johnson**.....Richmond.
7. William D. Bynum*.....Indianapolis.
8. Elijah V. Brookshire*.....Crawfordsville.
9. *Dan Waugh**.....Tipton.
10. Thomas Hammond.....Hammond.
11. Augustus N. Martin*.....Bluffton.
12. William F. McNagny.....Columbia City.
13. Charles G. Conn.....Elkhart.

IOWA.

1. *John H. Gear*†.....Burlington.
2. Walter I. Hayes*.....Clinton.
3. *David B. Henderson**.....Dubuque.
4. *Thomas Updegraff*†.....McGregor.
5. *Robert G. Cousins*.....Tipton.
6. *John F. Lacey*†.....Oskaloosa.
7. *John A. T. Hull**.....Des Moines.
8. *William P. Hepburn*†.....Clarinda.
9. *A. L. Hager*.....Greenfield.
10. *Jonathan P. Dolliver**.....Fort Dodge.
11. *George D. Perkins**.....Sioux City.

KANSAS.

At large:

WILLIAM A. HARRIS.....Linwood.

1. *Case Broderick**.....Holton.
2. Horace L. Moore.....Lawrence.
3. THOMAS J. HUDSON.....Fredonia.
4. *Charles Curtis*.....Topeka.
5. JOHN DAVIS*.....Junction City.
6. WILLIAM BAKER*.....Lincoln.
7. JERRY SIMPSON*.....Medicine Lodge.

KENTUCKY.

1. William J. Stone*.....Kuttawa.
2. William T. Ellis*.....Owensboro.
3. Isaac H. Goodnight*.....Franklin.
4. Alexander B. Montgomery *.....Elizabethtown.
5. Asher G. Caruth*.....Louisville.
6. Albert S. Berry.....Newport.
7. William C. P. Breckinridge*.....Lexington.
8. James B. McCreary*.....Richmond.
9.
10. William M. Beckner.....Winchester.
11. *Silas Adams*.....Liberty.

LOUISIANA.

1. Adolph Meyer*.....New Orleans.
2. Robert C. Davey.....New Orleans.
3. Andrew Price*.....Thibadeaux.
4. Henry W. Ogden.....Benton.
5. Charles J. Boatner*.....Monroe.
6. Samuel M. Robertson*.....Baton Rouge.

MAINE.

1. *Thomas B. Reed**.....Portland.
2. *Nelson Dingley, jr.**.....Lewiston.
3. *Seth L. Milliken**.....Belfast.
4. *Charles A. Boutelle**.....Bangor.

MARYLAND.

1. W. Laird Henry.....Cambridge.
2. J. Frederick C. Talbott†.....Lutherville.
3. Harry Welles Rusk*.....Baltimore.
4. Isidor Rayner*.....Baltimore.
5. *Charles E. Coffin*.....Muirkirk.
6. William M. McKaig*.....Cumberland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. *Ashley B. Wright*.....North Adams.
2. *Frederick H. Gillett*.....Springfield.
3. *Joseph H. Walker**.....Worcester.
4. *Lewis D. Apsley*.....Hudson.
5. Moses T. Stevens*.....North Andover.
6. *William Cogswell**.....Salem.
7. William Everett.....Quincy.
8. *Samuel W. McCall*.....Winchester.
9. Joseph H. O'Neil*.....Boston.
10. Michael J. McEttrick.....Boston.
11. *William F. Draper*.....Hopedale.
12. *Elijah A. Morse**.....Canton.
13. *Charles S. Randall**.....New Bedford.

MICHIGAN.

1. Levi T. Griffin.....Detroit.
2. James S. Gorman*.....Chelsea.
3.
4. *Henry F. Thomas*.....Allegan.
5. George F. Richardson.....Hudsonville.
6. *David D. Aitken*.....Flint.
7. Justin R. Whiting*.....St. Clair.
8. *William S. Linton*.....Saginaw.
9. *John W. Moon*.....Muskegon.
10. Thomas A. E. Weadock*.....Bay City.
11. *John Avery*.....Greenville.
12. *Samuel M. Stephenson**.....Menominee.

MINNESOTA.

1. *James A. Tawney* ..... Winona.
2. *James T. McCleary* ..... Mankato.
3. Osee M. Hall* ..... Red Wing.
4. *Andrew R. Kiefer* ..... St. Paul.
5. *Loren Fletcher* ..... Minneapolis.
6. Melvin R. Baldwin ..... Duluth.
7. HALDOR E. BOEN ..... Fergus Falls.

MISSISSIPPI.

1. John M. Allen* ..... Tupelo.
2. John C. Kyle* ..... Sardis.
3. Thomas C. Catchings* ..... Vicksburg.
4. Hernando D. Money† ..... Carrollton.
5. John S. Williams ..... Yazoo City.
6. Thomas R. Stockdale* ..... Summit.
7. Charles E. Hooker* ..... Jackson.

MISSOURI.

1. William H. Hatch* ..... Hannibal.
2. Uriel S. Hall ..... Hubbard.
3. Alexander M. Dockery* ..... Galiatin.
4. Daniel D. Burnes ..... St. Joseph.
5. John C. Tarsney* ..... Kansas City.
6. David A. De Armond* ..... Butler.
7. John T. Heard* ..... Sedalia.
8. Richard P. Bland* ..... Lebanon.
9. Champ Clark ..... Bowling Green.
10. *Richard Bartholdt* ..... St. Louis.
11. John J. O'Neill ..... St. Louis.
12. Seth W. Cobb* ..... St. Louis.
13. Robert W. Fyan* ..... Marshfield.
14. Marshall Arnold* ..... Benton.
15. Charles H. Morgan† ..... Lamar.

MONTANA.

1. *Charles S. Hartman* ..... Bozeman.

NEBRASKA.

1. William J. Bryan* ..... Lincoln.
2. *David H. Mercer* ..... Omaha.
3. *George D. Meiklejohn* ..... Fullerton.
4. *Eugene J. Hainer* ..... Aurora.
5. WILLIAM A. MCKEIGHAN* ..... Red Cloud.
6. OMER M. KEM* ..... Broken Bow.

NEVADA.

1. FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS ..... Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. *Henry W. Blair* † ..... Manchester.
2. *Henry M. Baker* ..... Bow.

NEW JERSEY.

1. *Henry C. Loudenslager* ..... Paulsboro.
2. *John J. Gardner* ..... Atlantic City.
3. Jacob A. Geissenhainer* ..... Freehold.
4. Johnston Cornish ..... Washington
5. Cornelius A. Cadmus* ..... Paterson.
6. Thomas Dunn English* ..... Newark.
7. George B. Fielder ..... Jersey City.
8. John T. Dunn ..... Elizabeth.

NEW YORK.

1. James W. Covert* ..... Long Island City.
2. John M. Clancy* ..... Brooklyn.
3. Joseph C. Hendrix ..... Brooklyn.
4. William J. Coombs* ..... Brooklyn.
5. John H. Graham ..... Brooklyn.
6. Thomas F. Magner* ..... Brooklyn.
7. Franklin Bartlett ..... New York City.
8. Edward J. Dunphy* ..... New York City.
9. Timothy J. Campbell* ..... New York City.
10. Daniel E. Sicklest ..... New York City.
11.
12. W. Bourke Cockran* ..... New York City.
13. John De Witt Warner* ..... New York City.
14. *Lemuel E. Quigg* ..... New York City.
15. Isidor Straus ..... New York City.
16. William Ryan ..... Port Chester.
17. *Francis Marvin* ..... Port Jervis.
18. *Jacob Lefever* ..... New Paltz.
19. Charles D. Haines ..... Kinderhook.
20. Charles Tracey* ..... Albany.
21. Simon J. Schermerhorn ..... Schenectady.
22. *Newton Martin Curtis** ..... Ogdensburg.
23. *John M. Wever** ..... Plattsburg.
24. *Charles A. Chickering* ..... Copenhagen.
25. *James S. Sherman†* ..... Utica.
26. *George W. Ray** ..... Norwich.
27. *James J. Belden** ..... Syracuse.
28. *Sereno E. Payne** ..... Auburn.
29. *Charles W. Gillet* ..... Addison.
30. *James W. Wadsworth** ..... Geneseo.
31. *John Van Voorhis†* ..... Rochester.
32. Daniel N. Lockwood* ..... Buffalo.
33. *Charles Daniels* ..... Buffalo.
34. *Warren B. Hooker** ..... Fredonia.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. William A. B. Branch* ..... Washington.
2. Frederick A. Woodard ..... Wilson.
3. Benjamin F. Grady* ..... Albertson.
4. Benjamin H. Bunn* ..... Rocky Mount.
5. *Thomas Settle* ..... Reidsville.
6. Sydenham B. Alexander* ..... Charlotte.
7. John S. Henderson* ..... Salisbury.
8. William H. Bower ..... Lenoir
9. William T. Crawford* ..... Waynesville.

NORTH DAKOTA.

1. *Martin N. Johnson** ..... Petersburg.

OHIO.

1. *Bellamy Storer** ..... Cincinnati.
2. *Jacob H. Bromwell* ..... Cincinnati.
3. Paul J. Sorg ..... Middletown.
4. Fernando C. Layton* ..... Wapakoneta.
5. Dennis D. Donovan* ..... Deshler.
6. *George W. Hulick* ..... Batavia.
7. *George W. Wilson* ..... London.
8. *Luther M. Strong* ..... Kenton.
9. Byron F. Ritchie ..... Toledo.
10. *Hezekiah S. Bundy*† ..... Wellston.
11. *Charles H. Grosvenor*† ..... Athens.
12. Joseph H. Outhwaite* ..... Columbus.
13. Darius D. Hare* ..... Upper Sandusky.
14. Michael D. Harter* ..... Mansfield.
15. *Henry C. Van Voorhis* ..... Zanesville.
16. Albert J. Pearson* ..... Woodsfield.
17. James A. D. Richards ..... New Philadelphia.
18. George P. Ikirt ..... East Liverpool.
19. *Stephen A. Northway* ..... Jefferson.
20. *William J. White* ..... Cleveland.
21. Tom L. Johnson* ..... Cleveland.

OREGON.

1. *Binger Hermann** ..... Roseburg.
2. *William R. Ellis* ..... Heppner.

PENNSYLVANIA.

At large:

Galusha A. Grow† ..... Hickory Grove.
Alexander McDowell ..... Sharon.

1. *Henry H. Bingham** ..... Philadelphia.
2. *Robert Adams, jr* ..... Philadelphia.
3. William McAleer* ..... Philadelphia.
4. *John E. Reyburn** ..... Philadelphia.
5. *Alfred C. Harmer** ..... Philadelphia.
6. *John B. Robinson** ..... Media.
7. *Irving P. Wanger* ..... Norristown.
8. Howard Mutchler ..... Easton.
9. Constantine J. Erdman ..... Allentown.
10. *Marriott Brosius** ..... Lancaster.
11. *Joseph A. Scranton*† ..... Scranton.
12. William H. Hines ..... Wilkesbarre.
13. James B. Reilly* ..... Pottsville.
14. *Ephraim M. Woomer* ..... Lebanon.
15. *Edwin J. Jorden* ..... Tunkhannock.
16. *Albert C. Hopkins** ..... Lock Haven.
17. Simon P. Wolverton* ..... Sunbury.
18. *Thaddeus M. Mahon* ..... Chambersburg.
19. Frank E. Beltzhoover* ..... Carlisle.
20. *Josiah D. Hicks* ..... Altoona.
21. *Daniel B. Heiner* ..... Kittanning.
22. *John Dalzell** ..... Pittsburg.
23. *William A. Stone** ..... Allegheny City.
24. William A. Sipe* ..... Pittsburg.
25. *Thomas W. Phillips* ..... New Castle.
26. Joseph C. Sibley ..... Franklin.
27. *Charles W. Stone** ..... Warren.
28. George F. Kribbs* ..... Clarion.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Oscar Lapham* .....Providence.
2. Charles H. Page* .....Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. James F. Izlar .....Orangeburg.
2. William J. Talbert .....Parksville.
3. Asbury C. Latimer .....Belton.
4. George W. Shell* .....Laurens.
5. Thomas J. Strait .....Lancaster.
6. John L. McLaurin* .....Bennettsville.
7. *George W. Murray* .....Sumter.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

At large:

*John A. Pickler** .....Faulkton.
William V. Lucas .....Hot Springs.

TENNESSEE.

1. *Alfred A. Taylor** .....Johnson City.
2. *John C. Houk** .....Knoxville.
3. Henry C. Snodgrass* .....Sparta.
4. Benton McMillin* .....Carthage.
5. James D. Richardson* .....Murfreesboro.
6. Joseph E. Washington* .....Cedar Hill.
7. Nicholas N. Cox* .....Franklin.
8. Benjamin A. Enloe* .....Jackson
9. James C. McDearmon .....Trenton.
10. Josiah Patterson* .....Memphis.

TEXAS.

1. Joseph C. Hutcheson .....Houston.
2. S. B. Cooper .....Woodville.
3. C. Buckley Kilgore* .....Wills Point.
4. David B. Culberson* .....Jefferson.
5. Joseph W. Bailey* .....Gainsville.
6. Jo Abbott* .....Hillsboro.
7. George C. Pendleton .....Belton.
8. Charles K. Bell .....Fort Worth.
9. Joseph D. Sayers * .....Bastrop.
10. Walter Gresham .....Galveston.
11. William H. Crain* .....Cuero.
12. Thomas M. Paschal .....Castroville.
13. J. V. Cockrell .....Anson.

VERMONT.

1. *H. Henry Powers** .....Morrisville.
2. *William W. Grout** .....Barton.

VIRGINIA.

1. William A. Jones* ..... Warsaw.
2. D. Gardiner Tyler ..... Sturgeon's Point.
3. George D. Wise* ..... Richmond.
4. James F. Epes* ..... Blackstone.
5. Claude A. Swanson ..... Chatham.
6. Paul C. Edmunds* ..... Houston.
7. Smith S. Turner ..... Front Royal.
8. Elisha E. Meredith* ..... Brentsville.
9. James W. Marshall ..... New Castle.
10. Henry St. G. Tucker* ..... Staunton.

WASHINGTON.

At large:

William H. Doolittle ..... Tacoma.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. John O. Pendleton* ..... Wheeling.
2. William L. Wilson* ..... Charlestown.
3. John D. Alderson* ..... Nicholas C. H.
4. James Capehart* ..... Point Pleasant.

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1. *Henry A. Cooper* ..... Racine.
2. Charles Barwig* ..... Mayville.
3. *Joseph W. Babcock* ..... Necedah.
4. Peter J. Somers ..... Milwaukee.
5. George H. Brickner* ..... Sheboygan Falls.
6. Owen A. Wells ..... Fond du Lac.
7. *Michael Griffin* ..... Eau Claire.
8. Lyman E. Barnes ..... Appleton.
9. Thomas Lynch* ..... Antigo.
10. *Nils P. Haugen** ..... River Falls.

WYOMING.

1. Henry A. Coffeen ..... Sheridan.

DELEGATES FROM TERRITORIES.

ARIZONA.

1. Marcus A. Smith* ..... Tombstone.

NEW MEXICO.

1. Antonio Joseph* ..... Ojo Caliente.

OKLAHOMA.

1. *Dennis T. Flynn* ..... Guthrie.

UTAH.

1. Jos. L. Rawlins ..... Salt Lake.

○

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 2.

STANDING COMMITTEES

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES,

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS, THIRD SESSION,

COMMENCING MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1894.

[Corrected to February 18, 1895.]

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Thomas G. Lawson.....Of Georgia.
Walter I. Hayes.....Of Iowa.
Josiah Patterson.....Of Tennessee.
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Frederick A. Woodard.....Of North Carolina.
William A. Jones.....Of Virginia.
William M. Beckner.....Of Kentucky.
Alfred A. Taylor.....Of Tennessee.
Dan Waugh.....Of Indiana.
Charles Daniels.....Of New York.
Samuel W. McCall.....Of Massachusetts.
Henry F. Thomas.....Of Michigan.
Hamilton K. Wheeler.....Of Illinoia.

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Henry G. Turner.....Of Georgia.
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Justin R. Whiting.....Of Michigan.
W. Bourke Cockran.....Of New York.
Moses T. Stevens.....Of Massachusetts
William J. Bryan.....Of Nebraska.
William D. Bynum.....Of Indiana.
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Joseph Wheeler.....Of Alabama.
Thomas B. Reed.....Of Maine.
Sereno E. Payne.....Of New York.
John Dalzell.....Of Pennsylvania.
Albert J. Hopkins.....Of Illinois.
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Charles H. Grosvenor.....Of Ohio.

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Joseph E. Washington ..... Of Tennessee.
Samuel M. Robertson ..... Of Louisiana.
Elijah V. Brookshire ..... Of Indiana.
James R. Williams ..... Of Illinois.
William J. Coombs ..... Of New York.
Joseph C. Sibley ..... Of Pennsylvania.
David B. Henderson ..... Of Iowa.
William Cogswell ..... Of Massachusetts.
Henry H. Bingham ..... Of Pennsylvania.
Nelson Dingley, Jr ..... Of Maine.
William W. Grout ..... Of Vermont.
Joseph G. Cannon ..... Of Illinois.

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Simon P. Wolverton ..... Of Pennsylvania.
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George W. Ray ..... Of New York.
H. Henry Powers ..... Of Vermont.
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William A. Stone ..... Of Pennsylvania.
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William T. Ellis ..... Of Kentucky.
James E. Cobb ..... Of Alabama.
John De Witt Warner ..... Of New York.
Tom L. Johnson ..... Of Ohio.
James C. C. Black ..... Of Georgia.
Uriel S. Hall ..... Of Missouri.
Joseph H. Walker ..... Of Massachusetts.
Marriott Brosius ..... Of Pennsylvania.
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Nils P. Haugen ..... Of Wisconsin.
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John H. Bankhead ..... Of Alabama.
Isidor Rayner ..... Of Maryland.
Michael D. Harter ..... Of Ohio.
Henry A. Coffeen ..... Of Wyoming.
William A. McKeighan ..... Of Nebraska.
Charles W. Stone ..... Of Pennsylvania.
Martin N. Johnson ..... Of North Dakota.
Nelson Dingley, jr ..... Of Maine.
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Joseph L. Rawlins ..... Of Utah.

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Asher G. Caruth ..... Of Kentucky.
Allan C. Durborow, jr ..... Of Illinois.
Franklin Bartlett ..... Of New York.
George B. Fielder ..... Of New Jersey.
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Lorin Fletcher ..... Of Minnesota.
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Arthur H. Taylor ..... Of Indiana.
Thomas J. Henderson ..... Of Illinois.
Binger Hermann ..... Of Oregon.
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Thomas W. Phillips.....Of Pennsylvania.
Lafe Pence.....Of Colorado.

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Hernando D. Money.....Of Mississippi.
Robert R. Hitt.....Of Illinois.
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Paul J. Sorg.....Of Ohio.
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Haldor E. Boen ..... Of Minnesota.
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Thomas A. E. Weadock.....Of Michigan.
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Henry W. Blair.....Of New Hampshire.
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Lewis Sperry.....Of Connecticut.
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Frederick A. Woodard.....Of North Carolina.
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William J. Talbert.....Of South Carolina.
Lafe Pence.....Of Colorado.
Lewis D. Apsley.....Of Massachusetts.
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Andrew R. Kiefer.....Of Minnesota.

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Marion Cannon.....Of California.
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Constantine J. Erdman.....Of Pennsylvania.
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William Ryan.....Of New York.
Alfred A. Taylor.....Of Tennessee.
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Howard Mutchler ..... Of Pennsylvania.
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Eugene F. Loud ..... Of California.
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William F. McNagny ..... Of Indiana.
Byron F. Ritchie ..... Of Ohio.
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Binger Hermann ..... Of Oregon.
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Charles G. Conn ..... Of Indiana.
Thomas Dunn English ..... Of New Jersey.
Michael D. Harter ..... Of Ohio.
Thomas J. Hudson ..... Of Kansas.
John C. Bell ..... Of Colorado.
Francis Marvin ..... Of New York.
William V. Lucas ..... Of South Dakota.
Joseph L. Rawlins ..... Of Utah.
Charles E. Coffin ..... Of Maryland.

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Harry Welles Rusk.....Of Maryland.
James E. Cobb.....Of Alabama.
Elisha E. Meredith.....Of Virginia.
Cornelius A. Cadmus.....Of New Jersey.
Jo Abbott.....Of Texas.
George W. Cooper.....Of Indiana.
Charles M. Cooper.....Of Florida.
Alfred C. Harmer.....Of Pennsylvania.
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J. Frank Aldrich.....Of Illinois.

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Robert Neill.....Of Arkansas.
James P. Pigott.....Of Connecticut.
James G. Maguire.....Of California.
John W. Maddox.....Of Georgia.
Julius Goldzier.....Of Illinois.
Henry U. Johnson.....Of Indiana.
Hamilton K. Wheeler.....Of Illinois.
A. L. Hager.....Of Iowa.
Thomas Settle.....Of North Carolina.

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Elisha E. Meredith.....Of Virginia.
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William Everett.....Of Massachusetts.
William H. Hines.....Of Pennsylvania.
Arthur H. Taylor.....Of Indiana.
Isdor Straus.....Of New York.
Albert J. Hopkins.....Of Illinois.
Charles A. Russell.....Of Connecticut.
Marriott Brosius.....Of Pennsylvania.
James S. Sherman.....Of New York.
Henry C. Van Voorhis.....Of Ohio.

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William H. Crain .....Of Texas.
David A. De Armond.....Of Missouri.
Dennis D. Donovan.....Of Ohio.
Thomas G. Lawson .....Of Georgia.
Jesse F. Stallings .....Of Alabama.
Smith S. Turner.....Of Virginia.
Michael J. McEttrick.....Of Massachusetts.
Martin N. Johnson .....Of North Dakota.
Newton Martin Curtis .....Of New York.
Alexander McDowell .....Of Pennsylvania.
Stephen A. Northway .....Of Ohio.
Eugene J. Hainer .....Of Nebraska.

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Charles Barwig .....Of Wisconsin.
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Fernando C. Layton.....Of Ohio.
Leonidas F. Livingston.....Of Georgia.
S. B. Cooper.....Of Texas.
Elijah A. Morse.....Of Massachusetts.
Charles Daniels.....Of New York.
Eugene J. Hainer.....Of Nebraska.
Andrew R. Kiefer.....Of Minnesota.

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Thomas M. Paschal .....Of Texas.
James G. Maguire .....Of California.
George F. Richardson .....Of Michigan.
Lafe Pence .....Of Colorado.
Francis G. Newlands.....Of Nevada.
Willis Sweet.....Of Idaho.
William H. Doolittle .....Of Washington.
Charles S. Hartman.....Of Montana.
James A. Tawney .....Of Minnesota.
Michael Griffin.....Of Wisconsin.

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George H. Brickner.....Of Wisconsin.
Robert C. Davey.....Of Louisiana.
Thomas M. Paschal.....Of Texas.
James G. Maguire.....Of California.
Charles W. Gillet.....Of New York.
Richard Bartholdt .....Of Missouri.
George W. Wilson.....Of Ohio.
Alexander McDowell.....Of Pennsylvania.

COMMITTEE ON VENTILATION AND ACOUSTICS.

George W. Shell.....Of South Carolina.
Allan C. Durborow, jr.....Of Illinois.
Thomas Hammond.....Of Indiana.
John H. Graham.....Of New York.
Joseph H. Walker.....Of Massachusetts.
Daniel B. Heiner.....Of Pennsylvania.
William S. Linton.....Of Michigan.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Rufus E. Lester.....Of Georgia.
William C. P. Breckinridge.....Of Kentucky.
James W. Covert.....Of New York.
Sydenham B. Alexander.....Of North Carolina.
Charles W. Stone.....Of Pennsylvania.
Jonathan P. Dolliver.....Of Iowa.
Jacob H. Bromwell.....Of Ohio.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Charles Barwig.....Of Wisconsin.
Joseph C. Hendrix.....Of New York.
William F. McNagny.....Of Indiana.
Levi T. Griffin.....Of Michigan.
Warren B. English.....Of California.
William A. Stone.....Of Pennsylvania.
James W. Wadsworth.....Of New York.
Charles H. Grosvenor.....Of Ohio.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Alexander B. Montgomery.....Of Kentucky.
Benjamin H. Bunn.....Of North Carolina.
Daniel E. Sickles.....Of New York.
Robert R. Hitt.....Of Illinois.
Warren B. Hooker.....Of New York.
Henry C. Loudenslager.....Of New Jersey.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Benton McMillin.....Of Tennessee.
Alexander M. Dockery.....Of Missouri.
Jo Abbott.....Of Texas.
John M. Clancy.....Of New York.
Seth L. Milliken.....Of Maine.
John B. Robinson.....Of Pennsylvania.
Stephen A. Northway.....Of Ohio.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

James A. D. Richards.....Of Ohio.
W. Laird Henry.....Of Maryland.
Henry W. Ogden.....Of Louisiana.
Ashley B. Wright.....Of Massachusetts.
William R. Ellis.....Of Oregon.
William H. Doolittle.....Of Washington.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Henry G. Turner.....Of Georgia.
Peter J. Somers.....Of Wisconsin.
Claude A. Swanson.....Of Virginia.
William J. Talbert.....Of South Carolina.
William W. Grout.....Of Vermont.
Albert C. Hopkins.....Of Pennsylvania.
William W. Bowers.....Of California.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Edward J. Dunphy.....Of New York.
Richard H. Clarke.....Of Alabama.
Jason B. Brown.....Of Indiana.
Joseph H. O'Neil.....Of Massachusetts.
Byron F. Ritchie.....Of Ohio.
Sereno E. Payne.....Of New York.
John E. Reyburn.....Of Pennsylvania.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Paul C. Edmunds.....Of Virginia.
Uriel S. Hall.....Of Missouri.
Jeremiah V. Cockrell.....Of Texas.
James C. McDearmon.....Of Tennessee.
Omer M. Kem.....Of Nebraska.
Charles S. Hartman.....Of Montana.
Benjamin F. Funk.....Of Illinois.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

William H. Crain.....Of Texas.
John T. Dunn.....Of New Jersey.
Horace L. Moore.....Of Kansas.
Haldor E. Boen.....Of Minnesota.
John W. Moon.....Of Michigan.
Charles W. Gillet.....Of New York.
Hezekiah S. Bundy.....Of Ohio.

COMMITTEE ON RULES.

The Speaker.
Thomas C. Catchings.....Of Mississippi.
Joseph H. Outhwaite.....Of Ohio.
Thomas B. Reed.....Of Maine.
Joseph G. Cannon.....Of Illinois.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.

Harry Welles Rusk.....Of Maryland.
Farish Carter Tate.....Of Georgia.
Howard Mutchler.....Of Pennsylvania.
George P. Ikirt.....Of Ohio.
Owen A. Wells.....Of Wisconsin.
Ashley B. Wright.....Of Massachusetts.
Francis Marvin.....Of New York.

COMMITTEE ON MILEAGE.

Thomas Lynch.....Of Wisconsin.
Thomas J. Strait.....Of South Carolina.
George C. Pendleton.....Of Texas.
Thaddeus M. Mahon.....Of Pennsylvania.
Charles E. Coffin.....Of Maryland.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

Franklin Bartlett.....Of New York.
Samuel M. Robertson.....Of Louisiana.
Robert Adams, jr.....Of Pennsylvania.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

James D. Richardson.....Of Tennessee.
William M. McKaig.....Of Maryland.
Case Broderick.....Of Kansas.

COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS.

Albert J. Pearson.....Of Ohio.
Benjamin E. Russell.....Of Georgia.
Asbury C. Latimer.....Of South Carolina.
William H. Hines.....Of Pennsylvania.
A. L. Hager.....Of Iowa.
Silas Adams.....Of Kentucky.
Frederick H. Gillett.....Of Massachusetts.

JOINT COMMISSION OF CONGRESS TO INQUIRE INTO THE STATUS OF LAWS ORGANIZING THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Alexander M. Dockery.....Of Missouri.
James D. Richardson.....Of Tennessee.
Nelson Dingley, jr.....Of Maine.

JOINT COMMISSION ON DISPOSITION OF USELESS PAPERS IN EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

John W. Maddox.....Of Georgia.
William P. Hepburn.....Of Iowa.

JOINT COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE THE FORD'S THEATER DISASTER.

Mr. Maddox.....Of Georgia.
Mr. Brookshire.....Of Indiana.
Mr. Piggott.....Of Connecticut.
Mr. Daniels.....Of New York.
Mr. Updegraff.....Of Iowa.

ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF

MEMBERS AND DELEGATES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AND THE

STANDING COMMITTEES OF WHICH THEY ARE MEMBERS.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS, THIRD SESSION.

COMMENCING MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1894.

[Corrected to February 23, 1895.]

CHARLES F. CRISP, Georgia, Speaker; Rules, chairman.

A.

Abbott, Jo, Tex	Public Buildings and Grounds.
	District of Columbia.
	Expenditures in the Navy Department.
Adams, Robert, jr., Pa	Library.
Adams, Silas, Ky	Militia.
	Enrolled Bills.
Aitken, David D., Mich	Railways and Canals.
	Militia.
Alderson, John D., W. Va	Rivers and Harbors.
Aldrich, J. Frank, Ill	Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
	District of Columbia.
Alexander, Sydenham B., N. C	Agriculture.
	Expenditures in the State Department.
Allen, John M., Miss	Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
	Indian Affairs.
	Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River, chairman.
Apsley, Lewis D., Mass	Agriculture.
	Invalid Pensions.
	Labor.
Arnold, Marshall, Mo	Territories.
	Education.
Avery, John, Mich	Territories.
	War Claims.

B.

Babcock, Joseph W., Wis.....District of Columbia.
Bailey, Joseph W., Tex.....Judiciary.
Baker, Henry M., N. H.....Agriculture.
Militia.
Baker, William, Kans.....Mines and Mining.
Pensions.
Baldwin, Melvin R., Minn.....Invalid Pensions.
Militia.
Bankhead, John H., Ala.....Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
Public Buildings and Grounds, chairman.
Barnes, Lyman E., Wis.....Rivers and Harbors.
Bartholdt, Richard, Mo.....Immigration and Naturalization.
Bartlett, Franklin, N. Y.....Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Library, chairman.
Barwig, Charles, Wis.....Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.
Expenditures in the Treasury Department, chairman.
Beckner, William M., Ky.....Elections.
Belden, James J., N. Y.....District of Columbia.
Bell, Charles K., Tex.....Pacific Railroads.
Bell, John C., Colo.....Militia.
Private Land Claims.
Beltzhoover, Frank E., Pa.....War Claims, chairman.
Berry, Albert S., Ky.....Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
Public Buildings and Grounds.
Bingham Henry H., Pa.....Appropriations.
Black, James C. C., Ga.....Banking and Currency.
Blair, Henry W., N. H.....Foreign Affairs.
Pacific Railroads.
Bland, Richard P., Mo.....Coinage, Weights, and Measures, chairman.
Boatner, Charles J., La.....Judiciary.
Pacific Railroads.
Boen, Haldor E., Minn.....Territories.
Expenditures on Public Buildings.
Boutelle, Charles A., Me.....Naval Affairs.
Bower, William H., N. C.....Indian Affairs.
Railways and Canals.
Bowers, William W., Cal.....Military Affairs.
Patents.
Expenditures in the Interior Department.
Branch, William A. B., N. C.....Territories.
Revision of the Laws.
Reform in the Civil Service.
Breckinridge, William C. P., Ky....Appropriations.
Expenditures in the State Department.
Bretz, John L., Ind.....Military Affairs.
Public Buildings and Grounds.

Brickner, George H., Wis.....Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Immigration and Naturalization.
Broderick, Case, Kans.....Judiciary.
Printing.
Bromwell, Jacob H., Ohio.....Railways and Canals.
Expenditures in the State Department.
Brookshire, Elijah V., Ind.....Appropriations.
Joint Commission to investigate the Ford's Theater disaster.
Brosius, Marriott, Pa.....Banking and Currency.
Reform in the Civil Service.
Brown, Jason B., Ind .....Elections.
Expenditures in the Department of Justice.
Bryan, William J., Nebr .....Ways and Means.
Bundy, Hezekiah S., Ohio.....Mines and Mining.
Expenditures on Public Buildings.
Bunn, Benjamin H., N. C .....Claims, chairman.
Expenditures in the War Department.
Burnes, Daniel D., Mo.....Post-Office and Post-Roads.
Militia.
Bynum, William D., Ind .....Ways and Means.

C.

Cabaniss, Thomas B., Ga.....Post-Office and Post-Roads.
Cadmus, Cornelius A., N. J .....Public Buildings and Grounds.
District of Columbia.
Caminetti, Anthony, Cal .....Rivers and Harbors.
Public Lands.
Campbell, Timothy J., N. Y.....Public Buildings and Grounds.
Claims.
Cannon, Joseph G., Ill.....Appropriations.
Rules.
Cannon, Marion, Cal.....Railways and Canals.
Militia.
Capehart, James, W. Va.....Agriculture.
Labor.
Caruth, Asher G., Ky .....Interstate and Foreign Commerce
Pacific Railroads.
Catchings, Thomas C., Miss.....Rivers and Harbors.
Rules.
Causey, John W., Del.....Rivers and Harbors.
Chickering, Charles A., N. Y.....Railways and Canals.
Manufactures.
Childs, Robert A., Ill .....Judiciary.
Clancy, John M., N. Y.....Naval Affairs.
Expenditures in the Navy Department.
Clark, Champ, Mo.....Pensions.
Claims.
Clarke, Richard H., Ala .....Rivers and Harbors.
Expenditures in the Department of Justice.

Cobb, James E., Ala.....Banking and Currency.
District of Columbia.
Cobb, Seth W., Mo.....Banking and Currency.
Railways and Canals.
Cockran, W. Bourke, N. Y.....Ways and Means.
Cockrell, J. V., Tex.....Mines and Mining.
Private Land Claims.
Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture.
Coffeen, Henry A., Wyo.....Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
Coffin, Charles E., Md.....Private Land Claims.
Mileage.
Cogswell, William, Mass.....Appropriations.
District of Columbia.
Conn, Charles G., Ind.....Manufactures.
Private Land Claims.
Coombs, William J., N. Y.....Appropriations.
Cooper, Charles M., Fla.....Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
District of Columbia.
Cooper, George W., Ind.....District of Columbia.
Irrigation of Arid Lands, chairman.
Cooper, Henry A., Wis.....Pacific Railroads.
Claims.
Cooper, S. B., Tex.....War Claims.
Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.
Cornish, Johnston, N. J.....Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
Manufactures.
Cousins, Robert G., Iowa.....Mines and Mining.
Claims.
Covert, James W., N. Y.....Patents, chairman.
Expenditures in the State Department.
Cox, Nicholas N., Tenn.....Banking and Currency.
Claims.
Crain, William H., Tex.....Expenditures on Public Buildings, chairman.
Election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress.
Crawford, William T., N. C.....Public Lands.
Manufactures.
Private Land Claims.
Culberson, David B., Tex.....Judiciary, chairman.
Banking and Currency.
Curtis, Charles, Kans.....Indian Affairs.
Curtis, Newton Martin, N. Y.....Military Affairs.
Election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress.

D.

Dalzell, John, Pa.....Ways and Means.
Daniels, Charles, N. Y.....Elections.
Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.
Joint Commission to investigate the Ford's Theater disaster.

Davey, Robert C., La.....Public Buildings and Grounds.
Immigration and Naturalization.
Davis, John, Kans.....Public Lands.
De Armond, David A., Mo.....Judiciary.
Election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress.
De Forest, Robert E., Conn.....Patents.
Reform in the Civil Service, chairman.
Denson, William H., Ala.....Elections.
Dingley, Nelson, jr., Me.....Appropriations.
Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
Joint Commission of Congress to inquire into the status of laws organizing the Executive Departments.
Dinsmore, Hugh A., Ark.....Foreign Affairs.
Dockery, Alexander M., Mo.....Appropriations.
Expenditures in the Navy Department.
Joint Commission of Congress to inquire into the status of laws organizing the Executive Departments.
Dolliver, Jonathan P., Iowa.....Naval Affairs.
Expenditures in the State Department.
Donovan, Dennis D., Ohio.....Territories.
Election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress.
Doolittle, William H., Wash.....Irrigation of Arid Lands.
Expenditures in the Post-Office Department.
Draper, William F., Mass.....Foreign Affairs.
Patents.
Dunn, John T., N. J.....Expenditures on Public Buildings.
Labor.
Dunphy, Edward J., N. Y.....Post-Office and Post-Roads.
Expenditures in the Department of Justice, chairman.
Durborow, Allan C., jr., Ill.....Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Ventilation and Acoustics.

E.

Edmunds, Paul C., Va.....Private Land Claims.
Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture, chairman.
Ellis, William T., Ky.....Revision of the Laws, chairman.
Banking and Currency.

Ellis, William R., Oregon.....Public Lands.
Expenditures in the Post-Office Department.
English, Warren B., Cal.....Railways and Canals.
Expenditures in the Treasury Department.
English, Thomas Dunn, N. J.....Private Land Claims.
Alcoholic Liquor Traffic, chairman.
Enloe, Benjamin A., Tenn.....Education, chairman.
War Claims.
Epes, James F. Va, ...Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
Immigration and Naturalization.
Erdman, Constantine J., Pa.....Invalid Pensions.
Labor.
Everett, William, Mass.....Foreign Affairs.
Reform in the Civil Service.

F.

Fielder, George B., N. J.....Invalid Pensions.
Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Fithian, George W., Ill.....Merchant Marine and Fisheries, chairman.
Private Land Claims.
Fletcher, Loren, Minn.....Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Flynn, Dennis, Okla.....Agriculture.
Post-Office and Post-Roads.
Forman, William S., Ill.....Agriculture.
Funk, Benjamin F., Ill.....Agriculture.
Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture.
Fyan, Robert W., Mo.....Invalid Pensions.
Immigration and Naturalization.

G.

Gardner, John J., N. J.....Post-Office and Post-Roads.
Labor.
Gear, John H., Iowa.....Ways and Means.
Geary, Thomas J., Cal.....Foreign Affairs.
Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Geissenhainer, Jacob A., N. J.....Naval Affairs.
Immigration and Naturalization, chairman.
Gillet, Charles W., N. Y.....Expenditures on Public Buildings.
Immigration and Naturalization.
Gillett, Frederick H., Mass.....Military Affairs.
Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
Enrolled Bills.
Goldzier, Julius, Ill.....War Claims.
Revision of the Laws.
Goodnight, Isaac H., Ky.....Judiciary.

Gorman, James S., Mich.....Military Affairs.
Manufactures.
Grady, Benjamin F., N. C. .....Public Buildings and Grounds.
Education.
Graham, John H., N. Y.....Ventilation and Acoustics.
Gresham, Walter, Tex.....Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Railways and Canals.
Griffin, Levi T., Mich.....Naval Affairs.
Expenditures in the Treasury Department.
Griffin, Michael, Wis .....Militia.
Irrigation of Arid Lands.
Grosvenor, Charles H., Ohio.....Rivers and Harbors.
Expenditures in the Treasury Department.
Ways and Means.
Grout, William W., Vt.....Appropriations.
Expenditures in the Interior Department.
Grow, Galusha A., Pa .....Education.

H.

Hager, A. L., Iowa .....Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
Revision of the Laws.
Enrolled Bills.
Hainer, Eugene J., Nebr.....Agriculture.
Election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress.
Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.
Haines, Charles D., N. Y.....Patents.
Hall, Osee M., Minn.....Patents.
Public Lands.
Hall, Uriel S., Mo.....Banking and Currency.
Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture.
Hammond, Thomas, Ind ..... Claims.
Ventilation and Acoustics.
Hare, Darius D., Ohio .....Invalid Pensions.
Public Lands.
Harmer, Alfred C., Pa .....Foreign Affairs.
District of Columbia.
Harris, William A., Kans.....Pacific Railroads.
Harrison, George P., Ala .....Judiciary.
Harter, Michael D., Ohio.....Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
Manufactures.
Private Land Claims.
Hartman, Charles S., Mont .....Irrigation of Arid Lands.
Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture.
Hatch, William H., Mo .....Agriculture, chairman.
Haugen, Nils P., Wis.....Banking and Currency.
Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.
Hayes, Walter I., Iowa .....Elections.
Post-Office and Post-Roads.
Heard, John T., Mo .....District of Columbia, chairman.

Heiner, Daniel B., Pa.....Claims.
Ventilation and Acoustics.
Henderson, David B., Iowa .....Appropriations.
Henderson, John S., N. C .....Post-Office and Post-Roads, chairman.
Pensions.
Henderson, Thomas J., Ill .....Banking and Currency.
Rivers and Harbors.
Hendrix, Joseph C., N. Y. .....Pacific Railroads.
Expenditures in the Treasury Department.
Henry, W. Laird, Md.....Pensions.
Expenditures in the Post-Office Department.
Hepburn, William P., Iowa .....Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Pacific Railroads.
Disposition of Useless Papers in Executive Departments.
Hermann, Binger, Oregon .....Rivers and Harbors.
War Claims.
Hicks, Josiah D., Pa .....Public Buildings and Grounds.
Patents.
Hines, William H., Pa.....Reform in the Civil Service.
Enrolled Bills.
Hitt, Robert R., Ill .....Foreign Affairs.
Expenditures in the War Department.
Holman, William S., Ind.....Indian Affairs, chairman.
Hooker, Charles E., Miss.....Foreign Affairs.
Reform in the Civil Service.
Hooker, Warren B., N. Y .....Rivers and Harbors.
Expenditures in the War Department.
Hopkins, Albert C., Pa .....Indian Affairs.
Expenditures in the Interior Department.
Hopkins, Albert J., Ill.....Ways and Means.
Reform in the Civil Service.
Houk, John C., Tenn .....Post-Office and Post-Roads.
War Claims.
Hudson, Thomas J., Kans .....Railways and Canals.
Private Land Claims.
Hulick, George W., Ohio .....Naval Affairs.
Patents.
Hull, John A. T., Iowa .....Military Affairs.
District of Columbia.
Hunter, Andrew J., Ill.....Territories.
Indian Affairs.
Hutcheson, Joseph C., Tex.....Patents.
Claims.

I.

Ikert, George P., Ohio.....Mines and Mining.
Accounts.
Izlar, James F., S. C.....Railways and Canals.
Militia.

J.

Johnson, Henry U., Ind.....Banking and Currency.
Revision of the Laws.
Johnson, Martin N., N. Dak.....Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
Election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress.
Johnson, Tom L., Ohio.....Banking and Currency.
Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.
Jones, William A., Va.....Rivers and Harbors.
Elections.
Jorden, Edwin J., Pa.....
Joseph, Antonio, N. Mex.....Military Affairs.
Territories.

K.

Kem, Omer M., Nebr .....Indian Affairs.
Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture.
Kiefer, Andrew R., Minn .....Labor.
Claims.
Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.
Kilgore, C. Buckley, Tex.....Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
Territories.
Kribbs, George F., Pa .....Territories.
Public Lands.
Kyle, John C., Miss .....Post-Office and Post-Roads.
Pacific Railroads.

L.

Lacey, John F., Iowa .....Invalid Pensions.
Public Lands.
Lane, Edward, Ill .....Judiciary.
Lapham, Oscar, R. I.....Military Affairs.
Patents.
Latimer, Asbury C., S. C.....Public Lands.
Enrolled Bills.
Lawson, Thomas G., Ga.....Elections.
Election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress.
Layton, Fernando C., Ohio.....Judiciary.
Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.
Le Fever, Jacob, N. Y.....Territories.
Lester, Rufus E., Ga.....Rivers and Harbors.
Expenditures in the State Department, chairman.
Linton, William S., Mich.....Manufactures.
Ventilation and Acoustics.
Little, John S., Ark.....Indian Affairs.
Livingston, Leonidas F., Ga.....Appropriations.
Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.
Lockwood, Daniel N., N. Y .....Elections.
Pacific Railroads.

Loud, Eugene F., Cal.....Post-Office and Post-Roads.
Claims.
Loudenslager, Henry C., N. J.....Pensions.
Expenditures in the War Department.
Lucas, William V., S. Dak.....Pensions.
Private Land Claims.
Lynch, Thomas, Wis .....Indian Affairs.
Mileage, chairman.

M.

Maddox, John W., Ga .....Indian Affairs.
Revision of the Laws.
Disposition of Useless Papers in Executive Departments.
Joint Commission to investigate the Ford's Theater disaster.
Magner, Thomas F., N. Y .....Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
Public Lands.
Revision of the Laws.
Maguire, James G., Cal.....Revision of the Laws.
Irrigation of Arid Lands.
Immigration and Naturalization.
Mahon, Thaddeus M., Pa .....War Claims.
Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Mileage.
Mallory, Stephen R., Fla.....Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Revision of the Laws.
Marsh, Benjamin F., Ills.....Military Affairs.
Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.
Marshall, James W., Va.....Agriculture.
Martin, Augustus N., Ind.....Invalid Pensions, chairman.
Marvin, Francis, N. Y.....Private Land Claims.
Accounts.
McAleer, William, Pa.....Naval Affairs.
McCall, Samuel W., Mass.....Elections.
Education.
McCleary, James T., Minn.....Railways and Canals.
Labor.
McCreary, James B., Ky.....Foreign Affairs, chairman.
McCulloch, Philip D., jr., Ark.....Rivers and Harbors.
McDannold, John J., Ill .....Invalid Pensions.
Mines and Mining.
McDearmon, James C., Tenn.....Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.
Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture.
McDowell, Alexander, Pa .....Election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress.
Immigration and Naturalization.
McEttrick, Michael J., Mass .....Invalid Pensions.
Election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress.

McGann, Lawrence E., Ill.....Labor, chairman.
McKaig, William M., Md.....Printing.
Public Buildings and Grounds.
McKeighan, William A., Nebr ....Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
McLaurin, John L., S. C.....Manufactures.
Education.
War Claims.
McMillin, Benton, Tenn.....Ways and Means.
Expenditures in the Navy Department, chairman.
McNagny, William F., Ind.....War Claims.
Expenditures in the Treasury Department.
McRae, Thomas C., Ark .....Public Lands, chairman.
Meiklejohn, George D., Nebr.....Invalid Pensions.
Public Lands.
Mercer, David H., Nebr .....Public Buildings and Grounds.
Meredith, Elisha E., Va.....District of Columbia.
Reform in the Civil Service.
Meyer, Adolph, La .....Naval Affairs.
Militia.
Milliken, Seth L., Me .....Public Buildings and Grounds.
Expenditures in the Navy Department.
Money, Hernando D., Miss.....Naval Affairs.
Foreign Affairs.
Montgomery, Alexander B., Ky ...Ways and Means.
Expenditures in the War Department, chairman.
Moon, John W., Mich .....Expenditures on Public Buildings.
Public Lands.
Moore, Horace L., Kans.....Militia.
Expenditures on Public Buildings.
Morgan, Charles H., Mo .....Military Affairs.
Morse, Elijah A., Mass .....Public Buildings and Grounds.
Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.
Moses, Charles L., Ga.....Agriculture.
Pensions, chairman.
Murray, George W., S. C.....Education.
Mutchler, Howard, Pa.....Claims.
Accounts.

N.

Neill, Robert, Ark.....Public Lands.
Revision of the Laws.
Newlands, Francis G., Nev .....Mines and Mining.
Irrigation of Arid Lands.
Northway, Stephen A., Ohio .....Election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress.
Expenditures in Navy Department.

O.

Ogden, Henry W .....Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.
Expenditures in the Post-Office Department.

O'Neil, Joseph H., Mass .....Appropriations.
Expenditures in the Department of Justice.
O'Neill, John J., Mo .....Patents.
Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.
Outhwaite, Joseph H., Ohio.....Military Affairs, chairman.
Rules.

P.

Page, Charles H., R. I .....Rivers and Harbors.
Manufactures, chairman.
Paschal, Thomas M., Tex.....Irrigation of Arid Lands.
Immigration and Naturalization.
Patterson, Josiah, Tenn.....Elections.
Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Payne, Sereno E., N. Y .....Ways and Means.
Expenditures in the Department of Justice.
Pearson, Albert J., Ohio .....Education.
Enrolled Bills.
Pence, Lafe, Colo.....Labor.
Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
Irrigation of Arid Lands.
Pendleton, George C., Tex .....Indian Affairs.
Mileage.
Pendleton, John O., W. Va .....Military Affairs.
Private Land Claims, chairman.
Perkins, George D., Iowa .....Territories.
Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
Phillips, Thomas W., Pa.....Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
Labor.
Pickler, John A., S. Dak.....Indian Affairs.
Invalid Pensions.
Pigott, James P., Conn .....Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
Revision of the Laws.
Joint Commission to investigate the Ford's Theater disaster.
Powers, H. Henry, Vt.....Judiciary.
Pacific Railroads.
Price, Andrew, La.....Foreign Affairs.
Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Q.

Quigg, Lemuel E., N. Y .....Post-Office and Post-Roads.

R.

Randall, Charles S., Mass.....Naval Affairs.
Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Rawlins, Joseph L., Utah	Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Mines and Mining. Private Land Claims.
Ray, George W., N. Y	Judiciary. Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.
Rayner, Isidor, Md	Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Foreign Affairs.
Reed, Thomas B., Me	Ways and Means. Rules.
Reilly, James B., Pa	Pacific Railroads, chairman. Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.
Reyburn, John E., Pa	Rivers and Harbors. Expenditures in the Department of Justice.
Richards, James A. D., Ohio	Claims. Expenditures in the Post-Office Department.
Richardson, George F., Mich	Mines and Mining. Irrigation of Arid Lands.
Richardson, James D., Tenn	Printing, chairman. District of Columbia. Joint Commission to inquire into the status of laws organizing the Executive Departments.
Ritchie, Byron F., Ohio	War Claims. Expenditures in the Department of Justice.
Robbins, Gaston A., Ala	Patents. Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
Robertson, Samuel M., La	Appropriations. Library.
Robinson, John B., Pa	Naval Affairs. Expenditures in the Navy Department.
Rusk, Harry Welles, Md	District of Columbia. Accounts, chairman.
Russell, Benjamin E., Ga	Claims. Enrolled Bills.
Russell, Charles A., Conn	Banking and Currency. Reform in the Civil Service.
Ryan, William, N. Y	Railways and Canals. Labor. Invalid Pensions.
Sayers, Joseph D., Tex	Appropriations, chairman.
Schermerhorn, Simon J., N. Y	Agriculture.
Scranton, Joseph A., Pa	Territories. Manufactures.
Settle, Thomas, N. C	Claims. Revision of the Laws.
Shell, George W., S. C	Agriculture. Ventilation and Acoustics, chairman.
Sherman, James S., N. Y	Indian Affairs. Reform in the Civil Service.

Sibley, Joseph C., Pa.....Appropriations.
Agriculture.
Sickles, Daniel E., N. Y.....Military Affairs.
Expenditures in the War Department.
Simpson, Jerry, Kans.....Agriculture.
Territories.
Sipe, William A., Pa.....Post-Office and Post-Roads.
Mines and Mining.
Smith, George W., Ill.....Post-Office and Post-Roads.
Pacific Railroads.
Smith, Marcus A., Ariz.....Territories.
Indian Affairs.
Public Lands.
Snodgrass, Henry C., Tenn.....Pacific Railroads.
Pensions.
Somers, Peter J., Wis.....Expenditures in the Interior Department.
Sorg, Paul J., Ohio.....Military Affairs.
Sperry, Lewis, Conn.....Banking and Currency.
Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.
Springer, William M., Ill.....Banking and Currency, chairman.
Stallings, Jesse F., Ala.....Education.
Election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress.
Pensions.
Stephenson, Samuel M., Mich.....Rivers and Harbors.
Mines and Mining.
Stevens, Moses T., Mass.....Ways and Means.
Stockdale, Thomas R., Miss.....Judiciary.
Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.
Stone, Charles W., Pa.....Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
Expenditures in the State Department.
Stone, William A., Pa.....Judiciary.
Expenditures in the Treasury Department.
Stone, William J., Ky.....Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
War Claims.
Storer, Bellamy, Ohio.....Foreign Affairs.
Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Strait, Thomas J., S. C.....Patents.
Mileage.
Straus, Isidor, N. Y.....Reform in the Civil Service.
Pensions.
Strong, Luther M., Ohio.....Invalid Pensions.
Swanson, Claude A., Va.....Post-Office and Post-Roads.
Expenditures in the Interior Department.
Sweet, Willis, Idaho.....Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
Public Buildings and Grounds.
Irrigation of Arid Lands.

T.

Talbert, William J., S. C.....Labor.
Expenditures in the Interior Department.
Talbott, J. Frederick C., Md .....Naval Affairs.
Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.
Tarsney, John C., Mo .....Ways and Means.
Tate, Farish Carter, Ga .....Naval Affairs.
Accounts.
Mines and Mining.
Tawney, James A., Minn .....Pensions.
Irrigation of Arid Lands.
Taylor, Alfred A., Tenn .....Elections.
Invalid Pensions.
Taylor, Arthur H., Ind .....Rivers and Harbors.
Reform in the Civil Service.
Terry, William L., Ark.....Judiciary.
Thomas, Henry F., Mich.....Elections.
Education.
Tracey, Charles, N. Y.....Coinage, Weights, and Measures.
Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.
Tucker, Henry St. G., Va.....Foreign Affairs.
Election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress.
Turner, Henry G., Ga .....Ways and Means.
Expenditures in the Interior Department, chairman.
Turner, Smith S., Va.....Election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress.
Pensions.
Turpin, Louis W., Ala .....Post-Office and Post-Roads.
Indian Affairs.
Tyler, D. Gardiner, Va .....Naval Affairs.

U.

Updegraff, Thomas, Iowa .....Judiciary.
Joint Commission to investigate the Ford's Theater disaster.

V.

Van Voorhis, Henry C., Ohio .....Education.
Reform in the Civil Service.
Van Voorhis, John, N. Y.....Foreign Affairs.

W.

Wadsworth, James W., N. Y .....Naval Affairs.
Expenditures in the Treasury Department.
Walker, Joseph H., Mass .....Banking and Currency.
Ventilation and Acoustics.

Wanger, Irving P., Pa .....Public Lands.
Railways and Canals.
Warner, John DeWitt, N. Y .....Banking and Currency.
Manufactures.
Washington, Joseph E., Tenn .....Appropriations.
Waugh, Dan, Ind .....Elections.
Agriculture.
Weadock, Thomas A. E., Mich ....Mines and Mining, chairman.
Pacific Railroads.
Wells, Owen A., Wis .....Labor.
Accounts.
Wever, John M., N. Y .....Public Buildings and Grounds.
Education.
Wheeler, Hamilton K., Ill .....Elections.
Revision of the Laws.
Wheeler, Joseph, Ala .....Ways and Means.
Territories, chairman.
White, William J., Ohio .....Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
Pensions.
Whiting, Justin R., Mich .....Ways and Means.
Williams, James R., Ill .....Appropriations.
Williams, John S., Miss .....Agriculture.
Education.
Wilson, George W., Ohio .....War Claims.
Immigration and Naturalization.
Wilson, William L., W. Va .....Ways and Means, chairman.
Wise, George D., Va .....Interstate and Foreign Commerce, chairman.
Wolverton, Simon P., Pa .....Judiciary.
Woodard, Frederick A., N. C.....Elections.
Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.
Woomer, Ephraim M., Pa .....Military Affairs.
Wright, Ashley B., Mass .....Militia.
Accounts.
Expenditures in the Post-Office Department.

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 4.

BUILDING FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

REPORT UPON THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE BUILDING FOR THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1, 1894, SUBMITTED BY THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

DECEMBER 3, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

OFFICE OF BUILDING FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
145 EAST CAPITOL STREET,
Washington, D. C., December 3, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report upon the construction of the building for the Library of Congress during the year ending December 1, 1894.

At the date of the last annual report, December 4, 1893, the general condition of the building was as follows:

The court walls and dome had been finished, while the exterior or front walls, which are entirely of granite, had reached the general height of the main entablature. The interior trims and casings of doors and windows from the cellar upward, and well into the second story, had been finished. The ironwork and roofs of the three book stacks, the boiler house and chimney, the apparatus for heating and ventilation, including much of that for elevator service and light power, and all of the floors except those of the attics, had been constructed. The marble work of the main stair hall, and rotunda or main reading room, had been commenced, and many contracts for various kinds of material and work were in force.

From that time to the present there has been no cessation in the active prosecution of the work of construction in nearly every part of the building, and no very serious delay has occurred in the services of contractors. The progress made during the year is contained in the following statement:

The last stone of the superstructure was laid on July 7, thus completing all of the walls of the building proper. Since that time the stonework of the porte-cochère, porch, and main entrance steps on the west front, has been nearly finished and the coping of the area walls laid entirely around the building. The few remaining stones needed to be set in the porch, and platform railing, are at hand on the ground.

All of the roofs and skylights, excepting those of the book stacks and dome, which were completed last year, as above stated, have since been constructed.

The remainder of the interior trims and casings of windows and doors and also the washboards, all in cast iron, have been supplied and put in place, excepting a few pieces in the attic of the west main pavilion.

The winding iron stairways from the basement to the gallery and attic floor have been built in the eight wells of the main piers of the rotunda.

All of the windows are glazed, and the building is now completely closed in, so that the interior finish may proceed continuously and without interruption from the weather.

The exterior walls of the whole building, including the courts, have been cleaned down and pointed.

Two-thirds of the marble decks of the book stacks are laid; the plastering of the stack walls and ceilings has been finished, and the manufacture of the movable shelves is well in hand under contract.

The marble wainscoting of the basement halls and corridors, also that of the two first-story corridors, and the marble work of the rotunda, or main reading room, have been finished, while about three-fourths of that for the stair hall is completed and the remainder is expected to be done during the present winter.

Nearly all of the sheet-iron flue connections and leaders in the cellar and in the roofs and dome for the completion of the ventilating flues have been constructed and put in place, and the iron furring and lathing of most of the ceiling under the roofs and about the ceiling lights has also been made ready for plastering.

Most of the floors of the basement and first story have been leveled up with concrete and otherwise prepared to receive the final floor covering when the plastering of the rooms shall have been done.

All of the gas piping and about two-thirds of the electric wire conduits and cables for lighting and communication have been laid.

The plastering of the building, excepting that of the book stacks, which was completed April 30, was begun in the basement story on September 17, and about one-half of that story is now plastered.

On the 16th of August the stucco ornamental work was begun in the vault of the dome and is now nearly finished.

Operations are still active throughout the building, some 400 workmen being steadily employed therein, while there are several contracts in force which employ many workmen elsewhere. During the whole year the working force at the building has been nearly the same as now.

The photographs of the building, made November 20, 1894, are submitted herewith, the one a near view from a point opposite the southwest corner, the other taken from the Dome of the Capitol. A comparison of these with the prints which accompanied the last annual report will show what changes have taken place in the exterior of the building and that the exterior is practically completed.

The following table shows the formal contracts that have been in force at any time during the year, and also those which are still in force:

Date.	Name of contractor.	Subject of contract.	Price or amount.	Present condition.
1889.				
July 29	New England Granite Works.	Cut granite for front walls ...	$1,221,600.72	Completed.
1892.				
Nov. 30	Tacony Iron and Metal Co ...	Iron door and window frames, casings, etc.	54,513.00	Do.
Dec. 29	Batterson, See & Eisele	Marble work	279,111.90	Do.
29	W. H. Evans & Son	.....do	325,700.00	In force.
29	Vermont Marble Co	.....do	17,828.00	Do.
29	Chas. E. Hall & Co	.....do	2,260.00	Completed.
29	.....do	.....do	2,261.00	Do.
29	.....do	.....do	6,690.00	Do.
29	Kenesaw Marble Co	.....do	5,500.00	Do.
29	W. H. Evans & Son	.....do	3,104.00	Do.

Date.	Name of contractor.	Subject of contract.	Price or amount.	Present condition.
1893.				
Jan. 27	Tacony Iron and Metal Co....	Ironwork in dome	$11,050.00	Completed.
Mar. 20	Pneumatic and Electric Tool Co.	Hire of tools and machinery (approximate).	2,023.00	In force.
Apr. 11	Davidson Sons Marble Co	Marble work	33,750.00	Completed.
June 8	Washington Brick Machine Co.	Bricks.....per M..	6.23	In force.
24	John B. Lord.....	Sand ..... per cubic yard..	1.00	Do.
Aug. 1	Clark Bros	Cement ..{in bbls -per bbl .. / in bags...per bag..}	1.12 / .88	Completed.
18	Brown-Ketcham Iron Works..	Iron roofs, etc	35,276.19	Do.
18	Empire Fireproofing Co	Roofing tile, per running foot.	.11	Do.
18	Hallowell Granite Works.....	Cut granite for steps, copings, etc.	29,253.40	Do.
27	Tacony Iron and Metal Co....	Iron door and window frames.	8,900.00	Do.
27	Clarence N. Boyd.....	Glass	6,573.00	Do.
27	Jackson & Sharp Co.....	Mahogany sash, etc.....	8,651.00	Do.
27	Brown-Ketcham Iron Works..	Traveling scaffolds	2,239.90	Do.
28	Pickel Marble and Granite Co.	Marble deck flags, etc.....	35,890.40	In force.
Oct. 3	W. B. Morgan	Pipe covering.....	5,522.00	Completed.
Nov. 9	Chas. Werner.....	Coal, per ton.....	4.53	Do.
14	Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co.	Bronze hardware	2,639.01	Do.
1894				
Feb. 1	Snead & Co. Iron Works	Book shelves	67,214.00	In force.
21	.....do.....	Iron framework and lathing..	2,407.00	Completed.
21	Francis Miller	Glass.....	7,720.00	Do.
21	McDaniel & Harvey Co.....	Galvanized sheet iron, etc....	1,370.00	Do.
21	James Clendenin	Sheet copper.....	8,437.79	Do.
27	L. Schreiber & Sons Co	Iron stairways, etc	10,527.70	Do.
Apr. 27	Evans Marble Co	Marble-work	38,965.00	In force.
May 12	Phœnix Iron Co.....	Iron roofs, skylights, etc.....	13,281.88	Do.
June 19	Church & Stephenson	Lumber, etc. (estimated)	7,394.50	Do.
19	Jas. H. McGill	Plaster and hair (estimated)..	1,873.00	Do.
July 2	Frank M. Lee	Lime, per barrel	0.48	Do.
14	Simplex Electrical Co.....	Electric wire.....	3,045.73	Do.
Aug. 9	Expanded Metal Fireproofing Co.	Iron furring and lathing.....	10,100.00	Completed.
Sept. 1	Builders' Iron Foundry	Iron and marble stairways ...	9,000.00	In force.
Oct. 1	Norcross Bros	Cut granite for approaches ...	47,260.00	Do.
16	Chas. Werner	Coal, per ton (estimated).....	3,121.25	Do.
Nov. 9	Mather Electric Co.....	Dynamos	6,400.00	Do.

In addition to the contracts above enumerated orders are in force for the architectural figures, alto-relievos, and bronze doors, required for the ornamentation of the building, chiefly in the rotunda and stair hall, amounting to $190,200.

As shown by this report, the construction of the building is now advancing toward completion. Estimates have been carefully made to see that the cost of construction should not overrun the limit fixed in the act of March 2, 1889, and there is now no reason to anticipate that either this limit of cost or the estimated time of completion in the original project will be exceeded. It is therefore confidently stated that in the event of sufficient appropriations, the building will be finished early in 1897, and that the total cost will be within the limit fixed by law.

PROBABLE OPERATIONS DURING THE NEXT YEAR, 1895.

During the coming year the marble-work, plastering, stuccowork, woodwork, flooring, electric installation, corner-tower stairs, shelving for the reading-room alcoves, elevators, machinery for transmission, plumbing, painting, approaches to the west front, and work on the grading and arrangement of the grounds will be carried on and many of these pieces of work finished.

STATEMENT OF FUNDS.

Amount appropriated since October 2, 1888		$4,550,000.00
Balance of appropriation of April 15, 1886		245,567.94
		4,795,567.94
Amount expended prior to last report	$3,066,502.21	
Amount expended since last report	1,270,936.23	
Total expended since October 2, 1888		4,337,438.44
Unexpended (December 1, 1894)		458,129.50
Amount of outstanding liabilities including incompleted contracts and other indebtedness		566,817.55
Estimate of appropriation required for fiscal year ending June 30, 1896		1,100,000.00

UNDERGROUND COMMUNICATION WITH THE CAPITOL.

The act approved August 18, 1894, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government, contains the following provision relative to this building (Stat. L., vol. 28, p. 419):

> * * * the officer in charge of said building is hereby directed to report to Congress at its next session plans and estimates of cost for a tunnel, with suitable conveying apparatus for the rapid transmission of books, papers, and messages at all times between the said building and the Senate and House wings of the Capitol.

In compliance with this law I have the honor to submit the following description of a tunnel or subway, with the apparatus needed, to accomplish the purpose set forth.

The location, general dimensions, and conveying apparatus of the proposed tunnel are shown in drawing No. 612 accompanying this report. The tunnel is to run about 3 to 5 feet below the surface of the park and pavements in a straight line from the main entrance of the Library building to a point of the Capitol immediately south of the central colonnade on the east front, where it will enter the subbasement, from whence the conveying apparatus will extend vertically to a small storeroom, on the main floor of the Capitol, which is in rear of the room now occupied by the House Committee on Enrolled Bills.

The other terminal will be in the basement story of the Library building immediately under the main reading room and close by the internal delivery apparatus of the Library itself.

The tunnel conveyor is to consist of a small endless wire cable, carrying book holders, running nearly on the lines shown in the drawing, and driven by an electric motor in the Library building. It is intended that the carrier will not occupy more than two minutes in transit between the terminals, which will be about 1,275 feet or nearly one-fourth of a mile apart.

The tunnel will contain one small pneumatic tube for transmission of written messages between the delivery room in the Capitol and the Library, and also the necessary wires for direct telephonic communication between the two halls of Congress and the Library. The book carrier, pneumatic tube, and telephones, arranged and operated as described, will largely do away with the necessity of going in person, or sending by messenger to the Library when books or information from that building are wanted.

The tunnel will be large enough to permit a workman to pass through to care for the cable line, wires, etc., when necessary, and will be waterproof and inaccessible except at the two ends.

The cost of the tunnel and apparatus complete will not exceed

$35,000, but no appropriation specially for this feature of the Library building will be required.

The tunnel may be constructed during next summer while Congress is not in session. It will be under ground entirely, and the present condition of the park and paved esplanade will be restored, so that when completed, no feature of the tunnel will be visible between the two buildings.

It is recommended that the officer in charge of the Library building be authorized to construct a tunnel with suitable conveying apparatus for the rapid transmission of books, papers, and messages at all times between the said Library building and the Capitol for the convenience of the Congress, the terminal of said apparatus in the Capitol to occupy the room in rear of that now occupied by the House Committee on Enrolled Bills.

Very respectfully,

THOS. LINCOLN CASEY,
Brigadier-General United States Army.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.



BUILDING FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, NOVEMBER 20, 1894. VIEW FROM DOME OF CAPITOL.



BUILDING FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, NOVEMBER 20, 1894. VIEW FROM SOUTHWEST.

BUILDING FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

GENERAL DRAWING.

PROPOSED

TUNNEL CONVEYER,

FOR BOOKS AND MESSAGES

BETWEEN

LIBRARY AND CAPITOL.

Scales.
1/20 inch - two feet.
1/8 " - " "
1/2 " - " "

NOTE — Tunnel to contain Cable Conveyer for very large books. Pneumatic tube Conveyer for messages, &c. And electric wires for telephones.

PLAN of CAPITOL. CENTRAL BUILDING.

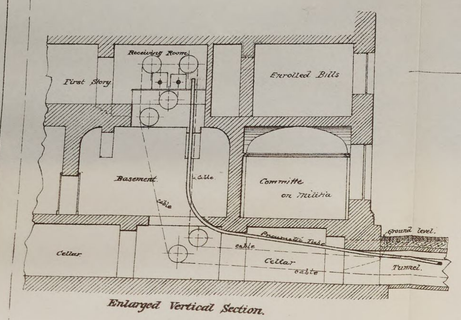
Statuary Hall

EAST CAPITOL STREET.

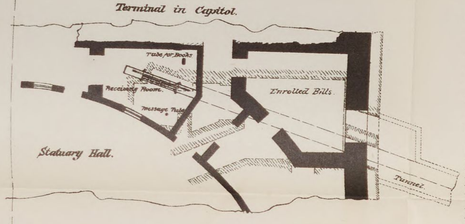
Line of Tunnel. (Plan)

FIRST STREET EAST.

PLAN OF LIBRARY BUILDING.

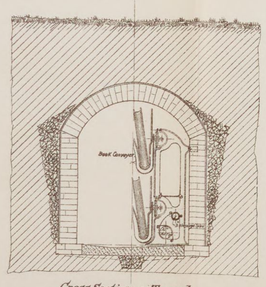


Enlarged Vertical Section.

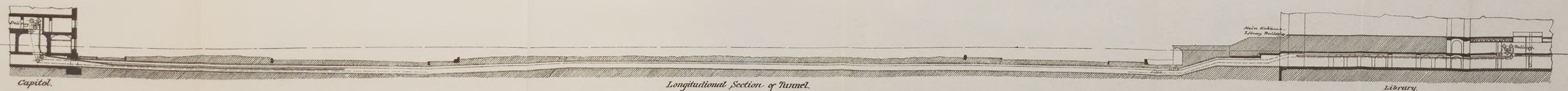


Terminal in Capitol.

Enlarged Plans of Cellar and First Story



Cross Section of Tunnel.



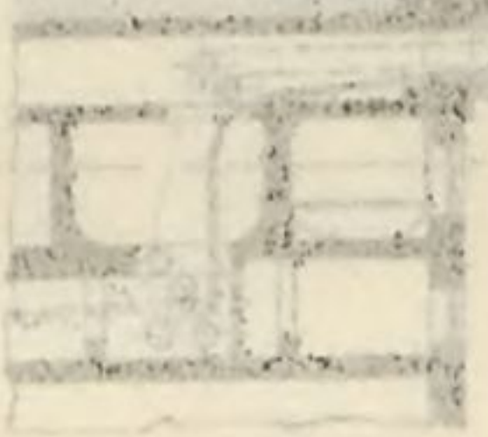
Longitudional Section of Tunnel.

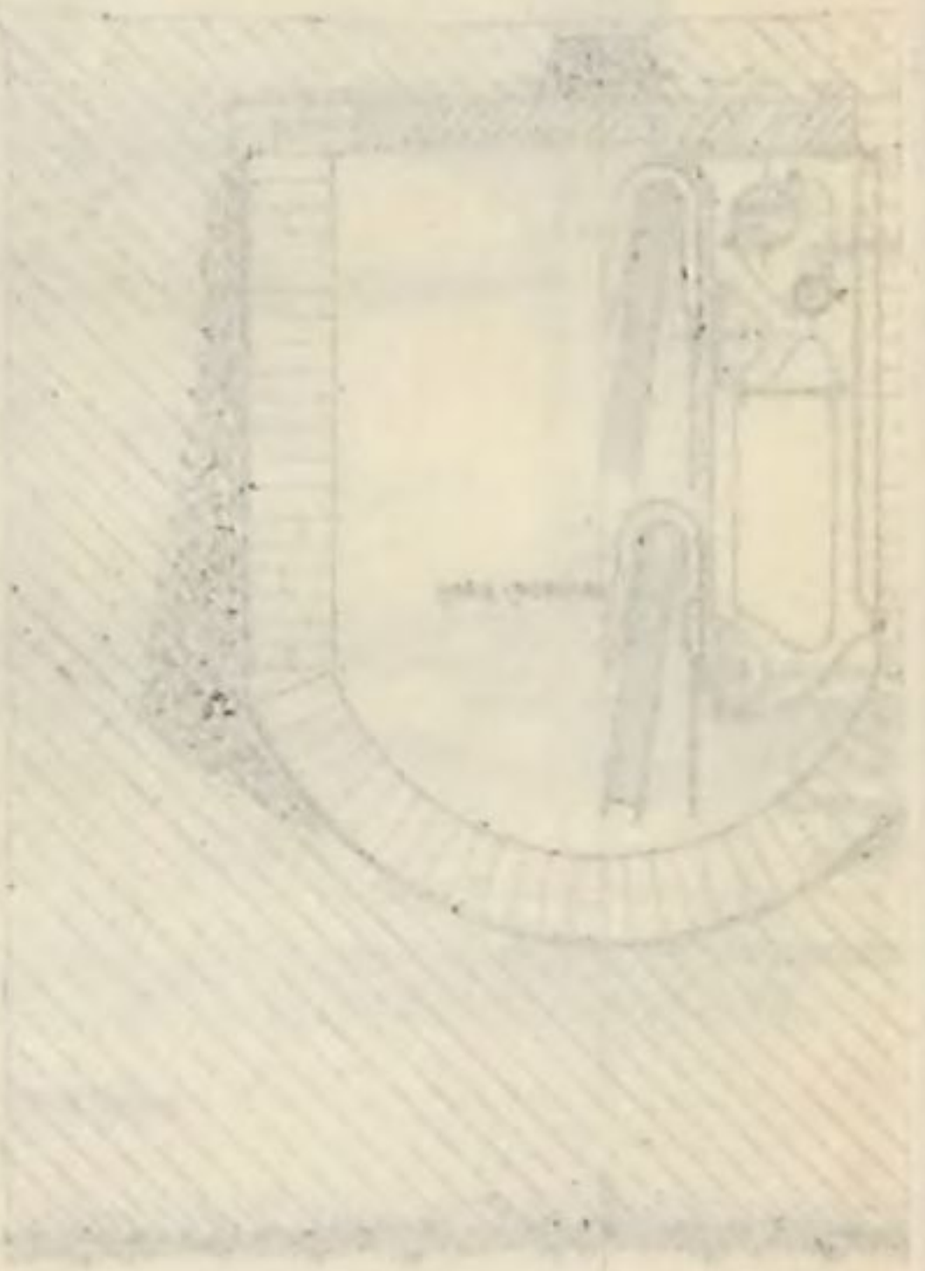
E.S. May 1894.

Bernard R. Green
Superintendent and Engineer

(original) 612.

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53D CONGRESS, } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC.
d Session. } { No. 5.

N THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE UNITED STATES.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

JAMES KERR,

CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

SHOWING THE

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM JULY 1, 1893, TO JUNE 30, 1894.

DECEMBER 3, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on Accounts and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1895.

CONTENTS.

ACCOUNTS SHOWING DISBURSEMENTS, ETC.

	Page.
SALARIES OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES:	
1894	6–68
1893–'94	63, 64
1893	64
1892	64
Extra month	64–69
CAPITOL POLICE, 1894	69–72
CLERK HIRE, MEMBERS AND DELEGATES, 1894	73–110
CONTINGENT FUND:	
Stationery—	
1894	110–174
1893	174, 175
Fuel for heating apparatus—	
1894	175, 176
1893	176
Furniture and repairs—	
1894	177–213
1893	212, 213
Materials for folding—	
1894	213–217
1893	217
Packing boxes, 1894	217
Postage—	
1894	218
1893	218
Miscellaneous items—	
1894	218–253
1893	253–256
1892	257
Capitol police, 1894	257
Summary of disbursements, balances, and expenditures	257–261
Report showing stationery issued to officers and committees	262–285
Stationery, purchased stock on hand	285
Storeroom, statement of articles issued from	286–288

CLERK'S OFFICE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., December 3, 1894.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of sections 60, 61, 62, 63, and 70 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and the requirements of a resolution of the House of Representatives of July 24, 1868, I have the honor to submit the following report for the period from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894, both days inclusive, showing the names of all the clerks and other persons employed, the time they were actually employed, and the sums paid to each (such clerks and other persons having been usefully employed); detailed statements, by items, of the manner in which the contingent fund of the House has been expended, the several amounts drawn from the Treasury, and the balances remaining in my hands, the quantity and cost of all stationery purchased, the amount delivered, that used in the Clerk's office, the stock on hand, and the amount of the unexpended appropriation for stationery.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES KERR,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

REPORT OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, SHOWING DISBURSEMENTS FROM JULY 1, 1893, TO JUNE 30, 1894, BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

Salaries of officers and employees of the House of Representatives, 1894.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Office of the Speaker—July, 1893.		
10	----------	John T. Waterman et al.:		
	John T. Waterman	Private secretary to Speaker	$177.10	
	Charles R. Crisp	Clerk to Speaker's table	177.10	
	E W. Barrett	Clerk to Speaker	134.80	
	Henry Neal	Messenger to Speaker	84.20	
	W. H. Milburn	Chaplain	75.80	
				$649.00
		Office of the Clerk—July, 1893.		
11	----------	James Kerr et al.:		
	James Kerr	Clerk of House of Representatives	421.20	
	Thos. O. Towles	Chief clerk	303.30	
	N. T. Crutchfield	Journal clerk	303.30	
	W. J. Houghtaling	Reading clerk	303.30	
	Pembroke Pettit	do	303.30	
	F. H. Hosford	Tally clerk	252.70	
	John H. Rogers	Printing and bill clerk	210.60	
	J. Frank Snyder	Disbursing clerk	210.60	
	Walter H. French	File clerk	189.50	
	George B. Parsons	Enrolling clerk	189.50	
	Thos. B. Kalbfus	Assistant disbursing clerk	168.50	
	Jno. Kelley	Assistant enrolling clerk	168.50	
	G. G. Luke	Resolution and petition clerk	168.50	
	H. H. Moler	Newspaper clerk	168.50	
	F. H. Tompkins	Index clerk	168.50	
	E. B. Smith	Superintendent document room	168.50	
	Asher Barnett	Librarian	168.50	
	Geo. M. Campbell	Distributing clerk	151.60	
	Thaddeus Cahill	Stationery clerk	151.60	
	James R. Fisher	Assistant librarian	151.60	
	Wm. W. Screws, jr	Assistant librarian, 3-31	141.82	
	John B. McDonnell	Bookkeeper	134.80	
	P. E. Walsh, jr	Clerk	134.80	
	W. R. Bell	do	134.80	
	J. G. Fraser	do	134.80	
	F. S. Bishop	Clerk, 6-31	113.06	
	Geo. B. Fleming	Clerk, 1-4	17.39	
	Edward Millen	Clerk	134.80	
	Morgan Rawls	do	134.80	
	Allen J. Hooker	do	134.80	
	Joel W. Hiatt	Document clerk	121.30	
	Jos. Isaacs	Locksmith	121.30	
	J. R. Conklin	Messenger, house library	110.70	
	Aaron Russell	do	110.70	
	E. J. McCristal	Telegraph operator	101.10	
	George A. Shower	Assistant to file clerk	75.80	
	S. B. Bull	Laborer, Clerk's document room	75.80	
	J. T. Abernathy	do	75.80	
	Philip L. Gebhard	Page	60.60	
	Robert Richardson	Laborer in bathroom	60.60	
	William Richardson	Laborer	60.60	
	V. P. Kirk	do	60.60	
	Dixon H. Bynum	do	60.60	
	Frederic Eudey	Laborer, 4-31	54.73	
	George W. Hutton	Laborer, 1-3	5.87	
	G. Walker Pratt	Assistant journal clerk	168.50	
	Albert S. Woollen	Page	60.60	
	Clifford A. Lucas	Messenger boy, chief clerk's room	25.30	
	W. E. Blundon	Hire of horses, wagon, and cartage	75.80	
				7,023.77
		Annual clerks and messengers to committees—July, 1893.		
12	----------	Ruter W Springer, et al.:		
		Clerks to committees, etc.:		
	Ruter W. Springer	Ways and Means	252.70	
	Alexander J Jones	Assistant, Ways and Means	134.80	
	John D. Darneille	Messenger, Ways and Means	84.20	
	James C. Courts	Appropriations	252.70	
	John D. Cremer	Assistant, Appropriations	134.80	
	Kennedy F. Rea	Messenger, Appropriations	84.20	
	R. M. Wallace	Agriculture	168.50	
	John T. Morgan	Claims	168.50	
	Peyton Wise	Commerce	168.50	
	Paul Hemphill	District of Columbia	168.50	
	Alfred J. Stofer	Elections	168.50	
	B. S. Willingham	Foreign Affairs	168.50	

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Annual clerks and messengers to committees—July, 1893—Continued.		
12	.....	Ruter W. Springer, et al.—Continued.		
		Clerks to committees, etc.—Continued.		
	David W. Peel	Indian Affairs	$168.50	
	Wm. H. Wilson	Invalid Pensions	168.50	
	Robt. T. Hill	Irrigation of Arid Lands	168.50	
	B. A. Read	Judiciary	168.50	
	Richard Hawkey	Merchant Marine and Fisheries	168.50	
	Nathan Gumble	Military Affairs	168.50	
	Joseph Baumer	Naval Affairs	168.50	
	Sam. T. White	Public Lands	168.50	
	Edward M. Biddle, jr.	War Claims	168.50	
	John H. Bankhead, jr.	Public Buildings and Grounds	168.50	
	J. B. Holloway	Digest Claims	168.50	
	R. W. Short	Assistant, War Claims	101.10	
				$3,909.00
		Under Architect of the Capitol—July, 1893.		
13	.....	William Lannan et al.:		
	William Lannan	Chief engineer	143.20	
	Henry W. Taylor	Assistant engineer	101.10	
	Bryan H. Morse	do	101.10	
	George Winters	Conductor of elevator	92.70	
	Leonard B. Cook	do	92.70	
	R. W. Goudelock	do	92.70	
	C. L. Williams	do	92.70	
	Eppa Norris	Fireman	75.80	
	Charles T. Jett	do	75.80	
	Edward B. Burke	do	75.80	
	James W. Shely	Fireman	75.80	
	A. B. Talcott	Electrician	101.10	
	J. W. America	Laborer	67.40	
	Geo. Liverpool	do	69.08	
	E. H. Hughes	Cleaning and watching Statuary Hall	55.55	
				1,312.53
		Office of Sergeant-at-Arms—July, 1893.		
14	.....	S. S. Yoder et al.:		
	S. S. Yoder	Sergeant-at-Arms	379.10	
	Isaac R. Hill	Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms	168.50	
	J. Z. Yoder	Cashier	252.70	
	Henry L. Ballentine	Paying teller	168.50	
	W. W. Pennell	Bookkeeper	151.60	
	Felix McCloskey	Messenger	101.10	
	Early D. Yoder	Page	60.60	
	Chas. H. Christian	Laborer	55.55	
				1,337.65
		Doorkeeper's department—July, 1893.		
15	.....	Chas. H. Turner et al.:		
	Chas. H. Turner	Doorkeeper	294.80	
	W. H. Nichols	Assistant doorkeeper	168.50	
	Jno. A. Hannay	Superintendent document room	168.50	
	H. G. Williams	Assistant superintendent document room	168.50	
	Chas. W. Coombs	Department messenger	168.50	
	do	Horse and buggy	21.10	
	John T. Chancey	Special employee	126.40	
	Thos. A. Coakley	do	126.40	
	Thos. O. Connor	Document file clerk	117.90	
	C. W. Crockett	Assistant document file clerk	110.70	
	W. A. Bryant	Clerk to Doorkeeper	101.10	
	Geo. F. Foster	Janitor	101.10	
	C. H. Mann	Messenger, reporters' gallery	101.10	
	R. H. Betts	Messenger	101.10	
	George F. Bristol	do	101.10	
	Wm. F. Drummey	do	101.10	
	J. S. Dunham	do	101.10	
	Myron H. Ellis	do	101.10	
	Michael P. Behen	do	101.10	
	Daniel J. Mahony	do	101.10	
	Sumter Phillips	do	101.10	
	W. S. Copeland	do	84.20	
	Jno. M. Waddill	do	84.20	
	Martin Gardner	do	84.20	
	Elmer B. Hursey	do	44.20	
	H. B. Lingenfelter, jr.	do	84.20	
	M. F. Sterett	do	84.20	
	Charles Weber	do	84.22	
	Chas. Osthelder	do	84.20	
	C. C. Wilson	do	84.20	

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Doorkeeper's department—July, 1893—Continued.		
15	.....	Chas. H. Turner et al.—Continued.		
	C. F. Holbrook	Laborer	$60.60	
	Wm. Mottershead	do	60.60	
	S. S. Boatner	do	60.60	
	H. B. Keffer	do	60.60	
	R. A. Rosenbaum	do	60.60	
	Geo. M. Zerby	do	60.60	
	Charles Carter	Laborer in water-closet	60.60	
	James Hall	do	60.60	
	Pat Murphy	Laborer	50.50	
	John W. Williams	Laborer in cloakroom	50.50	
	Alex. B. Thomas	do	50.50	
	Ada U. Roe	Female attendant, ladies' retiring room	60.60	
	E. L. Phillips	Chief page	75.80	
	James F. English	do	75.80	
				$4,189.70
		Folding room—July, 1893.		
16	.....	Geo. M. Criukshank et al.:		
	Geo. M. Criukshank	Superintendent folding room	168.50	
	Geo. Sawter	Clerk	151.60	
	A. Gibbs	do	101.10	
	Geo. L. Browning	do	101.10	
	J. M. McKay	Foreman	126.40	
	A. D. Watts	Messenger	101.10	
	Sam'l C. Luckett	Folder, seal room	101.10	
	Peter J. Flanigan	Page	42.10	
	Spencer Greene	Laborer	33.70	
	J. V. Cunningham	Folder	75.80	
	Albert C. Davis	do	75.80	
	E. D. Eaton	do	75.80	
	Geo. W. Feelemyer	do	75.80	
	T. G. Garrett	do	75.80	
	W. W. Cate	do	75.80	
	P. J. McDonald	do	75.80	
	E. W. Newman	do	75.80	
	James A. Newsom	do	75.80	
	John Rickles, jr	do	75.80	
	W. W. Bolls	do	70.80	
	John W. Canary	do	70.80	
	Howard Gill	do	70.80	
	J. J. Mahony	do	70.80	
	A. W. Gibson	do	70.80	
	John Campion	do	60.60	
	Cliff Cumberland	do	60.60	
	Howard A. Wiltberger	do	60.60	
	Ernest Whitehead	do	60.60	
	J. F. McKaig	do	60.60	
	Nash E Cook	do	60.60	
	E. F. Holmes	do	60.60	
	H. C. Littlefield	do	60.60	
	Frank B. Gorman	do	60.60	
	Paul F. Perkins	do	60.60	
	Thos. O. Brine	do	60.60	
	C. O. Rockwell	do	60.60	
	W. C. Rowland	do	60.60	
	August Rupper	do	60.60	
	A. H. Monteith, jr	do	60.60	
	Milton Le Fevre	Night watchman	75.80	
	J. W. Deards	Driver	50.50	
				3,074.00
		Soldiers' and cloakroom—July, 1893.		
17	.....	Sam'l H. Decker et al.:		
	Sam'l H. Decker	Messenger, soldiers' roll	101.10	
	William T. Fitch	do	101.10	
	William Irving	do	101.10	
	Hugh Lewis	do	101.10	
	James I. McConnell	do	101.10	
	Fernando Page	do	101.10	
	John Rome	do	101.10	
	John Ryan	do	101.10	
	John A. Stewart	do	101.10	
	John A. Travis	do	101.10	
	Joseph F. Wilson	do	101.10	
	Josiah W. White	do	101.10	
	Edson S. Williams	do	101.10	
	Jonathan R. Whitacre	do	101.10	

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Soldiers' and cloakroom—July, 1893—Continued.		
17	.....	Sam'l H. Decker et el.—Continued.		
	Thos. H. Adams	Cloakroom man	$50.00	
	Robert Coates	do	50.00	
	John W. Evans	do	50.00	
	Henry Lucas	do	50.00	
	Arthur Lucas	do	50.00	
	James A. Savoy	do	50.00	
				$1,715.40
		Office of Postmaster—July, 1893.		
18	.....	Lycurgus Dalton et al.:		
	Lycurgus Dalton	Postmaster	210.60	
	John T. Ross	Assistant postmaster	168.50	
	William A. Horbach	Messenger	101.10	
	Wm. C. Crawley	do	101.10	
	John Stack	do	101.10	
	Henry Yater	do	101.10	
	John H. Pratt	do	101.10	
	John R. Grace	do	101.10	
	Ralph B. Carlton	do	101.10	
	W. M. Prescott	do	101.10	
	Reuben Bourn	do	101.10	
	R. H. Woolfolk	do	101.10	
	Daniel B. Webster	Laborer	60.60	
	W. E. Blundon	Mail contractor	318.00	
				1,768.70
		Official reporters of proceedings and debates—July, 1893.		
19	.....	David W. Brown et al.:		
	David W. Brown	Official reporter, etc	421.20	
	John H. White	do	421.20	
	Andrew Devine	do	421.20	
	A. C. Welch	do	421.20	
	Fred Irland	do	421.20	
	John J. Cameron	Assistant official reporter, etc	84.20	
	Geo. C Lafferty	Assistant stenographer	337.00	
	W. J. Kehoe	do	337.00	
				2,864.20
44	W. H. Milburn	Services as Chaplain, House of Representatives, Aug. 1 to 7, 1893, 7 days, at $900 per annum.		17.12
83	Henry T. Lyle	Services as clerk to Committee on Accounts, July, 1893, 31 days, at $2,000 per annum.		168.50
248	W. H. Nichols	Services as assistant doorkeeper, Aug. 1 to 23, 1893, 23 days, at $2,000 per annum.		125.00
249	W. E. Blundon	To keep of folding-room horses, 31 days, at 84 cents per day, July, 1893.		26.04
254	Chas. H. Turner	Services as Doorkeeper House of Representatives, Aug. 1 to 7, 1893, 7 days, at $3,500 per annum.		66.58
		Office of the Speaker—August, 1893.		
266	.....	John T. Waterman et al.:		
	John T. Waterman	Private secretary to Speaker	177.10	
	Charles R. Crisp	Clerk to Speaker's table	177.10	
	E. W. Barrett	Clerk to Speaker	134.80	
	Henry Neal	Messenger to Speaker	84.20	
	Samuel W. Haddaway	Chaplain, 8-31	58.68	
				631.88
		Office of the Clerk—August, 1893.		
267	.....	James Kerr et al.:		
	James Kerr	Clerk House of Representatives	421.20	
	Thos. O. Towles	Chief Clerk	303.30	
	N. T. Crutchfield	Journal clerk	303.30	
	W. J. Houghtaling	Reading clerk	303.30	
	Ethelbert B. Wade	Reading clerk, 25-31	68.52	
	Pembroke Pettit	Reading clerk, 1-24	234.78	
	F. H. Hosford	Tally clerk	252.70	
	John H. Rogers	Printing and bill clerk	210.60	
	J. Frank Snyder	Disbursing clerk	210.60	
	Walter H. French	File clerk	189.50	
	Geo. B. Parsons	Enrolling clerk	189.50	
	Thos. B. Kalbfus	Assistant disbursing clerk	168 50	
	Jno. Kelley	Assistant enrolling clerk	168.50	

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Office of the Clerk—August, 1893—Continued.		
267	.....	James Kerr et al.—Continued.		
	G. G. Luke	Resolution and petition clerk	$168.50	
	W. B. Drury	Newspaper clerk, 22-31	54.37	
	H. H. Moler	Newspaper clerk, 1-21	114.13	
	F. H. Tompkins	Index clerk	168.50	
	E. B. Smith	Superintendent document room, 1-23	125.00	
	Asher Barnett	Librarian	168.50	
	Geo. M. Campbell	Distributing clerk	151.60	
	Thaddeus Cahill	Stationery clerk	151.60	
	James R. Fisher	Assistant librarian	151.60	
	Wm. W. Screws, jr	do	151.60	
	John B. McDonnell	Bookkeeper	134.80	
	P. E. Walsh, jr	Clerk	134.80	
	W. R. Bell	do	134.80	
	J. G. Fraser	do	134.80	
	F. S. Bishop	do	134.80	
	Edward Millen	do	134.80	
	Morgan Rawls	do	134.80	
	Allen J. Hooker	do	134.80	
	Joel W. Hiatt	Document clerk	121.30	
	Jos. Isaacs	Locksmith	121.30	
	J. R. Conklin	Messenger, House library	110.70	
	Aaron Russell	do	110.70	
	E. J. McCristal	Telegraph operator	101.10	
	George A. Shower	Assistant to file clerk	75.80	
	S. B. Bull	Laborer, clerks' document room	75.80	
	J. T. Abernathy	do	75.80	
	Philip L. Gebhard	Page	60.60	
	Robert Richardson	Laborer in bathroom	60,60	
	William Richardson	Laborer	60.60	
	V. P. Kirk	do	60.60	
	Dixon H. Bynum	do	60.60	
	Frederic E ıdey	do	60.60	
	G. Walker Pratt	Assistant journal clerk	168.50	
	J. H. Van Buren	Assistant index clerk, 7-31	150.00	
	Albert S. Woollen	Page	60.60	
	Clifford A. Lucas	Messenger boy, Chief Clerk's room	25.30	
	W. E. Blundon	Hire horses, wagon, and cartage	75.80	
				$7,144.40
		Annual clerks and messengers to committees—August, 1893.		
268	.....	Henry Talbott et al.: Clerks to committees, etc.—		
	Henry Talbott	Ways and Means, 25-31	57.05	
	Ruter W. Springer	Ways and Means, 1-24	195.65	
	Alexander J. Jones	Asssistant, Ways and Means	134.80	
	John D. Darneille	Messsenger, Ways and Means	84.20	
	James C. Courts	Appropriations	252.70	
	John D. Cremer	Assistant, Appropriations	134.80	
	Kennedy F. Rea	Messenger, Appropriations	84.20	
	R. M. Wallace	Agriculture	168.50	
	John T. Morgan	Claims	168.50	
	Peyton Wise	Commerce	168.50	
	Paul Hemphill	District of Columbia, 1-20	108.70	
	W. P. Pollock	District of Columbia, 21-31	59.80	
	Alfred J. Stofer	Elections	168.50	
	Ambrose F. Dudley	Foreign Affairs, 23-31	48.93	
	B. S. Willingham	Foreign Affairs, 1-22	119.57	
	David W. Peel	Indian Affairs	168.50	
	Wm. H. Wilson	Invalid Pensions	168.50	
	Robert T. Hill	Irrigation of Arid Lands	168.50	
	B. A. Read	Judiciary	168.50	
	R. J. Kasserman	Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 27-31	27.20	
	Richard Hawkey	Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 1-26	141.30	
	Nathan Gumble	Military Affairs	168.50	
	Joseph Baumer	Naval Affairs	168.50	
	Sam T. White	Public Lands	168.50	
	F. A. G. Handy	Rivers and Harbors, 23-31	48.93	
	Edward M. Biddle, jr	War Claims	168.50	
	Thos. C. Linn	Post-Office and Post-Roads, 29-31	16.33	
	John H. Bankhead, jr	Public Buildings and Grounds	168.50	
	J. B. Holloway	Digest, Claims	168.50	
	Mary Arthur Hocker	Assistant, War Claims, 23-31	29.36	
	R. W. Short	Assistant, War Claims, 1-22	71.74	
	Henry T. Lyle	Accounts, 1-15	81.52	
	J. Krebs Rusk, jr	Accounts, 16-31	86.98	
				4,142.76

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Office of Sergeant-at-Arms—August, 1893.		
269		Herman W. Snow et.al.:		
	Herman W. Snow	Sergeant-at-Arms, 8-13	$293.50	
	S. S. Yoder	Sergeant-at-Arms, 1 7	85.60	
	Isaac R. Hill	Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms	168.50	
	Henry H. Moler	Cashier, 22–31	81.50	
	J. Z. Yoder	Cashier, 1-21	171.20	
	Henry L. Ballentine	Paying teller	168.50	
	W. W. Pennell	Bookkeeper	151.60	
	Felix McCloskey	Messsenger	101.10	
	Early D. Yoder	Page	60.60	
	Chas. H. Christian	Laborer	55.55	
				$1,337.65
		Doorkeeper's department—August, 1893.		
270		A. B. Hurt et al.:		
	A. B. Hurt	Dooorkeeper, 8–31	228.22	
	E. B. Smith	Assistant doorkeeper, 24–31	43.50	
	Jno. A. Hannay	Superintendent document room	168.50	
	H. G. Williams	Assistant superintendent document room	168.50	
	Chas. W. Coombs	Department messenger	168.50	
	do	Horse and buggy	21.10	
	John T. Chancey	Special employee	126.40	
	Thos. A. Coakley	do	126.40	
	Lee McMillan	Document file clerk, 24–31	30.40	
	Thos. O'Connor	Document file clerk, 1–23	87.50	
	C. W. Crockett	Assistant document file clerk	110.70	
	W. A. Bryant	Clerk to Doorkeeper	101.10	
	Geo. F. Foster	Janitor	101.10	
	C. H. Mann	Messenger, reporters' gallery	101.10	
	R. H. Betts	Messenger	101.10	
	George F. Bristol	do	101.10	
	Wm. F. Drummey	do	101.10	
	J. S. Dunham	do	101.10	
	Myron H. Ellis	do	101.10	
	Michael P. Behen	do	101.10	
	Daniel J. Mahoney	do	101.10	
	Sumter Phillips	do	101.10	
	W. S. Copeland	do	84.20	
	Jno. M. Waddill	do	84.20	
	Martin Gardner	do	84.20	
	Elmer B. Hursey	do	84.20	
	H. B. Lingenfelter, jr	Messenger, 12–31	54.31	
	H. B. Lingenfelter	Messenger, 1–11	29.89	
	M. F. Sterett	Messenger, 1–14	38.04	
	W. H. Mosley	Messenger, 23–31	24.42	
	Charles Weber	do	84.20	
	Chas. Osthelder	do	84.20	
	C. C. Wilson	do	84.20	
	C. F. Holbrook	Laborer	60.60	
	Wm. Mottershead	do	60.60	
	S. S. Boatner	do	60.60	
	H. B. Keffer	do	60.60	
	R. A. Rosenbaum	do	60.60	
	Geo. M. Zerby	do	60.60	
	Charles Carter	Laborer in water-closet	60.60	
	James Hall	do	60.60	
	Pat. Murphy	Laborer	50.50	
	John W. Williams	Laborer in cloak room	50.50	
	Alex. B. Thomas	do	50.50	
	Ada U. Roe	Female attendant, ladies' retiring room	60.60	
	E. L. Phillips	Chief page	75.80	
	James F. English	do	75.80	
				3,976.38
		Folding room—August, 1893.		
271		Geo. M. Cruikshank et al.:		
	Geo. M. Cruikshank	Superintendent folding room	168.50	
	Geo. Sawter	Clerk	151.60	
	A. Gibbs	do	101.10	
	Geo. L. Browning	do	101.10	
	J. M. McKay	Foreman	126.40	
	D. McMatherson	Messenger, 11-31	68.49	
	A. D. Watts	Messenger, 1-10	32.61	
	Samuel C. Luckett	Folder, seal room	101.10	
	Peter J. Flanigan	Page	42.10	
	Spencer Greene	Laborer	33.70	
	J. V. Cunningham	Folder	75.80	
	Albert C. Davis	do	75.80	
	E. D. Eaton	do	75.80	
	George W. Feelemyer	do	75.80	
	T. G. Garrett	do	75.80	

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Folding room—August, 1893—Continued.		
271	.....	Geo. M. Cruikshank et al.—Cont'd.		
	W. W. Cate	Folder, 1-11	$26.90	
	Richard H. Dalton	Folder, 12-31	48.90	
	P. J. McDonald	do	75.80	
	E. W. Newman	do	75.80	
	James A. Newsom	do	75.80	
	John Rickles, jr	do	75.80	
	W. W. Bolls	do	70.80	
	John W. Canary	do	70.80	
	Howard Gill	do	70.80	
	J. J. Mahony	do	70.80	
	A. W. Gibson	do	70.80	
	John Campion	do	60.60	
	Cliff Cumberland	do	60.60	
	Howard A. Wiltbarger	Folder, 1-6	11.74	
	J. B. Platt	Folder, 10-31	42.99	
	Earnest Whitehead	do	60.60	
	J. F. McKaig	do	60.60	
	Nash E. Cook	do	60.60	
	E. F. Holmes	do	60.60	
	H. C. Littlefield	do	60.60	
	Frank B. Gorman	do	60.60	
	Paul F. Perkins	do	60.60	
	Thos. O. Brine	do	60.60	
	C. O. Rockwell	do	60.60	
	W. C. Rowland	do	60.60	
	August Rupper	do	60.60	
	A. H. Monteith, jr	do	60.60	
	Milton Le Fevre	Night watchman	75.80	
	J. W. Deards	Driver	50.50	
				$3,068.13
		Office of postmaster—August, 1893.		
272	.....	Lycurgus Dalton et al.:		
	Lycurgus Dalton	Postmaster	210.60	
	John T. Ross	Assistant postmaster	168.50	
	William A. Horbach	Messenger	101.10	
	Wm. C. Crawley	do	101.10	
	John Stack	do	101.10	
	Henry Yater	do	101.10	
	John H. Pratt	do	101.10	
	John R. Grace	do	101.10	
	Ralph B. Carlton	do	101.10	
	W. M. Prescott	do	101.10	
	Reuben Bourn	do	101.10	
	R. H. Woolfolk	do	101.10	
	Edward E. Hennes	Messenger, 7-31	95.50	
	C. C. Clark	Messenger, 7-24	68.76	
	Gurley H. Gibson	Messenger, 25-31	26.74	
	Emerson M. Johnson	Messenger, 7-12	22.92	
	W. C. Williams	Messenger, 13-31	72.58	
	S. J. R. Long	Messenger, 7-12	19.35	
	J. W. Elms	Messenger, 13-31	61.27	
	John H. Dougherty	Messenger, 25-31	22.57	
	Gurley H. Gibson	Messenger, 7-24	58.05	
	Parmenio E. Cox	Messenger, 7-31	80.62	
	W. E. Boothe	do	80.62	
	Daniel B. Webster	Laborer	60.60	
	W. E. Blundon	Mail contractor	318.00	
				2,377.68
		Soldiers' and cloakroom—August, 1893.		
273	.....	Samuel H. Decker et al.:		
	Samuel H. Decker	Messenger, soldiers' roll	101.10	
	William T. Fitch	do	101.10	
	William Irving	do	101.10	
	Hugh Lewis	do	101.10	
	James I. McConnell	do	101.10	
	Fernando Page	do	101.10	
	John Rome	do	101.10	
	John Ryan	do	101.10	
	John A. Stewart	do	101.10	
	John A. Travis	do	101.10	
	Joseph F. Wilson	do	101.10	
	Josiah W. White	do	101.10	
	Edson S. Williams	do	101.10	
	Jonathan R. Whitacre	do	101.10	
	Thos. H. Adams	Cloakroom man	50.00	
	Robert Coates	do	50.00	

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Soldiers' and cloakroom—August, 1893—Con.		
273		Samuel H. Decker et al.—Continued.		
	John W. Evans	Cloakroom man	$50.00	
	Henry Lucas	do	50.00	
	Arthur Lucas	do	50.00	
	James A. Savoy	do	50.00	
				$1,715.40
		Official reporters of proceedings and debates—August, 1893.		
274		David W. Brown et al.:		
	David W. Brown	Official reporter, etc	421.20	
	John H. White	do	421.20	
	Andrew Devine	do	421.20	
	A. C. Welch	do	421.20	
	Fred Irland	do	421.20	
	John J. Cameron	Assistant official reporter, etc	84.20	
	Geo. C. Lafferty	Official stenographer	337.00	
	W. J. Kehoe	do	337.00	
				2,864.20
		Pages—August, 1893.		
275		A. V. McKee et al.:		
	A. V. McKee	Riding page, 7–31	62.50	
	Clay Moore	do	62.50	
	P. F. Archer	Telephone page, 7–31	62.50	
	Thomas W. Swilley	Telegraph page, 7–31	62.50	
	Jno. T. Goolrich	Page, 7–31	62.50	
	C. S. Howell	do	62.50	
	Chas. Mahan	do	62.50	
	Fred. M. Murphy	do	62.50	
	Geo. P. Foster	do	62.50	
	Wm. C. Parrish	do	62.50	
	J. Granville Tennent	do	62.50	
	Oscar Lewis	do	62.50	
	Barney Bowman	do	62.50	
	Allen P. Nichols	do	62.50	
	L. R. Davidson, jr	do	62.50	
	E. S. Wallach	do	62.50	
	C. W. Macune, jr	do	62.50	
	W. L. Harris	do	62.50	
	R. M. Thomas	do	62.50	
	Roscoe Peacock	do	62.50	
	Harry Cook	do	62.50	
	M. D. Crowley	do	62.50	
	Baldy Arrington	do	62.50	
	H. A. Wiltberger	do	62.50	
	Wm. Nash	do	62.50	
	A. H. Hoffman	Page, 7–10	10.00	
	Frank B. Hocker	Page, 11–31	52.50	
	Louis J. Dupree	do	52.50	
	W. M. Hallam	Page, 7–31	62.50	
	Geo. Mahon	do	62.50	
	J. F. White	do	62.50	
	F. Howell	do	62.50	
	J. D. Gascoigne	do	62.50	
	Mack Sackrider	do	62.50	
				2,052.50
		Session folders, messengers, and laborers—August, 1893.		
276		P. M. Boddie et al.:		
	P. M. Boddie	Session folder, 18–31	31.61	
	Frank Mullins	Session folder, 23–31	20.32	
	Samuel R. Dougherty	Session folder, 25–31	15.80	
	A. H. Wilson, jr	Session messenger, 10–31	49.67	
	John E. Betts	Session messenger, 7–31	56.45	
	Thomas Chase	Sessions laborer, 7–31	48.37	
	Wm. Tolson	do	48.37	
	R. D. Beckley	do	48.37	
	Jno. Fox	do	48.37	
	Alex Tyler	do	48.37	
	Oliver Norris	do	48.37	
	Chas. Brown	do	48.37	
	Baylor Thornton	do	48.37	
	John Hollingsworth	Session laborer, 11–31	40.63	
	Wm. Sewall	Session laborer, 7–31	48.37	
				649.81

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Under Architect of the Capitol—August, 1893.		
278	.....	William Lannan et al.:		
	William Lannan	Chief engineer	$143.20	
	Henry W. Taylor	Assistant engineer	101.10	
	Bryan H. Morse	do	101.10	
	George Winters	Conductor of elevator	92.70	
	Leonard B. Cook	do	92.70	
	R. W. Goudelock	do	92.70	
	C. L. Williams	do	92.70	
	Eppa Norris	Fireman	75.80	
	Charles T. Jett	do	75.80	
	Edward B. Burke	do	75.80	
	James W. Shely	do	75.80	
	A. B. Talcott	Electrician	101.10	
	J. W. America	Laborer	67.40	
	Geo. Liverpool	do	69.08	
	E. H. Hughes	Cleaning and watching Statuary Hall	55.55	
				$1,312.53
284	Nash E. Cook	Services as folder Sept. 1, 1893, 1 day, at $720 per annum.		1.96
345	W. E. Blundon	To 31 days' keep of folding-room horses, (2) at 84 cents per day, August, 1893.	26.04	
		Use of horse and buggy for riding page for August, 1893.	25.00	
				51.04
360	John E. Cannon	Services as messenger from Sept 2, 1893, to Sept. 11, 1893, 10 days, at $1,200 per annum.		32.61
365	W. A. Bryant	Services as clerk to Doorkeeper Sept, 1 to 14, 1893, 14 days, at $1,200 per annum		45.65
380	W. W. Screws, jr	Services as assistant librarian, Sept. 1 to 16, 1893, 16 days, at $1,200 per annum.		78.26
382	C. C. Clark	Services as messenger in post-office, House of Representatives, Sept. 2 to 19, 1893, 18 days, at $1,200 per annum.		58.70
393	Oscar Lewis	Services as page, Sept. 1 to 22, 1893, inclusive, 22 days, at $2.50 per day.		55.00
394	Alex. J. Jones	Services as assistant clerk to Committee Ways and Means, Sept. 1 to 17, 1893, inclusive, 17 days, at $1,600 per annum.		73.91
		Session clerks to committees—September, 1893.		
396	.....	Ruter W. Springer et al.: Clerks to committees on—		
	Ruter W. Springer	Banking and Currency, 25-31	42.00	
	John D. Jolly	Coinage, Weights, and Measures, 21-31	66.00	
	Randolph S. Bates	Territories, 21-31	66.00	
	Thomas J. Weadock	Mines and Mining, 21-31	66.00	
	James P. Reilly	Pacific Railways, 28-31	24.00	
	Wm. A. O'Brien	Labor, 21-31	66.00	
	Brinley D. Sleight	Patents, 21-31	66.00	
	J. R. Fellows, jr	Library, 22-31	60.00	
	John R. Batey	Printing, 21-31	66.00	
	Charles A. L. Pearson	Enrolled Bills, 15-31	102.00	
	Charles F. McDonald	Immigration and Naturalization, 21-31	66.00	
	G. J. Cross	Election President and Vice-President, 21-31	66.00	
	George B. Parker	Manufactures, 21-31	66.00	
	Frank R. Scofield	Reform in Civil Service, 26-31	36.00	
				858.00
397	Alex. J. Jones	Services as assistant clerk to Committee on Ways and Means, Sept. 18, 1893,1 day at $1,600 per annum.		4.35
		Office of the Speaker—September, 1893.		
410	.....	John T. Waterman et al.:		
	John T. Waterman	Private secretary to Speaker	171.40	
	Charles R. Crisp	Clerk to Speaker's table	171.40	
	E. W. Barrett	Clerk to Speaker	130.40	
	Henry Neal	Messenger to Speaker	81.60	
	Samuel W. Haddaway	Chaplain	73.40	
				628.20
		Office of the Clerk—September, 1893.		
411	.....	James Kerr et al.:		
	James Kerr	Clerk of House of Representatives	407.60	
	Thos. O. Towles	Chief Clerk	293.40	
	N. T. Crutchfield	Journal Clerk	293.40	

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Office of the Clerk—September 1893—Continued.		
411		James Kerr et al.—Continued.		
	W. J. Houghtaling	Reading clerk	$293.40	
	Ethelbert B. Wade	do	293.40	
	F. H. Hosford	Tally clerk	244.60	
	John H. Rogers	Printing and bill clerk	203.80	
	J. Frank Snyder	Disbursing clerk	203.80	
	Walter H. French	File clerk	183.50	
	Geo. B. Parsons	Enrolling clerk	183.50	
	Thos. B. Kalbfus	Assistant disbursing clerk	163.00	
	John Kelley	Assistant enrolling clerk	163.00	
	Ernest Bourges	Resolution and petition clerk, 8–30	124.96	
	G. G. Luke	Resolution and petition clerk, 1–7	38.04	
	Joseph W. Drury	Newspaper clerk	163.00	
	F. H. Tompkins	Index clerk	163.00	
	H. S. Canfield	Superintendent document room	163.00	
	Asher Barnett	Librarian	163.00	
	Geo. M. Campbell	Distributing clerk	146.80	
	Thaddeus Cahill	Stationery clerk	146.80	
	James R. Fisher	Assistant librarian	146.80	
	Robert E. L. Niel	Assistant librarian, 17–30	68.54	
	John B. McDonnell	Bookkeeper	130.40	
	P. E. Walsh, jr	Clerk	130.40	
	W. R. Bell	do	130.40	
	J. G. Fraser	do	130.40	
	F. S. Bishop	do	130.40	
	Edward Millen	do	130.40	
	Morgan Rawls	do	130.40	
	Allen J. Hooker	do	130.40	
	Joel W. Hiatt	Document clerk	117.40	
	Jos. Isaacs	Locksmith	117.40	
	J. R. Conklin	Messenger, House library	107.10	
	Aaron Russell	do	107.10	
	E. J. McCristal	Telegraph operator	97.80	
	Geo. A. Shower	Assistant to file clerk	73.40	
	S. B. Bull	Laborer, clerks' document room	73.40	
	J. T. Abernathy	do	73.40	
	Philip L. Gebhard	Page	58.80	
	Robert Richardson	Laborer in bathroom	58.80	
	William Richardson	Laborer	58.80	
	V. P. Kirk	do	58.80	
	Frederic Eudey	do	58.80	
	G. Walker Pratt	Assistant Journal Clerk	163.00	
	J. H. Van Buren	Assistant index clerk	180.00	
	Albert S. Woollen	Page	58.80	
	Clifford A. Lucas	Messenger boy, Chief Clerk's room	24.40	
	W. E. Blundon	Hire horse, wagon, and cartage	73.40	
				$6,854.14
		Annual clerks and messengers to committees—September, 1893.		
412		Henry Talbott et al.: Clerks to committees, etc.—		
	Henry Talbott	Ways and Means	244.60	
	Wm. H. Wilson	Assistant, Ways and Means, 19–30	52.14	
	John D. Darneille	Messenger, Ways and Means	81.60	
	James C. Courts	Appropriations	244.60	
	John D. Cremer	Assistant, Appropriations	130.40	
	Kennedy F. Rea	Messenger, Appropriations	81.60	
	R. M. Wallace	Agriculture	163.00	
	G. E. Leach	Claims, 2–30	157.57	
	Peyton Wise	Commerce	163.00	
	Harry W. Cockerill	District of Columbia, 2–30	157.57	
	Alfred J. Stofer	Elections	163.00	
	Ambrose F. Dudley	Foreign Affairs	163.00	
	David W. Peel	Indian Affairs	163.00	
	William H. Wilson	Invalid Pensions	163.00	
	Reese Matson	Irrigation of Arid Lands, 3–30	152.13	
	Robert T. Hill	Irrigation of Arid Lands, 1–2	10.87	
	B. A. Read	Judiciary	163.00	
	R. J. Kasserman	Merchant Marine and Fisheries	163.00	
	Nathan Gumble	Military Affairs	163.00	
	Joseph Baumer	Naval Affairs	163.00	
	Sam. T. White	Public Lands	163.00	
	F. A. G. Handy	Rivers and Harbors	163.00	
	Edward M. Biddle, jr	War Claims	163.00	
	Thos. C. Linn	Post-Office and Post-Roads	163.00	
	W. B. Bankhead	Public Buildings and Grounds	163.00	
	J. B. Holloway	Digest, Claims	163.00	
	Mary Arthur Hocker	Assistant, War Claims	97.80	
	J. Krebs Rusk, jr	Accounts	163.00	
				4,181.88

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Under Architect of the Capitol—September, 1893.		
413	.....	William Lannan et al.:		
	William Lannan	Chief engineer	$138.60	
	Henry W. Taylor	Assistant engineer	97.80	
	Bryan H. Morse	do	97.80	
	George Winters	Conductor of elevator	89.60	
	Leonard B. Cook	do	89.60	
	R. W. Goudelock	do	89.60	
	C. L. Williams	do	89.60	
	Eppa Norris	Fireman	73.40	
	Charles T. Jett	do	73.40	
	Edward B. Burke	do	73.40	
	James W. Shely	do	73.40	
	A. B. Talcott	Electrician	97.80	
	J. W. America	Laborer	65.20	
	Geo. Liverpool	do	66.84	
	E. H. Hughes	Cleaning and watching Statuary Hall	53.90	
				$1,269.94
		Office of Sergeant-at-Arms—September, 1893.		
414	.....	Herman W. Snow et al.:		
	Herman W. Snow	Sergeant-at-Arms	366.80	
	Isaac R. Hill	Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms	163.00	
	Henry H. Moler	Cashier	244.60	
	Henry L. Ballentine	Paying teller	163.00	
	W. W. Pennell	Bookkeeper	146.80	
	Felix McCloskey	Messenger	97.80	
	L. R. Davidson	Page, 5–30	50.97	
	Early D. Yoder	Page, 1–4	7.83	
	Chas. H. Christain	Laborer	53.90	
				1,294.70
		Doorkeeper's department—September, 1893.		
415	.....	A. B. Hurt et al.:		
	A. B. Hurt	Doorkeeper	285.40	
	E. B. Smith	Assistant doorkeeper	163.00	
	Jno. A. Hannay	Superintendent document room	163.00	
	H. G. Williams	Assistant superintendent document room	163.00	
	Chas. W. Coombs	Department messenger	163.00	
	do	Horse and buggy	20.30	
	John T. Chancey	Special employee	122.20	
	Thos. A. Coakley	do	122.20	
	Lee McMillan	Document file clerk	114.20	
	C. W. Crockett	Assistant document file clerk	107.10	
	George R. Sanger	Clerk to Doorkeeper, 15–30	52.15	
	Geo. F. Foster	Janitor	97.80	
	C. H. Mann	Messenger reporters' gallery	97.80	
	R. H. Betts	Messenger	97.80	
	George F. Bristol	do	97.80	
	Wm. F. Drummey	do	97.80	
	W. A. H. McDaniel	Messenger, 12–30	61.93	
	J. S. Dunham	Messenger, 1 day	3.26	
	Myron H. Ellis	Messenger	97.80	
	Michael P. Behen	do	97.80	
	Daniel J. Mahony	do	97.80	
	Sumter Phillips	do	97.80	
	W. S. Copeland	do	81.60	
	Jno. M. Waddill	do	81.60	
	Martin Gardner	do	81.60	
	Elmer B. Hursey	do	81.60	
	H. B. Lingenfelter, jr	do	81.60	
	W. H. Mosley	do	81.60	
	Charles Weber	do	81.60	
	Chas. Osthelder	do	81.60	
	C. C. Wilson	do	81.60	
	C. F. Holbrook	Laborer	58.80	
	D. McMatherson	do	58.80	
	H. B. Haile	do	58.80	
	H. B. Keffer	do	58.80	
	R. A. Rosenbaum	do	58.80	
	Geo. M. Zerby	do	58.80	
	Charles Carter	Laborer in water-closet	58.80	
	James Hall	do	58.80	
	Pat Murphy	Laborer	49.00	
	John W. Williams	Laborer in cloakroom	49.00	
	Alex. B. Thomas	do	49.00	
	Ada U. Roe	Female attendant ladies' retiring room	58.80	
	E. L. Phillips	Chief page	73.40	
	James F. English	do	73.40	
				3,978.34

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Folding room—September, 1893.		
416	....	Geo. M. Cruikshank, et al.:		
	Geo. M. Cruikshank	Superintendent folding room	$163.00	
	Geo. Sawter	Clerk	146.80	
	A. Gibbs	....do	97.80	
	Geo. L. Browning	....do	97.80	
	J. M. McKay	Foreman	122.20	
	A. A. Anderson	Messenger	97.80	
	Samuel C. Luckett	Folder seal room	97.80	
	Peter J. Flanigan	Page	40.80	
	Spencer Greene	Laborer	32.60	
	J. V. Cunningham	Folder	73.40	
	Albert C. Davis	....do	73.40	
	E. D. Eaton	....do	73.40	
	Geo. W. Feelemeyer	....do	73.40	
	James Armstrong	Folder, 7-30	58.73	
	Richard H. Dalton	Folder	73.40	
	P. J. McDonald	....do	73.40	
	E. W. Newman	....do	73.40	
	James A. Newsom	....do	73.40	
	John Rickles, jr	....do	73.40	
	W. W. Bolls	....do	68.40	
	John W. Canary	....do	68.40	
	Howard Gill	....do	68.40	
	J. J. Mahony	....do	68.40	
	A. W. Gibson	....do	68.40	
	John Campion	....do	58.80	
	Cliff Cumberland	....do	58.80	
	J. B. Platt	....do	58.80	
	Ernest Whitehead	....do	58.80	
	J. F. McKaig	....do	58.80	
	N. B. Smith	Folder, 2-30	56.84	
	W. A. Bryant	Folder, 15-30	31.41	
	E. F. Holmes	Folder, 1-14	27.39	
	H. C. Littlefield	Folder	58.80	
	Frank B. Gorman	....do	58.80	
	Paul F. Perkins	....do	58.80	
	Thos. O. Brine	....do	58.80	
	C. O. Rockwell	....do	58.80	
	W. C. Rowland	....do	58.80	
	August Rupper	....do	58.80	
	A. H. Monteith, jr	....do	58.80	
	Milton Le Fevre	Night watchman	73.40	
	J. W. Deards	Driver	49.00	
				$2,960.37
		Soldiers' and cloak room—September, 1893.		
417	.....	Sam'l H. Decker et al.:		
	Sam'l H. Decker	Messenger, soldiers' roll	97.80	
	William T. Fitch	....do	97.80	
	William Irving	....do	97.80	
	Hugh Lewis	....do	97.80	
	James I. McConnell	....do	97.80	
	Fernando Page	....do	97.80	
	John Rome	....do	97.80	
	John Ryan	....do	97.80	
	John A. Stewart	....do	97.80	
	John A. Travis	....do	97.80	
	Joseph F. Wilson	....do	97.80	
	Josiah W. White	....do	97.80	
	Edson S. Williams	....do	97.80	
	Jonathan R. Whitacre	....do	97.80	
	Thos. H. Adams	Cloakroom man	50.00	
	Robert Coates	....do	50.00	
	John W. Evans	....do	50.00	
	Henry Lucas	....do	50.00	
	Arthur Lucas	....do	50.00	
	James A. Savoy	....do	50.00	
				1,669.20
		Office of Postmaster—September, 1893.		
8	.....	Lycurgus Dalton et al.:		
	Lycurgus Dalton	Postmaster	203.80	
	John T. Ross	Assistant postmaster	163.00	
	William A. Horbach	Messenger	97.80	
	Wm. C. Crawley	....do	97.80	
	John Stack	....do	97.80	
	Henry Yater	....do	97.80	
	John F. Garren	Messenger, 26-30	16.28	
	John H. Pratt	Messenger, 1-25	81.52	
	John R. Grace	....do	97.80	

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Office of Postmaster—September, 1893—Continued.		
418	.....	Lycurgus Dalton et al.—Continued.		
	Ralph B. Carlton	Messenger, 1-25	$97.80	
	Harry M. Buckingham	Messenger, 20-30	35.84	
	W. M. Prescott	Messenger, 1 day	3.26	
	Reuben Bourn	Messenger	97.80	
	R. H. Woolfolk	do	97.80	
	Edward E. Hennes	do	114.60	
	Gurley H. Gibson	do	114.60	
	W. C. Williams	do	114.60	
	M. T. Patrick	Messenger, 19-30	40.01	
	J. W. Elms	Messenger, 1-18	59.99	
	John H. Dougherty	do	100.00	
	Parmenio E. Cox	do	100.00	
	W. E. Boothe	do	100.00	
	Daniel B. Webster	Laborer	58.80	
	W. E. Blundon	Mail contractor	307.75	
				$2,396.45
		Official reporters of proceedings and debates—September, 1893.		
419	.....	David W. Brown et al:		
	David W. Brown	Official reporter, etc	407.60	
	John H. White	do	407.60	
	Andrew Devine	do	407.60	
	A. C. Welch	do	407.60	
	Fred Irland	do	407.60	
	John J. Cameron	Assistant reporter	81.60	
	Geo. C. Lafferty	Official stenographer	326.00	
	W. J. Kehoe	do	326.00	
				2,771.60
		Pages—September, 1893		
420	.....	A. V. McKee, et al.:		
	A. V. McKee	Riding page	75.00	
	Clay Moore	do	75.00	
	P. F. Archer	Telephone page	75.00	
	Thomas W. Swilley	Telegraph page	75.00	
	John T. Goolrich	Page	75.00	
	C. S. Howell	do	75.00	
	Chas. Mahan	do	75.00	
	Francis Carmody	do	75.00	
	Geo. P. Foster	do	75.00	
	Wm. C. Parrish	do	75.00	
	J. Granville Tennent	do	75.00	
	Lewis Porterfield	Page, 23-30	20.00	
	Barney Bowman	Page	75.00	
	Allen P. Nichols	do	75.00	
	Albert M. Scott	Page, 5-30	65.00	
	L. R. Davidson	Page, 1-4	10.00	
	E. S. Wallach	Page	75.00	
	C. W. Macune, jr	do	75.00	
	W. L. Harris	do	75.00	
	R. M. Thomas	do	75.00	
	Roscoe Peacock	do	75.00	
	Harry Cook	do	75,00	
	McWilliams R. Craig	Page, 5-30	65.00	
	M. D. Crowley	Page, 1-4	10.00	
	Baldy Arrington	Page	75.00	
	H. A. Wiltberger	do	75.00	
	Wm. Nash	do	75.00	
	Frank B. Hocker	do	75.00	
	Louis J. Dupree	do	75.00	
	Wm. M. Hallam	do	75.00	
	Geo. Mahon	do	75.00	
	J. F. White	do	75.00	
	F. Howell	do	75.00	
	J. D. Gascoigne	do	75.00	
	Mack Sackrider	do	75.00	
				2,420.00
		Session folders, messengers, and laborers—September, 1893.		
421	.....	P. M. Boddie et al.:		
	P. M. Boddie	Session folder	70.00	
	Frank Mullins	do	70.00	
	Samuel R. Dougherty	do	70.00	
	A. H. Wilson, jr	Session messenger	70.00	
	John E. Betts	do	70.00	
	Augustus Hall	Session laborer	60.00	
	Wm. Tolson	do	60.00	

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Session folders, messengers, and laborers—September, 1893—Continued.		
421	.....	P. M. Boddie et al.—Continued.		
	R. D. Beckley	Session laborer	$60.00	
	Jno. Fox	....do	60.00	
	Alex Tyler	....do	60.00	
	Napoleon Starks	....do	60.00	
	Chas. Brown	Session laborer, 1-15	30.00	
	Earl Clayton	Session laborer, 16-30	30.00	
	Baylor Thornton	Session laborer	60.00	
	John Hollingsworth	....do	60.00	
	Wm. Sewall	....do	60.00	
				$950.00
		Session clerks to committees—September, 1893.		
422	.....	Ruter W. Springer et al.: Clerks to committees on—		
	Ruter W. Springer	Banking and Currency	180.00	
	John D. Jolley	Coinage, Weights, and Measures	180.00	
	Randolph S. Bates	Territories	180.00	
	George B. Parker	Manufactures	180.00	
	Thomas J. Weadock	Mines and Mining	180.00	
	James P. Reilly	Pacific Railways	180.00	
	Wm. A. O'Brien	Labor	180.00	
	Brinley D. Sleight	Patents	180.00	
	S. E. Grow	Pensions	180.00	
	Silas B. Davis	Private Land Claims	180.00	
	J. R. Fellows, jr	Library	180.00	
	John R. Batey	Printing	180.00	
	Charles A. L. Pearson	Enrolled Bills	180.00	
	Frank R. Scofield	Reform in Civil Service	180.00	
	Charles F. McDonald	Immigration and Naturalization, 1-19	114.00	
	Bertram N. Stump	Immigration and Naturalization, 20-30	66.00	
	G. J. Cross	Election of President and Vice-President	180.00	
	John A. Robinson	Assistant clerk, Military Affairs, 4-30	162.00	
				3,042.00
423	.....	*S. E. Grow et al.—September, 1893-August, 1893.* Clerks to committees on—		
	S. E. Grow	Pensions, 21-31	66.00	
	Silas B. Davis	Private Land Claims, 21-31	66.00	
				132.00
		Employees, Clerk's office—September, 1893.		
426	.....	Dixson H. Bynum et al.:		
	Dixson H. Bynum	Laborer, Clerk's office, 1-4	7.83	
	Wm. J. Assmann	Laborer, Clerk's office, 5-31	50.97	
				58.80
427	J. H. Mitchell	Horseshoeing, Doorkeeper's department:		
		8 new shoes	3.00	
		8 new shoes	3.00	
				6.00
440	W. E. Blundon	To keep of folding room horses for September, 1893, 30 days, at 84 cents per day.	25.20	
		To use of horse for riding page, September, 1893.	30.00	
				55.20
441	A. H. Monteith, jr	To service as folder, Oct. 1 to 3, 1893, 3 days at $720 per annum.	.....	5.87
442	Alex. Tyler	Services as laborer, from Oct. 1 to 2, 1893, 2 days, at $60 per month.	.....	3.87
445	J. F. White	Services as page, Oct. 1 to 3, 1893, 3 days, at $2.50 per day.	.....	7.50
448	Archibald H. Boyden	Services as clerk to Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads, during the month of July, 1893, 31 days, at $2,000 per annum.	.....	168.50
449	....do	Services as clerk to Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads, August 1 to 28, 1893, 28 days, at $2,000 per annum.	.....	152.17
468	Lutz & Bro	For Doorkeeper's department:		
		1 halter strap	.75	
		1 large can harness oil	.75	
		2 currycombs	.70	
		1 weight strap	.75	
		2 horse brushes	7.00	
		1 set double reins	7.50	
		Repairing 2 collars	1.25	
				18.70

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Employees, Clerk's office—September, 1893—Continued.		
491	R. G. Higdon	Services as clerk to Committee on Revision of the Laws, Sept. 23 to 30, 1893, 8 days, at $6 per day.		$48.00
510	B. A. Enloe, jr	Services as clerk to Committee on Education, Aug. 21 to 31, 1893, 11 days, at $6 per day.		66.00
511	B. A. Enloe, jr	Services as clerk to Committee on Education during September, 1893, 30 days, at $6 per day.		180.00
512	W. P. Pollock	Services as clerk to Committee on District of Columbia, Sept. 1, 1893, 1 day, at $2,000 per annum.		5.43
519	Samuel Sentenne	Services as fireman, Sept. 29 to 30, 1893, 2 days, at $900 per annum.		4.89
520	N. T. Crutchfield	Journal Clerk House of Representatives for preparing Digest and Manual of the rules and practices, for the first session of the Fifty-third Congress, pursuant to the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. L., p. 678), and a resolution of the House, passed Sept. 23, 1893.		1,000.00
		Office of the Speaker—October, 1893.		
532		John T. Waterman et al.:		
	John T. Waterman	Private secretary to Speaker	$177.10	
	Charles R. Crisp	Clerk to Speaker's table	177.10	
	E. W. Barrett	Clerk to Speaker	134.80	
	Henry Neal	Messenger to Speaker	84.20	
				573.20
		Office of the Clerk—October, 1893.		
533		James Kerr et al.:		
	James Kerr	Clerk of House of Representatives	421.20	
	Thos. O. Towles	Chief Clerk	303.30	
	N. T. Crutchfield	Journal Clerk	303.30	
	W. J. Houghtaling	Reading clerk	303.30	
	Ethelbert B. Wade	do	303.30	
	F. H. Hosford	Tally clerk	252.70	
	John H. Rogers	Printing and bill clerk	210.60	
	J. Frank Snyder	Disbursing clerk	210.60	
	Walter H. French	File clerk	189.50	
	Geo. B. Parsons	Enrolling clerk	189.50	
	Thos B. Kalbfus	Assistant disbursing clerk	168.50	
	Jno. Kelley	Assistant enrolling clerk	168.50	
	Ernest Bourges	Resolution and petition clerk	168.50	
	Joseph W. Drury	Newspaper clerk	168.50	
	F. H. Tompkins	Index clerk	168.50	
	G. Walker Pratt	Asssistant journal clerk	168.50	
	H. S. Canfield	Superintendent document room	168.50	
	Asher Barnett	Librarian	168.50	
	Geo. M. Campbell	Distributing clerk	151.60	
	Thaddeus Cahill	Stationery clerk	151.60	
	James R. Fisher	Assistant librarian	151.60	
	Robert E. L. Niel	do	151.60	
	John B. McDonnell	Bookkeeper	134.80	
	P. E. Walsh, jr	Clerk	134.80	
	W. R. Bell	do	134.80	
	J. G. Fraser	do	134.80	
	F. S. Bishop	Clerk, 1-18	78.26	
	Joel W. Hiatt	Clerk, 19-31	56.54	
	Edward Millen	Clerk	134.80	
	Morgan Rawls	do	134.80	
	Allen J. Hooker	do	134.80	
	Joel W. Hiatt	Document clerk, 1-18	70.43	
	F. S. Bishop	Document clerk, 19-31	50.87	
	Jos. Isaacs	Locksmith	121.30	
	J. R. Conklin	Messenger, House library	110.70	
	Aaron Russell	do	110.70	
	E. J. McCristal	Telepraph operator	101.10	
	George A. Shower	Assistant to file clerk	75.80	
	S. B. Bull	Laborer, Clerks' document room	75.80	
	J. T. Abernathy	do	75.80	
	Philip L. Gebhard	Page	60.60	
	Robert Richardson	Laborer in bathroom	60.60	
	William Richardson	Laborer	60.60	
	V. P. Kirk	do	60.60	
	Wm. J. Assman	do	60.60	

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Office of the Clerk—October, 1893—Cont'd.		
533		James Kerr et al.—Continued.		
	Frederic Eudey	Laborer	$60.60	
	J. H. Van Buren	Assistant index clerk	186.00	
	Albert S. Woollen	Page	60.60	
	Clifford A. Lucas	Messenger boy, Chief Clerk's room	25.30	
	W. E. Blundon	Hire horses, wagon, and cartage	75.80	
				$7,223.90
		Annual clerks and messengers to committees—October, 1893.		
534		Henry Talbott et al.: Clerks to committees on—		
	Henry Talbott	Ways and Means	252.70	
	Wm. H. Wilson	Assistant, Ways and Means	134.80	
	John D. Darneille	Messenger, Ways and Means	84.20	
	James C. Courts	Appropriations	252.70	
	John D. Cremer	Assistant, Appropriations	134.80	
	Kennedy F. Rea	Messenger, Appropriations	84.20	
	R. M. Wallace	Agriculture	168.50	
	G. E. Leach	Claims	168.50	
	Peyton Wise	Commerce	168.50	
	Harry W. Cockerill	District of Columbia	168.50	
	Alfred J. Stofer	Elections	168.50	
	Ambrose F. Dudley	Foreign Affairs	168.50	
	David W. Peel	Indian Affairs, 1-6	32.61	
	James E. Mendenhall	Indian Affairs, 7-31	135.89	
	William H. Wilson	Invalid Pensions, 1-23	125.00	
	Homer L. Martin	Invalid Pensions, 24-31	43.50	
	Rees Matson	Irrigation of Arid Lands	168.50	
	B. A. Read	Judiciary	168.50	
	R. J. Kasserman	Merchant Marine and Fisheries	168.50	
	Nathan Gumble	Military Affairs	168.50	
	Joseph Baumer	Naval Affairs	168.50	
	Sam T. White	Public Lands	168.50	
	F. A. G. Handy	Rivers and Harbors	168.50	
	Edward M. Biddle, jr	War Claims	168.50	
	Thos. C. Linn	Post-Office and Post-Roads	168.50	
	W. B. Bankhead	Public Buildings and Grounds	168.50	
	J. B. Holloway	Digest Claims	168.50	
	Mary Arthur Hocker	Assistant, War Claims	101.10	
	J. Krebs Rusk, jr	Accounts	168.50	
				4,414
		Under Architect of the Capitol—October, 1893.		
535		William Lannan et al.:		
	William Lannan	Chief engineer	143.20	
	Henry W. Taylor	Assistant engineer	101.10	
	Bryan H. Morse	do	101.10	
	George Winters	Conductor of elevator	92.70	
	Leonard B. Cook	do	92.70	
	R. W. Goudelock	do	92.70	
	C. L. Williams	do	92.70	
	Samuel Sentenne	Fireman	75.80	
	Eppa Norris	do	75.80	
	Charles T. Jett	do	75.80	
	Edward B. Burke	do	75.80	
	James W. Shely	do	75.80	
	A. B. Talcott	Electrician	101.10	
	J. W. America	Laborer	67.40	
	Geo. Liverpool	do	69.08	
	E. H. Hughes	Cleaning and watching Statuary Hall	55.55	
				1,388.33
		Office of Sergeant-at-Arms—October, 1893.		
536		Herman W. Snow et al.:		
	Herman W. Snow	Sergeant-at-Arms	379.10	
	Isaac R. Hill	Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms	168.50	
	Henry H. Moler	Cashier	252.70	
	Henry L. Ballentine	Paying teller	168.50	
	W. W. Pennell	Bookkeeper	151.60	
	Felix McCloskey	Messenger	101.10	
	L. R. Davidson	Page	60.60	
	Chas. H. Christian	Laborer	55.55	
				1,337.65
		Doorkeeper's department—October, 1893.		
537		A. B. Hurt et al.:		
	A. B. Hurt	Doorkeeper	294.80	
	E. B. Smith	Assistant Doorkeeper	168.50	
	Jno. A. Hannay	Superintendent document room	168.50	

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Doorkeeper's department—October, 1893—Continued.		
537	.....	A. H. Hurt et al.—Continued.		
	H. G. Williams	Assistant superintendent document room	$168.50	
	Chas. W. Coombs	Department messenger	168.50	
	Chas. W. Coombs	Horse and buggy	21.10	
	John T. Chancey	Special employee	126.40	
	Thos. A. Coakley	do	126.40	
	Lee McMillan	Document file clerk	117.90	
	C. W. Crockett	Assistant document file clerk	110.70	
	George R. Sanger	Clerk to doorkeeper	101.10	
	Geo. F. Foster	Janitor	101.10	
	C. H. Mann	Messenger reporters' gallery	101.10	
	R. H. Betts	Messenger	101.10	
	George F. Bristol	do	101.10	
	Wm. F. Drummey	do	101.10	
	W. A. H. McDaniel	do	101.10	
	Myron H. Ellis	do	101.10	
	Michael P. Behen	do	101.10	
	Danl. J. Mahony	do	101.10	
	Sumter Phillips	do	101.10	
	W. S. Copeland	do	84.20	
	Jno. M. Waddill	do	84.20	
	Martin Gardner	do	84.20	
	Elmer B. Hursey	do	84.20	
	H. B. Lingenfelter, jr	do	84.20	
	W. H. Mosley	do	84.20	
	Charles Weber	do	84.20	
	Chas. Osthelder	do	84.20	
	C. C. Wilson	do	84.20	
	C. F. Holbrook	Laborer	60.60	
	D. McMatherson	do	60.60	
	H. B. Haile	do	60.60	
	H. B. Keffer	do	60.60	
	R. A. Rosenbaum	do	60.60	
	Geo. M. Zerby	do	60.60	
	Charles Carter	Laborer in water-closet	60.60	
	James Hall	do	60.60	
	Pat Murphy	Laborer	50.50	
	John W. Williams	Laborer in cloakroom	50.50	
	Alex. B. Thomas	do	50.50	
	Ada U. Roe	Female attendant ladies' retiring room	60.60	
	E. L. Phillips	Chief page	75.80	
	James F. English	do	75.80	
				$4,189.70
		Folding room—October, 1893.		
538	.....	Geo. M. Cruikshank et al.:		
	Geo. M. Cruikshank	Superintendent folding room	168.50	
	Geo. Sawter	Clerk	151.60	
	A. Gibbs	do	101.10	
	Geo. L. Browning	do	101.10	
	J. M. McKay	Foreman	126.40	
	A. A. Anderson	Messenger	101.10	
	Samuel C. Luckett	Folder seal room	101.10	
	Peter J. Flanigan	Page	42.10	
	Augustus Hall	Laborer	33.70	
	J. V. Cunningham	Folder	75.80	
	Albert C. Davis	do	75.80	
	E. D. Eaton	do	75.80	
	George W. Feelemyer	do	75.80	
	James Armstrong	do	75.80	
	Richard H. Dalton	do	75.80	
	P. J. McDonald	do	75.80	
	E. W. Newman	do	75.80	
	James A. Newsom	do	75.80	
	John Rickles, jr	do	75.80	
	W. W. Bolls	do	70.80	
	John W. Canary	do	70.80	
	Howard Gill	do	70.80	
	J. J. Mahony	do	70.80	
	A. W. Gibson	do	70.80	
	John Campion	do	60.60	
	Cliff Cumberland	do	60.60	
	J. B. Platt	do	60.60	
	Ernest Whitehead	do	60.60	
	J. F. McKaig	do	60.60	
	N. B. Smith	do	60.60	
	W. A. Bryant	do	60.60	
	H. C. Littlefield	do	60.60	
	Frank B. Gorman	do	60.60	

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Folding room—October, 1893—Continued.		
538		Geo. M. Cruikshank et al.—Cont'd.		
	Paul F. Perkins	Folder	$60.60	
	Thos. O. Brine	do	60.60	
	C. O. Rockwell	do	60.60	
	W. C. Rowland	do	60.60	
	August Rupper	do	60.60	
	M. S. Scruggs	Folder, 4–31	54.73	
	Milton Le Fevre	Night watchman	75.80	
	J. W. Deards	Driver	50.50	
				$3,068.13
		Soldiers and cloakroom—October, 1893.		
539		Sam'l H. Decker et al.:		
	Sam'l H. Decker	Messenger soldiers' roll	101.10	
	William T. Fitch	do	101.10	
	William Irving	do	101.10	
	Hugh Lewis	do	101.10	
	James I. McConnell	do	101.10	
	Fernando Page	do	101.10	
	John Rome	do	101.10	
	John Ryan	do	101.10	
	John A. Stewart	do	101.10	
	John A. Travis	do	101.10	
	Joseph F. Wilson	do	101.10	
	Josiah W. White	do	101.10	
	Edson S. Williams	do	101.10	
	Jonathan R. Whitacre	do	101.10	
	Thos. H. Adams	Cloakroom man	50.00	
	Robert Coates	do	50.00	
	John W. Evans	do	50.00	
	Wm. Sewall	do	50.00	
	Arthur Lucas	do	50.00	
	James A. Savoy	do	50.00	
				1,715.40
		Office of Postmaster—October, 1893.		
540		Lycurgus Dalton et al.:		
	Lycurgus Dalton	Postmaster	210.60	
	John T. Ross	Assistant postmaster	168.50	
	William A. Horbach	Messenger	101.10	
	Wm. C. Crawley	do	101.10	
	John Stack	do	101.10	
	Henry Yater	do	101.10	
	John F. Garren	do	101.10	
	John R. Grace	do	101.10	
	Ralph B. Carlton	do	101.10	
	Harry M. Buckingham	do	101.10	
	Reuben Bourn	do	101.10	
	R. H. Woolfolk	do	101.10	
	Edward E. Hennes	do	118.42	
	Gurley H. Gibson	do	118.42	
	W. C. Williams	do	118.42	
	M. T. Patrick	do	100.00	
	John H. Dougherty	do	100.00	
	Parmenio E. Cox	do	100.00	
	W. E. Boothe	do	100.00	
	Daniel B. Webster	Laborer	60.60	
	W. E. Blundon	Mail contractor	318.00	
				2,523.96
		Official reporters of proceedings and debates—October, 1893.		
541		David W. Brown et al.:		
	David W. Brown	Official reporter, etc	421.20	
	John H. White	do	421.20	
	Andrew Devine	do	421.20	
	A. C. Welch	do	421.20	
	Fred Irland	do	421.20	
	John J. Cameron	Assistant reporter	84.20	
	Geo. C. Lafferty	Official stenographer	337.00	
	W. J. Kehoe	do	337.00	
				2,864.20
		Session clerks to committees—October, 1893.		
542		Ruter W. Springer et al.:		
		Clerks to committees on—		
	Ruter W. Springer	Banking and Currency	186.00	
	John D. Jolley	Coinage, Weights, and Measures	186.00	
	Randolph S. Bates	Territories	186.00	
	George B. Parker	Manufactures	186.00	

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Session clerks to committees—October, 1892—Continued.		
542	.....	Ruter W. Springer et al.—Continued.		
		Clerks to committees on—		
	Thomas J. Weadock	Mines and Mining	$186.00	
	James P. Reilly	Pacific Railways	186.00	
	Wm. A. O'Brien	Labor	186.00	
	Brinley D. Sleight	Patents	186.00	
	William H. Wilson	First assistant, Invalid Pensions, 24–31	48.00	
	Royal Denney	Second assistant, Invalid Pensions, 23–31	54.00	
	S. E. Grow	Pensions	186.00	
	Silas B. Davis	Private Land Claims	186.00	
	R. G. Higdon	Revision of the Laws	186.00	
	J. R. Fellows, jr	Library	186.00	
	John R. Batey	Printing	186.00	
	Charles A. L. Pearson	Enrolled Bills	186.00	
	Frank R. Scofield	Reform in Civil Service	186.00	
	Bertram N. Stump	Immigration and Naturalization	186.00	
	G. J. Cross	Election President and Vice-President	186.00	
	John A. Robinson	Assistant, Military Affairs	186.00	
	B. A. Enloe, jr	Education	186.00	
				$3,636.00
		Pages—October, 1893.		
543	.....	A. V. McKee et al.:		
	A. V. McKee	Riding page	77.50	
	Clay Moore	do	77.50	
	P. F. Archer	Telephone page	77,50	
	Thos. W. Swilley	Telegraph page	77.50	
	Jno. T. Goolrich	Page	77.50	
	C. S. Howell	do	77.50	
	Chas. Mahan	do	77.50	
	Francis Carmody	do	77.50	
	Geo. P. Foster	do	77.50	
	Wm. C. Parrish	do	77.50	
	J. Granville Tennent	do	77.50	
	Lewis Porterfield	do	77.50	
	Barney Bowman	do	77.50	
	Allen P. Nichols	do	77.50	
	Albert M. Scott	do	77.50	
	E. S. Wallach	do	77.50	
	C. W. Macune, jr	do	77.50	
	W. L. Harris	do	77.50	
	R. M. Thomas	do	77.50	
	Roscoe Peacock	do	77.50	
	Harry Cook	Page, 1–10	25.00	
	J. E. Bowen	Page, 11–31	52.50	
	McWilliams R. Craig	Page	77.50	
	Baldy Arrington	do	77.50	
	H. A. Wiltberger	do	77.50	
	Wm. Nash	do	77.50	
	Frank B. Hocker	do	77.50	
	Lewis J. Dupree	do	77.50	
	W. M. Hallam	do	77.50	
	Geo. Mahon	do	77.50	
	F. P. Turrentine	Page, 4–31	70.00	
	Felton B. Knight	Page	77.50	
	J. D. Gascoigne	do	77.50	
	Mack Sackrider	do	77.50	
				2,550.00
		Session folders, messengers, and laborers—October, 1893.		
544	.....	P. M. Boddie et al.:		
	P. M. Boddie	Session folder	70.00	
	Frank Mullins	do	70.00	
	Saml. R. Dougherty	do	70.00	
	A. H. Wilson, jr	Session messenger	70.00	
	John E. Betts	do	70.00	
	S. H. Kerr	Session laborer	60.00	
	Wm. Tolson	do	60.00	
	R. D. Beckley	do	60.00	
	Haywood Sumner	do	60.00	
	M. S. Fall	Session laborer, 3–31	56.13	
	Napoleon Starks	Session laborer	60.00	
	Earl Clayton	do	60.00	
	Baylor Thornton	do	60.00	
	John Hollingsworth	do	60.00	
	Alfred McCally	do	60.00	
				946.13

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Session folders, messengers, and laborers—October, 1893—Continued.		
566	W. E. Blundon	To keep of folding-room horses 31 days, at 84 cents per day, October, 1893.	$26.04	
		To use of horse and buggy for riding page for month of October, 1893.	30.00	
				$56.04
567	John T. Morgan	Services as clerk to Committee on Claims Sept. 1, 1893, 1 day, at $2,000 per annum.		5.43
		Session clerks to committees—November, 1893		
581		Ruter W. Springer et al.:		
	Ruter W. Springer	Clerks to Committees on— Banking and Currency, 1-3	18.00	
	John D, Jolley	Coinage, Weights, and Measures, 1-3	18.00	
	Randolph S. Bates	Territories, 1-3	18.00	
	George B. Parker	Manufactures, 1-3	18.00	
	Thomas J. Weadock	Mines and Mining, 1-3	18.00	
	James P. Reilly	Pacific Railways, 1-3	18.00	
	Wm. A. O'Brien	Labor, 1-3	18.00	
	Brinley D. Sleight	Patents, 1-3	18.00	
	William H. Wilson	First assistant, Invalid Pensions, 1-3	18.00	
	Royal Denney	Second assistant, Invalid Pensions, 1-3	18.00	
	S. E. Grow	Pensions, 1-3	18.00	
	Silas B. Davis	Private Land Claims, 1-3	18.00	
	R. G. Heigdon	Revision of the Laws, 1-3	18.00	
	J. R. Fellows, jr	Library, 1-3	18.00	
	John R. Batey	Printing, 1-3	18.00	
	Charles A. L. Pearson	Enrolled Bills, 1-3	18.00	
	Frank R. Scofield	Reform in Civil Service, 1-3	18.00	
	Bertram N. Stump	Immigration and Naturalization, 1-3	18.00	
	G. J. Cross	Election President and Vice-President, 1-3	18.00	
	John A. Robinson	Assistant, Military Affairs, 1-3	18.00	
	B. A. Enloe, jr	Education, 1-3	18.00	
				378.00
		Pages—November, 1893.		
582		A. V. McKee et al.:		
	A. V. McKee	Riding page, 1-3	7.50	
	Clay Moore	do	7.50	
	P. F. Archer	Telephone page, 1-3	7.50	
	Thos. W. Swilley	Telegraph page, 1 day	2.50	
	Elmo U. Giusta	Telegraph page, 2-3	5.00	
	Jno. T. Goolrich	Page, 1-3	7.50	
	C. S. Howell	do	7.50	
	Chas Mahan	do	7.50	
	Francis Carmody	do	7.50	
	Geo. P. Foster	do	7.50	
	Wm. C. Parrish	do	7.50	
	J. Granville Tennent	do	7.50	
	Lewis Porterfield	do	7.50	
	Barney Bowman	do	7.50	
	Allen P. Nichols	do	7.50	
	Albert M. Scott	do	7.50	
	E. S. Wallach	do	7.50	
	C. W. Macune, jr	do	7.50	
	W. L. Harris	do	7.50	
	R. M. Thomas	do	7.50	
	Roscoe Peacock	do	7.50	
	J. E. Bowen	do	7.50	
	McWilliams R. Craig	do	7.50	
	Baldy Arrington	do	7.50	
	H. A. Wiltberger	do	7.50	
	Wm. Nash	do	7.50	
	Frank B. Hocker	do	7.50	
	Lewis J. Dupree	do	7.50	
	W. M. Hallam	do	7.50	
	George Mahon	do	7.50	
	F. P. Turrentine	do	7.50	
	Felton B. Knight	do	7.50	
	J. D. Gascoigne	do	7.50	
	Mack Sackrider	do	7.50	
				247.50
		Session folders, messengers, and laborers—November, 1893.		
583		P. M. Bodie et al.:		
	P. M. Boddie	Session folder, 1-3	6.99	
	Saml. R. Dougherty	do	6.99	
	A. H. Wilson	Session messenger, 1-3	6.99	

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Session folders, messengers, and laborers—November, 1893—Continued.		
583		P. M. Bodie et al.—Continued.		
	John E. Betts	Page, 1-3	$6.99	
	S. H. Kerr	Session laborer, 1-3	6.00	
	Wm. Tolson	do	6.00	
	R. D. Beckley	do	6.00	
	Haywood Sumner	do	6.00	
	M. S. Fall	do	6.00	
	Napoleon Starks	do	6.00	
	Earl Clayton	do	6.00	
	Baylor Thornton	do	6.00	
	John Hollingsworth	do	6.00	
	Alfred McCally	do	6.00	
				$87.96
		Office of Postmaster—November, 1893.		
584		Edward E. Hennes et al.:		
	Edward E. Hennes	Session messenger, 1-3	11.46	
	Gurley H. Gibson	do	11.46	
	W. C. Williams	do	11.46	
	M. T. Patrick	do	10.00	
	John H. Dougherty	do	10.00	
	Parmenio E. Cox	do	10.00	
	W. E. Boothe	do	10.00	
				74.38
595	Samuel W. Haddaway	Services as Chaplain, House of Representatives, Oct. 1 to 26, 1893, 26 days, at $900 per annum.		63.59
		Office of the Speaker—November, 1893.		
610		John T. Waterman et al.:		
	John T. Waterman	Private secretary to Speaker	171.40	
	Charles R. Crisp	Clerk to Speaker's table	171.40	
	E. W. Barrett	Clerk to Speaker	130.40	
	Henry Neal	Messenger to Speaker	81.60	
	Edward B. Bagby	Chaplain	73.40	
				628.20
		Office of the Clerk—November, 1893.		
611		James Kerr et al.:		
	James Kerr	Clerk House of Representatives	407.60	
	Thos. O. Towles	Chief Clerk	293.40	
	N. T. Crutchfield	Journal Clerk	293.40	
	W. J. Houghtaling	Reading clerk	293.40	
	Ethelbert B. Wade	do	293.40	
	F. H. Hosford	Tally clerk	244.60	
	John H. Rogers	Printing and bill clerk	203.80	
	J. Frank Snyder	Disbursing clerk	203.80	
	Walter H. French	File clerk	183.50	
	Geo. B. Parsons	Enrolling clerk	183.50	
	Thos. B. Kalbfus	Assistant disbursing clerk	163.00	
	Jno. Kelley	Assistant enrolling clerk	163.00	
	Ernest Bourges	Resolution and petition clerk	163.00	
	Joseph W. Drury	Newspaper clerk	163.00	
	F. H. Tompkins	Index clerk	163.00	
	G. Walker Pratt	Assistant journal clerk	163.00	
	H. S. Canfield	Superintendent document room	163.00	
	Asher Barnett	Librarian	163.00	
	Geo. M. Campbell	Distributing clerk	146.80	
	Thaddeus Cahill	Stationery clerk	146.80	
	James R. Fisher	Assistant librarian	146.80	
	Robert E. L. Niel	do	146.80	
	John B. McDonnell	Bookkeeper	130.40	
	P. E. Walsh, jr	Clerk	130.40	
	W. R. Bell	do	130.40	
	J. G. Fraser	do	130.40	
	Joel W. Hiatt	do	130.40	
	Edward Millen	do	130.40	
	Morgan Rawls	do	130.40	
	Allen J. Hooker	do	130.40	
	F. S. Bishop	Document clerk	117.40	
	Jos. Isaacs	Locksmith	117.40	
	J. R. Conklin	Messenger House library	107.10	
	Aaron Russell	do	107.10	
	E. J. McCristal	Telegraph operator	97.80	
	George A. Shower	Assistant to file clerk	73.40	
	S. B. Bull	Laborer, Clerk's document room	73.40	
	J. T. Abernathy	do	73.40	
	Philip L. Gebhard	Page	58.80	

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Office of the Clerk—November, 1893—Cont'd.		
611	....	James Kerr et al.—Continued.		
	Robert Richardson	Laborer in bath room	$58.80	
	William Richardson	Laborer	58.80	
	V. P. Kirk	do	58.80	
	Wm. J. Assman	do	58.80	
	Frederic Eudey	do	58.80	
	J. H. Van Buren	Assistant index clerk, 1-3	18.00	
	Albert S. Woollen	Page	58.80	
	Clifford A. Lucas	Messenger boy, Chief Clerk's room	24.40	
	W. E. Blundon	Hire horses, wagon, and cartage	73.40	
				$6,829.20
		Annual clerks and messengers to committees—November, 1893.		
612	.....	Henry Talbott et al.: Clerks to committees on—		
	Henry Talbott	Ways and Means	244.60	
	Wm. H. Wilson	Assistant, Ways and Means	130.40	
	John D. Darneille	Messenger, Ways and Means	81.60	
	James C. Courts	Appropriations	244.60	
	John D. Cremer	Assistant, Appropriations	130.40	
	Kennedy F. Rea	Messenger, Appropriations	81.60	
	R. M. Wallace	Agriculture	163.00	
	G. E. Leach	Claims	163.00	
	Peyton Wise	Commerce	163.00	
	Harry W. Cockerill	District of Columbia	163.00	
	Alfred J. Stofer	Elections	163.00	
	Ambrose F. Dudley	Foreign Affairs	163.00	
	James E. Mendenhall	Indian Affairs	163.00	
	Homer L. Martin	Invalid Pensions	163.00	
	Rees Matson	Irrigation Arid Lands	163.00	
	B. A. Read	Judiciary	163.00	
	R. J. Kasserman	Merchant Marine and Fisheries	163.00	
	Nathan Gumble	Military Affairs	163.00	
	Joseph Baumer	Naval Affairs	163.00	
	Sam. T. White	Public Lands	163.00	
	F. A. G. Handy	Rivers and Harbors	163.00	
	Edward M. Biddle, jr	War Claims	163.00	
	Thos. C. Linn	Post-Office and Post-Roads	163.00	
	W. B. Bankhead	Public Buildings and Grounds	163.00	
	J. B. Holloway	Digest, Claims	163.00	
	Mary Arthur Hocker	Assistant, War Claims	97.80	
	J. Krebbs Rusk, jr	Accounts	163.00	
				4,271.00
		Under Architect of the Capitol—November, 1893.		
613	.....	William Lannan et al.:		
	William Lannan	Chief engineer	138.60	
	Henry W. Taylor	Assistant engineer	97.80	
	Bryan H. Morse	do	97.80	
	George Winters	Conductor of elevator	89.60	
	Leonard B. Cook	do	89.60	
	R. W. Goudelock	do	89.60	
	C. L. Williams	do	89.60	
	Samuel Sentenne	Fireman	73.40	
	Eppa Norris	do	73.40	
	Charles T. Jett	do	73.40	
	Edward B. Burke	do	73.40	
	James W. Shely	do	73.40	
	A. B. Talcott	Electrician	97.80	
	J. W. America	Laborer	65.20	
	Geo. Liverpool	do	66.84	
	E. H. Hughes	Cleaning and watching Statuary Hall	53.90	
				1,343.34
		Office of Sergeant-at-Arms—November, 1893.		
614	.....	Herman W. Snow et al.:		
	Herman W. Snow	Sergeant-at-Arms	366.80	
	Isaac R. Hill	Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms	163.00	
	Henry H. Moler	Cashier	244.60	
	Henry L. Ballentine	Paying teller	163.00	
	W. W. Pennell	Bookkeeper	146.80	
	Felix McCloskey	Messenger	97.80	
	L. R. Davidson	Page	58.80	
	Chas. H. Christian	Laborer	53.90	
				1,294.70

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Doorkeeper's department—November, 1893.		
615		A. B. Hurt et al.:		
	A. B. Hurt	Doorkeeper	$285.40	
	E. B. Smith	Assistant Doorkeeper	163.00	
	Jno. A. Hanney	Superintendent document room	163.00	
	H. G. Williams	Assistant superintendent document room	163.00	
	Chas. W. Coombs	Department messenger	163.00	
	Chas. W. Coombs	Horse and buggy	20.30	
	John T. Chancey	Special employee	122.20	
	Thos. A. Coakley	do	122.20	
	Lee McMillan	Document file clerk	114.20	
	C. W. Crockett	Assistant document file clerk	107.10	
	George R, Sanger	Clerk to Doorkeeper	97.80	
	Geo. F. Foster	Janitor	97.80	
	C. H. Mann	Messenger, reporters' gallery	97.80	
	R. H. Betts	Messenger	97.80	
	George F. Bristol	do	97.80	
	Wm. F. Drummey	do	97.80	
	W. A. H. McDaniel	do	97.80	
	Myron H. Ellis	do	97.80	
	Michael P. Behen	do	97.80	
	Dan'l J. Mahony	do	97.80	
	Sumter Phillips	do	97.80	
	W. S. Copeland	do	81.60	
	Jno. M. Waddill	Messenger, 1-15	40.80	
	T. E. Early	Messenger, 16-30	40.80	
	Martin Gardner	Messenger	81.60	
	Elmer B. Hursey	do	81.60	
	H. B. Lingenfelter, jr	do	81.60	
	W. H. Mosley	do	81.60	
	Charles Weber	do	81.60	
	Chas. Osthelder	do	81.60	
	C. C. Wilson	do	81.60	
	C. F. Holbrook	Laborer	58.80	
	D. McMatherson	do	58.80	
	H. B. Haile	do	58.80	
	H. B. Keffer	do	58.80	
	R. A. Rosenbanm	do	58.80	
	Geo. M. Zerby	do	58.80	
	Charles Carter	Laborer in water-closet	58.80	
	James Hall	do	58.80	
	Pat Murphy	Laborer	49.00	
	John W. Williams	Laborer in cloakroom	49.00	
	Alex B. Thomas	do	49.00	
	Ada U. Roe	Female attendant, ladies' retiring room	58.80	
	E. L. Phillips	Chief page	73.40	
	James F. English	do	73.40	
				$4,056.60
		Folding room—November, 1893.		
616		Geo. M. Cruikshank et al.:		
	Geo. M. Cruikshank	Superintendent folding room	163.00	
	Joseph H. Hawley	Clerk	146.80	
	A. Gibbs	do	97.80	
	Geo. L. Browning	do	97.80	
	J. M. McKay	Foreman	122.20	
	A. A Anderson	Messenger	97.80	
	Samuel C. Luckett	Folder, seal room	97.80	
	Peter J. Flanigan	Page	40.80	
	Augustus Hall	Laborer	32.60	
	J V. Cunningham	Folder	73.40	
	Albert C. Davis	do	73.40	
	E. D. Eaton	do	73.40	
	Geo. W. Fellemyer	do	73.40	
	James Armstrong	do	73.40	
	Richard H. Dalton	do	73.40	
	P. J. McDonald	do	73.40	
	E. W. Newman	do	73.40	
	James A. Newsom	do	73.40	
	John Rickles, jr	do	73.40	
	W. W. Bolls	do	68.40	
	John W. Canary	do	68.40	
	Howard Gill	do	68.40	
	J. J. Mahony	do	68.40	
	A. W. Gibson	do	68.40	
	John Campion	do	58.80	
	Cliff Cumberland	do	58.80	
	J. B. Platt	do	58.80	
	Ernest Whitehead	do	58.80	
	J. F. McKaig	do	58.80	
	N. B. Smith	do	58.80	

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Folding room—November, 1893—Continued.		
616		Geo. M. Cruikshank et at.—Cont'd.		
	W. A. Bryant	Folder	$58.80	
	H. C. Littlefield	do	58.80	
	Frank B. Gorman	do	58.80	
	Paul F. Perkins	do	58.80	
	Thos. O'Brine	do	58.80	
	C. O. Rockwell	do	58.80	
	W. C. Rowland	do	58.80	
	August Rupper	do	58.80	
	M. S. Scruggs	do	58.80	
	Milton Le Fevre	Night watchman	73.40	
	J. W. Deards	Driver	49.00	
				$2,977.00
		Soldiers' and cloakroom—November, 1893.		
617		Saml. H. Decker et al.:		
	Saml. H. Decker	Messenger, soldiers' roll	97.80	
	William T. Fitch	do	97.80	
	William Irving	do	97.80	
	Hugh Lewis	do	97.80	
	James I. McConnell	do	97.80	
	Fernando Page	do	97.80	
	John Rome	do	97.80	
	John Ryan	do	97.80	
	John A. Stewart	do	97.80	
	John A. Travis	do	97.80	
	Joseph F. Wilson	do	97.80	
	Josiah W. White	do	97.80	
	Edson S. Williams	do	97.80	
	Jonathan R. Whitacre	do	97.80	
	Thomas H. Adams	Cloakroom man	50.00	
	Robert Coates	do	50.00	
	John W. Evans	do	50.00	
	Wm. Sewall	do	50.00	
	Arthur Lucas	do	50.00	
	James A. Savoy	do	50.00	
				1,669.20
		Office of Postmaster—November, 1893.		
618		Lycurgus Dalton et al.:		
	Lycurgus Dalton	Postmaster	203.80	
	John T. Ross	Assistant postmaster	163.00	
	William A. Horbach	Messenger	97.80	
	Wm. C. Crawley	do	97.80	
	John Stack	do	97.80	
	Henry Yater	do	97.80	
	John F. Garren	do	97.80	
	John R. Grace	do	97.80	
	Ralph B. Carlton	do	97.80	
	Harry M. Buckingham	do	97.80	
	Reuben Bourn	do	97.80	
	R. H. Woolfolk	do	97.80	
	Daniel B. Webster	Laborer	58.80	
	W. E. Blundon	Mail contractor	307.75	
				1,711.35
		Official reporters of proceedings and debates—November, 1893.		
619		David W. Brown et al.:		
	David W. Brown	Official reporter, etc	407.60	
	John H. White	do	407.60	
	Andrew Devine	do	407.60	
	A. C. Welch	do	407.60	
	Fred. Irland	do	407.60	
	John J. Cameron	Assistant official reporter	81.60	
	Geo. C. Lafferty	Official stenographer	326.00	
	W. J. Kehoe	do	326.00	
				2,771.60
651	John E. Cannon	Services as folder, Dec. 5 to 16, 1893, 12 days, at $70 per month.		27.09
		Office of the Speaker—December, 1893.		
669		John T. Waterman et al.:		
	John T. Waterman	Private secretary to Speaker	177.10	
	Charles R. Crisp	Clerk to Speaker's table	177.10	
	E. W. Barrett	Clerk to Speaker	134.80	
	Henry Neal	Messenger to Speaker	84.20	
	Edward B. Bagby	Chaplain	75.80	
				649.00

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid,	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Office of the Clerk—December, 1893.		
670		James Kerr et al.:		
	James Kerr	Clerk House of Representatives	$421.20	
	Thos. O. Towles	Chief Clerk	303.30	
	N. T. Crutchfield	Journal Clerk	303.30	
	W. J. Houghtaling	Reading clerk	303.30	
	Ethelbert B. Wade	do	303.30	
	F. H. Hosford	Tally clerk	252.70	
	John H. Rogers	Printing and bill clerk	210.60	
	J. Frank Snyder	Disbursing clerk	210.60	
	Walter H. French	File clerk	189.50	
	Geo. B. Parsons	Enrolling clerk	189.50	
	Thos. B. Kalbfus	Assistant disbursing clerk	168.50	
	John Kelley	Assistant enrolling clerk	168.50	
	Ernest Bourges	Resolution and petition clerk	168.50	
	Joseph W. Drury	Newspaper clerk	168.50	
	F. H. Tompkins	Index clerk	168.50	
	G. Walker Pratt	Assistant journal clerk	168.50	
	H. S. Canfield	Superintendent document room	168.50	
	Asher Barnett	Librarian	168.50	
	Geo. M. Campbell	Distributing clerk	151.60	
	Thaddeus Cahill	Stationery clerk	151.60	
	James R. Fisher	Assistant librarian	151.60	
	Robert E. L. Niel	do	151.60	
	John B. McDonnell	Bookkeeper	134.80	
	P. E. Walsh, jr	Clerk	134.80	
	W. R. Bell	do	134.80	
	E. L. Berry	Clerk, 9–31	100.02	
	J. G. Fraser	Clerk, 1–8	34.78	
	Joel W. Hiatt	Clerk	134.80	
	Edward Millen	do	134.80	
	Morgan Rawls	do	134.80	
	Allen J. Hooker	do	134.80	
	F. S. Bishop	Document clerk	121.30	
	Jos. Isaacs	Locksmith	121.30	
	J. R. Conklin	Messenger, House library	110.70	
	Aaron Russell	do	110.70	
	E. J. McCristal	Telegraph operator	101.10	
	George A. Shower	Assistant to file clerk	75.80	
	S. B. Bull	Laborer, Clerk's document room	75.80	
	J. T. Abernathy	do	75.80	
	Philip L. Gebhard	Page	60.60	
	Robert Richardson	Laborer bathroom	60.60	
	William Richardson	Laborer	60.60	
	V. P. Kirk	do	60.60	
	William J. Assman	do	60.60	
	Frederic Eudey	do	60.60	
	J. H. Van Buren	Assistant index clerk, 4–31	168.00	
	Albert S. Woollen	Page	60.60	
	Clifford A. Lucas	Messenger boy, Chief Clerk's room	25.30	
	W. E. Blundon	Hire horses, wagons, and cartage	75.80	
				$7,205.90
		Annual clerks and messengers to committees—December, 1893.		
671		Henry Talbott et al.: Clerks to Committees, etc.:		
	Henry Talbott	Ways and Means	252.70	
	Wm. H. Wilson	Assistant, Ways and Means	134.80	
	John D. Darneille	Messenger, Ways and Means	84.20	
	James C. Courts	Appropriations	252.70	
	John D. Cremer	Assistant, Appropriations	134.80	
	Kennedy F. Rea	Messenger, Appropriations	84.20	
	R. M. Wallace	Agriculture	168.50	
	G. E. Leach	Claims	168.50	
	Peyton Wise	Commerce	168.50	
	Alfred J. Stofer	Elections	168.50	
	Ambrose F. Dudley	Foreign Affairs	168.50	
	James E. Mendenhall	Indian Affairs	168.50	
	Homer L. Martin	Invalid Pensions	168.50	
	Rees Matson	Irrigation Arid Lands	168.50	
	B. A. Read	Judiciary	168.50	
	R. J. Kasserman	Merchant Marine and Fisheries	168.50	
	Nathan Gumble	Military Affairs	168.50	
	Joseph Baumer	Naval Affairs	168.50	
	Sam T. White	Public Lands	168.50	
	F. A. G. Handy	Rivers and Harbors	168.50	
	Edward M. Biddle, jr	War Claims	168.50	
	Thos. C. Linn	Post-Office and Post-Roads	168.50	
	W. B. Bankhead	Public Buildings and Grounds	168.50	
	Mary Arthur Hocker	Assistant, War Claims	101.10	
	J. B. Halloway	Digest, Claims	168.50	
	J. Krebbs Rusk, jr	Accounts	168.50	
				4,246.00

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Session clerks to committees—December, 1893.		
672		Reuter W. Springer et al.:		
		Clerks to Committees on—		
	Ruter W. Springer	Banking and Currency, 4–31	$168.00	
	John D. Jolley	Coinage, Weights, and Measures, 4–31	168.00	
	Milton E. Smith	Territories, 4–31	168.00	
	George B. Parker	Manufactures, 4–31	168.00	
	Thomas J. Weadock	Mines and Mining, 4–31	168.00	
	J. P. Reilly	Pacific Railways, 4–31	168.00	
	Wm. A. O'Brien	Labor, 4–31	168.00	
	Brinley D. Sleight	Patents, 4–31	168.00	
	William H. Wilson	First Assistant Invalid Pensions, 4–31	168.00	
	Royal Denney	Second Assistant Invalid Pensions, 4–31	168.00	
	S. E. Grow	Pensions, 4–31	168.00	
	S. B. Davis	Private Land Claims, 4–31	168.00	
	R. G. Higdon	Revision of the Laws, 4–31	168.00	
	J. R. Fellows, jr	Library, 4–31	168.00	
	John R. Batey	Printing, 4–31	168.00	
	Charles A. L. Pearson	Enrolled Bills, 4–31	168.00	
	Frank R. Scofield	Reform in Civil Service, 4–31	168.00	
	Bertram N. Stump	Immigration and Naturalization, 4–31	168.00	
	Warren Parsons	Election President and Vice-President, 12–31.	120.00	
	G. J. Cross	Election President and Vice-President, 4–11.	48.00	
	John A. Robinson	Assistant Military Affairs, 4–31	168.00	
	B. A. Enloe, jr	Education	168.00	
				$3,528.00
		Under Architect of the Capitol—December, 1893.		
673		William Lannan et al.:		
	William Lannan	Chief engineer	143.20	
	Henry W. Taylor	Assistant engineer	101.10	
	Bryan H. Morse	do	101.10	
	George Winters	Conductor of elevator	92.70	
	Leonard B. Cook	do	92.70	
	R. W. Goudelock	do	92.70	
	C. L. Williams	do	92.70	
	Samuel Sentenne	Fireman	75.80	
	Eppa Norris	do	75.80	
	Charles T. Jett	do	75.80	
	Edward B. Burke	do	75.80	
	James W. Shely	do	75.80	
	A. B. Talcott	Electrician	101.10	
	J. W. America	Laborer	67.40	
	Geo. Liverpool	do	69.08	
	E. H. Hughes	Cleaning and watching Statuary Hall	55.55	
				1,388.33
		Office of Sergeant-at-Arms—December, 1893.		
674		Herman W. Snow et al.:		
	Herman W. Snow	Sergeant-at-Arms	379.10	
	Isaac R. Hill	Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms	168.50	
	Henry H. Moler	Cashier	252.70	
	Henry L. Ballentine	Paying teller	168.50	
	Fayette H. Montgomery.	Bookkeeper, 2–31	146.71	
	W. W. Pennell	Bookkeeper, 1 day	4.89	
	Felix McCloskey	Messenger	101.10	
	L. R. Davidson	Page	60.60	
	Chas. H. Christian	Laborer	55.55	
				1,337.65
		Doorkeeper's department—December, 1893.		
675		A. B. Hurt et al.:		
	A. B. Hurt	Doorkeeper	294.80	
	E. B. Smith	Assistant doorkeeper	168.50	
	Jno. A. Hannay	Superintendent document room	168.50	
	H. G. Williams	Assistant superintendent document room.	168.50	
	Chas. W. Coombs	Department messenger	168.50	
	do	Horse and buggy	21.10	
	John T. Chancey	Special employee	126.40	
	Thos. A. Coakley	do	126.40	
	Lee McMillan	Document file clerk	117.90	
	W. F. Frost	Assistant document file clerk, 7–31	89.28	
	C. W. Crockett	Asssistant document file clerk, 1–6	21.42	
	George R. Sanger	Clerk to Doorkeeper	101.10	
	Geo. F. Foster	Janitor	101.10	
	C. H. Mann	Messenger, reporters' gallery	101.10	
	R. H. Betts	Messenger	101.10	

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Doorkeeper's department—December, 1893—Continued.		
675	.....	A. B. Hurt et al.—Continued.		
	George F. Bristol	Messenger	$101.10	
	Wm. F. Drummey	....do	101.10	
	W. A. H. McDaniel	....do	101.10	
	Myron H. Ellis	....do	101.10	
	Michael P. Behen	....do	101.10	
	Daniel J. Mahony	....do	101.10	
	Sumter Phillips	....do	101.10	
	W. S. Copeland	....do	84.20	
	T. E. Early	....do	84.20	
	Martin Gardner	....do	84.20	
	Elmer B. Hursey	....do	84.20	
	H. B. Lingenfelter, jr	....do	84.20	
	W. H. Mosley	....do	84.20	
	Charles Weber	....do	84.20	
	Chas. Osthelder	....do	84.20	
	C. C. Wilson	....do	84.20	
	C. F. Holbrook	Laborer	60.60	
	D. McMatherson	....do	60.60	
	H. B. Haile	....do	60.60	
	H. B. Keffer	....do	60.60	
	R. A. Rosenbaum	....do	60.60	
	Geo. M. Zerby	....do	60.60	
	Charles Carter	Laborer in water closet	60.60	
	James Hall	....do	60.60	
	S. H. Kerr	Laborer, 4-31	45.61	
	Pat Murphy	Laborer, 1-3	4.89	
	John W. Williams	Laborer in cloakroom	50.50	
	Alex. B. Thomas	....do	50.50	
	Ada U. Roe	Female attendant, ladies' retiring room	60.60	
	E. L. Phillips	Chief page	75.80	
	James F. English	....do	75.80	
				$4,189.70
		Folding room—December, 1893.		
676	.....	Wirt Webb et al.:		
	Wirt Webb	Superintendent folding room	168.50	
	Joseph H. Hawley	Clerk	151.60	
	A. Gibbs	....do	101.10	
	Geo. L. Browning	....do	101.10	
	J. M. McKay	Foreman	126.40	
	A. A. Anderson	Messenger	101.10	
	Samuel C. Luckett	Folder seal room	101.10	
	Peter J. Flanigan	Page	42.10	
	Agustus Hall	Laborer	33.70	
	J. V. Cunningham	Folder	75.80	
	Albert C. Davis	....do	75.80	
	E. D. Eaton	....do	75.80	
	George W. Feelemyer	....do	75.80	
	James Armstrong	....do	75.80	
	Richard H. Dalton	....do	75.80	
	P. J. McDonald	....do	75.80	
	E. W. Newman	....do	75.80	
	James A. Newsom	....do	75.80	
	John Rickles, jr	....do	75.80	
	W. W. Bolls	....do	75.80	
	John W. Canary	....do	70.80	
	Howard Gill	Folder, 1-11	25.11	
	W. M. Barrow	Folder, 12-31	45.69	
	J. J. Mahony	Folder	70.80	
	A. W. Gibson	....do	70.80	
	John Campion	....do	60.60	
	Cliff Cumberland	....do	60.60	
	J. B. Platt	....do	60.60	
	Ernest Whitehead	....do	60.60	
	J. F. McKaig	Folder, 1-13	25.43	
	Edward McCann	Folder, 14-31	35.17	
	N. B. Smith	Folder	60.60	
	W. A. Bryant	....do	60.60	
	H. C. Littlefield	Folder, 1-5	9.78	
	Wm. H. Stewart	Folder, 6-31	50.82	
	Frank B Gorman	Folder	60.60	
	Paul F. Perkins	....do	60.60	
	Thos. O. Brine	....do	60.60	
	C. O. Rockwell	....do	60.60	
	W. C. Rowland	....do	60.60	
	August Rupper	....do	60.60	
	M. S. Scruggs	....do	60.60	
	E. S. Hale	Night watchman	75.80	
	J. W. Deards	Driver	50.50	
				3,074.00

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Soldiers and cloakroom—December, 1893.		
677		Sam'l H. Decker et al.:		
	Sam'l H. Decker	Messenger, soldiers' roll	$101.10	
	William T. Fitch	do	101.10	
	William Irving	do	101.10	
	Hugh Lewis	do	101.10	
	James I. McConnell	do	101,10	
	Fernando Page	do	101.10	
	John Rome	do	101.10	
	John Ryan	do	101.10	
	John A. Stewart	do	101.10	
	John A. Travis	do	101.10	
	Joseph F. Wilson	do	101.10	
	Josiah W. White	do	101.10	
	Edson S. Williams	do	101.10	
	Jonathan R. Whitacre	do	101.10	
	Thomas H. Adams	Cloakroom man	50.00	
	Robert Coates	do	50.00	
	John W. Evans	do	50.00	
	Wm. Sewall	do	50.00	
	Arthur Lucas	do	50.00	
	James A. Savoy	do	50.00	
				$1,715.40
		Pages—December, 1893.		
678		A. V. McKee et al.:		
	A. V. McKee	Riding page, 4–31	70.00	
	Clay Moore	do	70.00	
	P. F. Archer	Telephone page, 4–31	70.00	
	Elmo U. Giusta	Telegraph page, 4–31	70.00	
	Baldy Arrington	Page, 4–31	70.00	
	J. E. Bowen	do	70.00	
	J. B. Carothers	Page, 6–31	65.00	
	Francis Carmody	Page, 4–31	70.00	
	McWilliams R. Craig	do	70.00	
	W. H. Crouse	do	70.00	
	Leslie Darden	do	70.00	
	Lewis J. Dupree	do	70.00	
	J. D. Gascoigne	do	70.00	
	Clarence S. Howell	do	70.00	
	Frank B. Hocker	do	70.00	
	William M. Hallam	do	70.00	
	Wiley L. Harris	do	70.00	
	Alonzo E. Jarvis	do	70.00	
	Felton B. Knight	do	70.00	
	Chas. Mahan	do	70.00	
	Allen P. Nichols	do	70.00	
	William Nash	do	70.00	
	William C. Parish	do	70.00	
	Roscoe Peacock	do	70.00	
	J. F. White	Page, 4–7	10.00	
	Lewis Porterfield	Page, 8–31	60.00	
	Harry C. Cook	Page, 4–11	20.00	
	William Sanders	Page, 12–31	50.00	
	Mack Sackrider	Page, 4–31	70.00	
	George P. Foster	Page, 4–6	7.50	
	Claude Sanderson	Page, 7–31	62.50	
	Albert M. Scott	Page, 4–31	70.00	
	F. P. Turrentine	do	70.00	
	J. Granville Tennent	do	70.00	
	E. S. Wallach	do	70.00	
	H. A. Wiltberger	do	70.00	
				2,305.00
		Session folders, messengers, and laborers—December, 1893.		
679		Asa K. Cole et al.:		
	Asa K. Cole	Session folder, 4–31	63.22	
	Samuel R. Dougherty	do	63.22	
	P. M. Boddie	Session folder, 17–31	33.87	
	A. H. Wilson	Session messenger, 4–31	63.22	
	John E. Betts	do	63.22	
	R. D. Beckley	Session laborer, 4–31	54.18	
	Earl Clayton	do	54.18	
	M. S. Fall	do	54.18	
	John Hollingsworth	Session laborer, 4–15	23.22	
	B. F. Evans	Session laborer, 16–31	30.96	
	A. J. Long	Session laborer, 4–31	54.18	
	Alfred McCally	do	54.18	
	Pat. Murphy	do	54.18	
	Haywood Sumner	do	54.18	
	Napoleon Starks	do	54.18	
	Baylor Thornton	do	54.18	
				828.55

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Office of Postmaster—December, 1893		
680	.....	Lycurgus Dalton et al.:		
	Lycurgus Dalton	Postmaster	$210.60	
	John T. Ross	Assistant postmaster	168.50	
	William A. Horbach	Messenger	101.10	
	Wm. C. Crawley	do	101.10	
	John Stack	do	101.10	
	Henry Yater	do	101.10	
	John F. Garren	do	101.10	
	John. R. Grace	do	101.10	
	Ralph B. Carlton	do	101.10	
	Harry M. Buckingham	do	101.10	
	Reuben Bourn	do	101.10	
	R. H. Woolfolk	do	101.10	
	Edward E. Hennes	Messenger, 4–31	107.17	
	P. E. Cox	do	107.17	
	W. C. Williams	do	107.17	
	M. T. Patrick	do	90.30	
	John H. Dougherty	do	90.30	
	Gurley H. Gibson	do	90.30	
	W. E. Boothe	do	90.30	
	Daniel B. Webster	Laborer	60.60	
	W. E. Blundon	Mail contractor	318.00	
				$2,451.41
		Official reporters of proceedings and debates—December, 1893.		
681	.....	David W. Brown et al.:		
	David W. Brown	Official reporter, etc	421.20	
	John H. White	do	421.20	
	Andrew Devine	do	421.20	
	A. C. Welch	do	421.20	
	Fred Irland	do	421.20	
	John J. Cameron	Assistant reporter	84.20	
	Geo. C. Lafferty	Official stenographer	337.00	
	W. J. Kehoe	do	337.00	
				2,864.20
682	W. E. Blundon	To keep of folding-room horses (2) November, 1893, 30 days, at 84 cents per day.		25.20
749	J. H. Mitchell	Horseshoeing, Doorkeeper's department:		
		8 new shoes	3.00	
		Reset 2 shoes	.50	
		8 new shoes	3.00	
		8 new shoes	3.00	
		8 rough shoes	2.00	
				11.50
759	Harry W Cockerill	For services as clerk to the Committee on District of Columbia, Dec. 1 to 21, 1893, 21 days, at $2,000 per annum.		114.13
790	C. M. McClay	For hire of horse for use of riding page from Dec. 12, 1893, to Dec. 31, 1893, inclusive.		19.00
791	John McDermott & Bro.	1 new clevis on chain, 2 bolts	1.50	
		1 new stay-chain hook and 2 head bolts	2.00	
				3.50
821	W. E. Blundon	To keep of 2 folding-room horses for December, 1893, 31 days, at 84 cents per day.		26.04
830	Joel Grayson	Services as employee document room, Dec. 5 to 31, 1893, 26 days, at $75 per month.		65.32
958	John Rickles, jr	Services as folder, Jan. 1 to 15, 1894, 15 days, at $900 per annum.		37.50
959	Elmer B. Hursey	Services as messenger, Jan. 1 to 15, 1894, 15 days, at $1,000 per annum.		41.67
1055	James A. Newsom	Services as assistant librarian, Jan. 1 to 22, 1894, 22 days, at $1,800 per annum.		110.00
		Office of the Speaker—January, 1894.		
1119	.....	John T. Waterman et al.:		
	John T. Waterman	Private secretary to Speaker	181.00	
	Chas. R. Crisp	Clerk to Speaker's table	181.00	
	E. W. Barrett	Clerk to Speaker	137.80	
	Henry Neal	Messenger to Speaker	86.10	
	Edward B. Bagby	Chaplain	77.50	
				663.40
		Office of the Clerk—January, 1894.		
1120	.....	James Kerr et al.:		
	James Kerr	Clerk House of Representatives	430.60	
	Thos. O. Towles	Chief Clerk	310.00	
	N. T. Crutchfield	Journal Clerk	310.00	

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Office of the Clerk—January, 1894—Cont'd.		
1120	.....	James Kerr et al.—Continued.		
	W. J. Houghtaling	Reading clerk	$310.00	
	Ethelbert B. Wade	do	310.00	
	F. H. Hosford	Tally clerk	258.30	
	John H. Rogers	Printing and bill clerk	215.30	
	J. Frank Snyder	Disbursing clerk	215.30	
	Walter H. French	File clerk	193.70	
	Geo. B. Parsons	Enrolling clerk	193.70	
	Thos. B. Kalbfus	Assistant disbursing clerk	172.20	
	Jno. Kelley	Assistant enrolling clerk	172.20	
	Earnest Bourges	Resolution and petition clerk	172.20	
	Joseph W. Drury	Newspaper clerk	172.20	
	F. H. Tompkins	Index clerk	172.20	
	G. Walker Pratt	Assistant journal clerk	172.20	
	H. S. Canfield	Superintendent document room	172.20	
	Asher Barnett	Librarian	172.20	
	Geo. M. Campbell	Distributing clerk	155.00	
	Thaddeus Cahill	Stationery clerk	155.00	
	Harvey L. Wilson	Assistant librarian, 23–31	45.00	
	Robert E. L. Niel	Assistant librarian	155.00	
	John B. McDonnell	Bookkeeper	137.80	
	P. E. Walsh, jr	Clerk	137.80	
	W. R. Bell	do	137.80	
	E. L. Berry	do	137.80	
	Joel W. Hiatt	do	137.80	
	Edward Millen	do	137.80	
	Morgan Rawls	do	137.80	
	Allen J. Hooker	do	137.80	
	F. S. Bishop	Document clerk	124.00	
	Jos. Isaacs	Locksmith	124.00	
	J. R. Conklin	Messenger House library	113.10	
	Aaron Russell	do	113.10	
	E. J. McCristal	Telegraph operator	103.30	
	George A. Shower	Assistant to file clerk	77.50	
	S. B. Bull	Laborer, Clerk's document room	77.50	
	W. L. Walter	do	77.50	
	Philip L. Gebhard	Page	62.00	
	Robert Richardson	Laborer in bathroom	62.00	
	William Richardson	Laborer	62.00	
	Frank J. Dunn	do	62.00	
	Wm. J. Assmann	do	62.00	
	Frederic Eudey	do	62.00	
	J. H. Van Buren	Assistant index clerk	186.00	
	Albert S. Woollen	Page	62.00	
	Clifford A. Lucas	Messenger boy, Chief Clerk's room	25.80	
	W. E. Blundon	Hire horses, wagon, and cartage	77.50	
				$7,270.20
		Annual clerks and messengers to committees—January, 1894.		
1121	.....	Henry Talbott et al.: Clerks to committees, etc.		
	Henry Talbott	Ways and Means	258.30	
	Wm. H. Wilson	Assistant, Ways and Means	137.80	
	John D. Darneille	Messenger, Ways and Means	86.10	
	James C. Courts	Appropriations	258.30	
	John D. Cremer	Assistant, Appropriations	137.80	
	Kennedy F. Rea	Messenger, Appropriations	86.10	
	R. M. Wallace	Agriculture	172.20	
	G. E Leach	Claims	172.20	
	Peyton Wise	Commerce	172.20	
	T. B. Wheeler	District of Columbia, 4–31	155.53	
	Alfred J. Stofer	Elections	172.20	
	Ambrose F. Dudley	Foreign Affairs	172.20	
	James E. Mendenhall	Indian Affairs	172.20	
	Homer L. Martin	Invalid Pensions	172.20	
	Rees Matson	Irrigation Arid Lands	172.20	
	B. A. Read	Judiciary	172.20	
	R. J. Kasserman	Merchant Marine and Fisheries	172.20	
	Nathan Gumble	Military Affairs	172.20	
	Joseph Baumer	Naval Affairs	172.20	
	Sam. T. White	Public Lands	172.20	
	F. A. G. Handy	Rivers and Harbors	172.20	
	Edward M. Biddle, jr	War Claims	172.20	
	Thos. C. Linn	Post-Office and Post-Roads	172.20	
	W. B. Bankhead	Public Buildings and Grounds	172.20	
	J. B. Holloway	Digest, Claims	172.20	
	Mary Arthur Hocker	Assistant, War Claims	103.30	
	J. Krebs Rusk, jr	Accounts	172.20	
				4,495.03

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Session clerks to committees—January, 1894.		
122	.....	Ruter W. Springer et al.: Clerks to Committees on—		
	Ruter W. Springer	Banking and Currency	$186.00	
	John D. Jolly	Coinage, Weights, and Measures	186.00	
	Milton E. Smith	Territories	186.00	
	George B. Parker	Manufactures	186.00	
	Thomas J. Weadock	Mines and Mining	186.00	
	J. P. Reilly	Pacific Railroads	186.00	
	Wm. A. O'Brien	Labor	186.00	
	Brinley D. Sleight	Patents	186.00	
	William H. Wilson	First assistant, Invalid Pensions	186.00	
	S. E. Grow	Pensions	186.00	
	S. B. Davis	Private Land Claims	186.00	
	R. G. Higdon	Revision of the Laws	186.00	
	J. R. Fellows, jr	Library	186.00	
	John R. Batey	Printing	186.00	
	Chas. A. L. Pearson	Enrolled Bills	186.00	
	Frank R. Scofield	Reform in Civil Service	186.00	
	Bertram N. Stump	Immigration and Naturalization	186.00	
	Warren Parsons	Election President and Vice-President, 1-4	24.00	
	Herbert J. Taylor	Election President and Vice-President, 5-31	162.00	
	John A. Robinson	Assistant Military Affairs	186.00	
	B. A. Enloe, jr	Education	186.00	
				$3,720.00
		Under Architect of Capitol—January, 1894.		
1123	.....	William Lannan et al.:		
	William Lannan	Chief engineer	146.40	
	Henry W. Taylor	Assistant engineer	103.30	
	Bryan H. Morse	do	103.30	
	George Winters	Conductor of elevator	94.70	
	Leonard B. Cook	do	94.70	
	R. W. Goudelock	do	94.70	
	C. L. Williams	do	94.70	
	Samuel Sentenne	Fireman	77.50	
	Eppa Norris	do	77.50	
	Charles T. Jett	do	77.50	
	Edward B. Burke	do	77.50	
	James W. Shelly	do	77.50	
	A. B. Talcott	Electrician	103.30	
	J. W. America	Laborer	68.90	
	Geo. Liverpool	do	70.62	
	E. H. Hughes	Cleaning and watching Statuary Hall	56.87	
				1,418.99
		Office of Sergeant-at-Arms—January, 1894.		
1124	.....	Herman W. Snow et al:		
	Herman W. Snow	Sergeant-at-Arms	387.50	
	Isaac R. Hill	Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms	172.20	
	Henry H. Moler	Cashier	258.30	
	Henry L. Ballentine	Paying teller	172.20	
	Fayette H. Montgomery.	Bookkeeper	155.00	
	Felix McCloskey	Messenger	103.30	
	L. R. Davidson	Page	62.00	
	Chas. H. Christian	Laborer	56.87	
				1,367.37
		Doorkeepers' department—January, 1894.		
1125	.....	A. B. Hurt et al.:		
	A. B Hurt	Doorkeeper	301.40	
	E. B. Smith	Assistant	172.20	
	Jno. A. Hannay	Superintendent document room	172.20	
	H. G. Williams	Assistant superintendent document room	172.20	
	Chas. W. Coombs	Department messenger	172.20	
	do	Horse and buggy	21.50	
	John T. Chancey	Special employee	129.20	
	Thos. A. Coakley	do	129.20	
	Lee McMillan	Document file clerk	120.60	
	W. F. Frost	Assistant document file clerk	113.10	
	George R. Sanger	Clerk to doorkeeper	103.30	
	Geo. F. Foster	Janitor	103.30	
	C. H. Mann	Messenger reporter's gallery	103.30	
	R. H. Betts	Messenger	103.30	
	George F. Bristol	do	103.30	
	Wm. F. Dummey	do	103.30	
	W. A. H. McDaniel	do	103.30	
	Myron H. Ellis	do	103.30	
	Michael P. Behen	do	103.30	
	Dan'l J. Mahony	do	103.30	

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Doorkeepers' department—January, 1894—Continued.		
1125	.....	A. B. Hurt et al.—Continued.		
	Sumter Phillips	Messenger	$103.30	
	W. S. Copeland	do	86.10	
	T. E. Early	do	86.10	
	Martin Gardner	do	86.10	
	W. T. Templeman	Messenger, 16–31	44.43	
	H. B. Lingenfelter, jr	Messenger	86.10	
	W. H. Mosley	do	86.10	
	Chas. Weber	do	86.10	
	Chas. Osthelder	do	86.10	
	C. C. Wilson	do	86.10	
	C F. Holbrook	Laborer	62.00	
	D. McMatherson	do	62.00	
	H. B. Haile	Laborer, 1–8	16.00	
	N. S. Burgess	Laborer, 9–31	46.00	
	H. B. Keffer	Laborer	62.00	
	R. A. Rosenbaum	do	62.00	
	Geo. M. Zerby	do	62.00	
	Chas. Carter	Laborer in water-closet	62.00	
	James Hall	do	62.00	
	S. H. Kerr	Laborer	51.70	
	John W. Williams	Laborer in cloakroom	51.70	
	Alex B. Thomas	do	51.70	
	Ada U. Roe	Female attendant ladies' retiring room	62.00	
	E. L. Phillips	Chief page	77.50	
	James F. English	do	77.50	
			———	$4,241.43
		Folding room—January, 1894.		
1126	.....	Wirt Webb et al.:		
	Wirt Webb	Superintendent folding room	172.20	
	Joseph H. Hawley	Clerk	155.00	
	P. E. Cox	do	103.30	
	Geo. L. Browning	do	103.30	
	J. M. McKay	Foreman	129.20	
	A. A. Anderson	Messenger	103.30	
	Samuel C. Luckett	Folder seal room	103.30	
	Peter J. Flanigan	Page	43.10	
	Augustus Hall	Laborer	34.40	
	J. V. Cunningham	Folder	77.50	
	Albert C. Davis	do	77.50	
	E D. Eaton	do	77.50	
	George W. Fellemyer	do	77.50	
	James Armstrong	do	77.50	
	Richard H. Dalton	do	77.50	
	P. J. McDonald	do	77.50	
	E. W. Newman	do	77.50	
	U. P. Breazeale	do	77.50	
	Bernard A. Krieg	Folder, 16–31	40.00	
	W. W. Bolls	Folder	72.30	
	John W. Canary	do	72.30	
	J. J. Mahony	do	72.30	
	W. M. Barrow	do	72.30	
	A. W. Gibson	do	72.30	
	John Campion	do	62.00	
	Cliff Cumberland	do	62.00	
	J. B. Platt	do	62.00	
	Ernest Whitehead	do	62.00	
	Edward McCann	do	62.00	
	N. B. Smith	do	62.00	
	W. A. Bryant	do	62.00	
	Wm. H. Stewart	do	62.00	
	Frank B. Gorman	do	62.00	
	Paul F. Perkins	do	62.00	
	Thos. O. Brine	do	62.00	
	C. O. Rockwell	do	62.00	
	W. C. Rowland	do	62.00	
	August Rupper	do	62.00	
	M. S. Scruggs	do	62.00	
	E. S. Hale	Night watchman	77.50	
	J. W. Deards	Driver	51.70	
			———	3,105.80
		Soldiers' and cloakroom—January, 1894.		
1127	.....	Sam'l H. Decker et al.:		
	Sam'l H. Decker	Messenger, soldiers' roll	103.30	
	William T. Fitch	do	103.30	
	William Irving	do	103.30	
	Hugh Lewis	do	103.30	

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Soldiers' and cloakroom—January, 1894—Continued.		
1127	.....	Sam'l H. Decker et al.—Continued.		
	James I. McConnell	Messenger, soldiers' roll	$103.30	
	Fernando Page	do	103.30	
	John Rome	do	103.30	
	John Ryan	do	103.30	
	John A. Stewart	do	103.30	
	John A. Travis	do	103.30	
	Joseph F. Wilson	do	103.30	
	Josiah W. White	do	103.30	
	Edson S. Williams	do	103.30	
	Jonathan R. Whitacre	do	103.30	
	Thos. H. Adams	Cloakroom, man	50.00	
	Robert Coates	do	50.00	
	John W. Evans	do	50.00	
	Wm. Sewall	do	50.00	
	Arthur Lucas	do	50.00	
	James A. Savoy	do	50.00	
				$1,746.20
		Pages—January, 1894.		
1128	.....	A. V. McKee et al.:		
	A. V. McKee	Riding page	77.50	
	Clay Moore	do	77.50	
	P. F. Archer	Telephone page	77.50	
	Elmo U. Giusta	Telegraph page	77.50	
	Baldy Arrington	Page	77.50	
	J. E. Bowen	do	77.50	
	J. B. Carothers	do	77.50	
	Francis Carmody	do	77.50	
	McWilliams R. Craig	do	77.50	
	W. H. Crouse	do	77.50	
	Leslie Darden	do	77.50	
	Lewis J. Dupree	do	77.50	
	J. D. Gascoigre	do	77.50	
	Clarence S. Howell	do	77.50	
	Frank B. Hocker	do	77.50	
	William M. Hallam	do	77.50	
	Willy L. Harris	do	77.50	
	Alonzo E. Jarvis	do	77.50	
	Felton B. Knight	do	77.50	
	Chas. Mahan	do	77.50	
	Allen P. Nichols	do	77.50	
	William Nash	do	77.59	
	William C. Parrish	do	77.50	
	Roscoe Peacock	do	77.50	
	Lewis Porterfield	do	77.50	
	William Sanders	do	77.50	
	Mack Sackrider	do	77.50	
	Claude Sanderson	do	77.50	
	Albert M. Scott	do	77.50	
	F. P. Turrentine	do	77.50	
	W. O. Hall	do	77.50	
	E. S. Wallach	do	77.50	
	H. A. Wiltberger	do	77.50	
				2,557.50
		Session folders, messengers, and laborers—January, 1894.		
1129	.....	Asa K. Cole et al.:		
	Asa K. Cole	Session folder	70,00	
	Samuel R. Dougherty	do	70.00	
	P. M. Boddie	do	70.00	
	A. H. Wilson	Session messenger	70.00	
	John E. Betts	do	70.00	
	R. D. Beckley	Session laborer	60.00	
	Earl Clayton	do	60.00	
	M S. Fall	do	60.00	
	B. F. Evans	do	60.00	
	A. J. Long	do	60.00	
	Alfred McCally	do	60.00	
	Pat Murphy	do	60.00	
	Wm. Tolson	Session laborer, 25-31	13.55	
	Haywood Sumner	Session laborer, 1-24	46.45	
	Napoleon Starks	Session laborer	60.00	
	Baylor Thornton	do	60.00	
				950.00

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Office of Postmaster—January, 1894.		
1130	.....	Lycurgus Dalton et al.:		
	Lycurgus Dalton	Postmaster	$215.30	
	John T. Ross	Assistant postmaster	172.20	
	William A. Horbach	Messenger	103.30	
	William C. Crawley	do	103.30	
	John Stack	do	103.30	
	Henry Yater	do	103.30	
	John F. Garren	do	103.30	
	John R. Grace	do	103.30	
	Ralph B. Carlton	do	103.30	
	Harry M. Buckingham	do	103.30	
	Reuben Bourn	do	103.30	
	R. H. Woolfolk	do	103.30	
	Edward E. Hennes	do	118.42	
	D. H. Morgan	do	118.42	
	W. C. Williams	do	118.42	
	M. T. Patrick	do	100.00	
	John H. Dougherty	do	100.00	
	Gurley H. Gibson	do	100.00	
	W. E. Boothe	do	100.00	
	Daniel B. Webster	Laborer	62.00	
	W. E. Blundon	Mail contractor	325.05	
				$2,562.81
		Official reporters of proceedings and debates—January, 1894.		
1131	.....	David W. Brown et al.:		
	David W. Brown	Official reporter, etc	430.60	
	John H. White	do	430.60	
	Andrew Devine	do	430.60	
	A. C. Welch	do	430.60	
	Fred Irland	do	430.60	
	John J. Cameron	Assistant official reporter	86.10	
	Geo. C. Lafferty	Official stenographer	344.40	
	W. J. Kehoe	do	344.40	
				2,927.90
1132	Joel Grayson	Services as employee document room for January, 1894.		75.00
1133	W. E. Blundon	For keep of folding-room horses (2) for January, 1894, 31 days, at 84 cents.		26.04
1144	W. A. Bryant	Services as folder, Feb. 1, 1894, 1 day, at $720 per annum.		2.00
1151	Frank Mullins	For services as session folder, Nov. 1 to 3, 1893, 3 days, at $70 per month.		6.99
1152	C. M. McClay	For hire of horse for use of riding page, January, 1894.		30.00
1216	J. E. Bowen	Services as page, Feb. 1, 1894, 1 day, at $2.50 per day.		2.50
1230	M. S. Scruggs	Service as folder, Feb. 1, 1894, 1 day, at $720 per annum.		2.00
		Office of the Speaker—February, 1894.		
1253	.....	John T. Waterman et al.:		
	John T. Waterman	Private secretary to Speaker	163.60	
	Chas. R. Crisp	Clerk to Speaker's table	163.60	
	E. W. Barrett	Clerk to Speaker	124.40	
	Henry Neal	Messenger to Speaker	77.80	
	Edward B. Bagby	Chaplain	70.00	
				599.40
		Office of the Clerk—February, 1894.		
1254	.....	James Kerr et al.:		
	James Kerr	Clerk House of Representatives	388.80	
	Thos. O. Towles	Chief Clerk	280.00	
	N. T. Crutchfield	Journal Clerk	280.00	
	W. J. Houghtaling	Reading clerk	280.00	
	Ethelbert B. Wade	do	280.00	
	F. H. Hosford	Tally clerk	233.40	
	John H. Rogers	Printing and bill clerk	194.40	
	J. Frank Snyder	Disbursing clerk	194.40	
	Walter H. French	File clerk	175.10	
	Geo. B. Parsons	Enrolling clerk	175.10	
	Thos. B. Kalbfus	Assistant disbursing clerk	155.60	
	Jno. Kelley	Assistant enrolling clerk	155.60	
	Ernest Bourges	Resolution and petition clerk	155.60	
	Joseph W. Drury	Newspaper clerk	155.60	
	F. H. Tompkins	Index clerk	155.60	
	G. Walker Pratt	Assistant journal clerk	155.60	
	H. S. Canfield	Superintendent document room	155.60	

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Office of the Clerk—February, 1894—Cont'd.		
1254	.....	James Kerr et al.—Continued.		
	Asher Barnett	Librarian	$155.60	
	Geo. M. Campbell	Distributing clerk	140.00	
	Thaddeus Cahill	Stationery clerk	140.00	
	Harvey L. Wilson	Assistant librarian	140.00	
	Robert E. L. Niel	do	140.00	
	John B. McDonnell	Bookkeeper	124.40	
	P. E. Walsh, jr	Clerk	124.40	
	W. R. Bell	do	124.40	
	E. L. Berry	do	124.40	
	Joel W. Hiatt	do	124.40	
	Edward Millen	do	124.40	
	Morgan Rawls	do	124.40	
	Allen J. Hooker	do	124.40	
	F. S. Bishop	Document clerk	112.00	
	Jos. Isaacs	Locksmith	112.00	
	J. R. Conklin	Messenger, House library	102.30	
	Aaron Russell	do	102.30	
	E. J. McCristal	Telegraph operator	93.40	
	George A. Shower	Assistant to file clerk	70.00	
	S. B. Bull	Laborer, Clerk's document room	70.00	
	W. L. Walter	do	70.00	
	Philip L. Gebhard	Page	56.00	
	Robert Richardson	Laborer in bath room	56.00	
	William Richardson	Laborer	56.00	
	Frank J. Dunn	do	56.00	
	William J. Assmann	do	56,00	
	Frederic Eudey	do	56.00	
	J. H. Van Buren	Assistant index clerk	168.00	
	Albert S. Woollen	Page	56.00	
	Clifford A. Lucas	Messenger boy, Chief Clerk's room	23.40	
	W. E. Blundon	Hire horses, wagon, and cartage	70.00	
				$6,666.60
		Annual clerks and messengers to committees—February, 1894.		
1255	.....	Henry Talbott et al.: Clerks to committees, etc.—		
	Henry Talbott	Ways and Means	233.40	
	Wm. H. Wilson	Assistant, Ways and Means	124.40	
	John D. Darneille	Messenger, Ways and Means	77.80	
	James C. Courts	Appropriations	233.40	
	John D. Cremer	Assistant, Appropriations	124.40	
	Kennedy F. Rea	Messenger, Appropriations	77.80	
	R. M. Wallace	Agriculture	155.60	
	G. E. Leach	Claims	155.60	
	Peyton Wise	Commerce	155.60	
	T. B. Wheeler	District of Columbia	155.60	
	Robert B. Mitchell	Elections	155.60	
	Ambrose F. Dudley	Foreign Affairs	155.60	
	James E. Mendenhall	Indian Affairs	155.60	
	Homer L. Martin	Invalid Pensions	155.60	
	Rees Matson	Irrigaton Arid Lands	155.60	
	B. A. Read	Judiciary	155.60	
	R. J. Kasserman	Merchant Marine and Fisheries	155.60	
	Nathan Gumble	Military Affairs	155.60	
	Joseph Baumer	Naval Affairs	155.60	
	Sam T. White	Public Lands	155.60	
	F. A. G. Handy	Rivers and Harbors	155.60	
	Edward M. Biddle, jr	War Claims	155.60	
	Thos. C. Linn	Post-Office and Post-Roads	155.60	
	W. B. Bankhead	Public Buildings and Grounds	155.60	
	J. B. Halloway	Digest Claims	155.60	
	Mary Arthur Hocker	Assistant War Claims	93.40	
	J. Krebs Rusk, jr	Accounts	155.60	
				4,076.60
		Session clerks to committees—February, 1894.		
1256	.....	Ruter W. Springer et al.: Clerks to committees on—		
	Ruter W. Springer	Banking and Currency	168.00	
	John D. Jolley	Coinage, Weights, and Measures	168.00	
	Milton E. Smith	Territories	168.00	
	George B. Parker	Manufactures	168.00	
	Thomas J. Weadock	Mines and Mining	168.00	
	J. P. Reilly	Pacific Railroads	168.00	
	Wm. A. O'Brien	Labor	168.00	
	Brinley D. Sleight	Patents	168.00	
	William H. Wilson	First assistant, Invalid Pensions	168.00	

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Session clerks to committees--February, 1894—Continued.		
1256	----------	Ruter W. Springer et al.—Continued.		
		Clerks to committees on—		
	S. E. Grow	Pensions	$168.00	
	S. B. Davis	Private Land Claims	168.00	
	R. G. Higdon	Revision of Laws	168.00	
	Edward M. Flannery	Library	168.00	
	John R. Batey	Printing	168.00	
	Chas. A. L. Pearson	Enrolled Bills	168.00	
	Frank R. Schofield	Reform in Civil Service	168.00	
	Bertram N. Stump	Immigration and Naturalization	168.00	
	Herbert J. Taylor	Election of President and Vice-President	168.00	
	Walter A. Allensworth	Assistant, Military Affairs, 6-28	138.00	
	B. A. Enloe, jr	Education	168.00	
				$3,330.00
		Under Architect of the Capitol—February, 1894.		
1257	----------	William Lannan et al.:		
	William Lannan	Chief engineer	132.20	
	Henry W. Taylor	Assistant engineer	93.40	
	Bryan H. Morse	----do	93.40	
	George Winters	Conductor of elevator	85.60	
	Leonard B. Cook	----do	85.60	
	R. W. Goudelock	----do	85.60	
	C. L. Williams	----do	85.60	
	Samuel Sentenne	Fireman	70.00	
	Eppa Norris	----do	70.00	
	Charles T. Jett	----do	70.00	
	Edward B. Burke	----do	70.00	
	James W. Shelly	----do	70.00	
	A. B. Talcott	Electrician	93.40	
	J. W. America	Laborer	62.20	
	Geo. Liverpool	----do	63.80	
	E. H. Hughes	Cleaning and watching Statuary Hall	51.26	
				1,282.06
		Office of Sergeant-at-Arms—February, 1894.		
1258	----------	Herman W. Snow et al.:		
	Herman W. Snow	Sergeant-at-Arms	350.00	
	Isaac R. Hill	Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms	155.60	
	Henry H. Moler	Cashier	233.40	
	Henry L. Ballentine	Paying teller	155.60	
	Fayette H. Montgomery.	Bookkeeper	140.00	
	Felix McCloskey	Messenger	93.40	
	L. R. Davidson	Page	56.00	
	Chas. H. Christian	Laborer	51.26	
				1,235.26
		Doorkeeper's department—February, 1894.		
1259	----------	A. B. Hurt et al.:		
	A. B. Hurt	Doorkeeper	272.20	
	E. B. Smith	Assistant doorkeeper	155.60	
	Jno. A. Hannay	Superintendent document room	155.60	
	H. G. Williams	Assistant superintendent document room	155.60	
	Chas. W. Coombs	Department messenger	155.60	
	----do	Horse and buggy	19.50	
	John T. Chancey	Special employee	116.60	
	Thos. A. Coakley	----do	116.60	
	Lee McMillan	Document file clerk	108.80	
	W. F. Frost	Assistant document file clerk	102.30	
	George R. Sanger	Clerk to Doorkeeper	93.40	
	Geo. F. Foster	Janitor	93.40	
	C. H. Mann	Messenger, reporters' gallery	93.40	
	R. H. Betts	Messenger	93.40	
	George F. Bristol	----do	93.40	
	Wm. F. Drummey	----do	93.40	
	W. A. H. McDaniel	----do	93.40	
	Myron H. Ellis	----do	93.40	
	Michael P. Behen	----do	93.40	
	Daniel J. Mahony	----do	93.40	
	Sumter Phillips	----do	93.40	
	W. S. Copeland	----do	77.80	
	T. E. Early	----do	77.80	
	Martin Gardner	----do	77.80	
	W. T. Templeman	----do	77.80	
	H. B. Lingenfelter, jr	----do	77.80	
	W. H. Mosley	----do	77.80	
	Chas. Weber	----do	77.80	
	Chas. Osthelder	----do	77.80	

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Doorkeeper's department—February, 1894—Continued.		
1259	.....	A. B. Hurt et al.—Continued.		
	C. C. Wilson	Messenger	$77.80	
	C. F. Holbrook	Laborer	56.00	
	D. McMatherson	do	56.00	
	N. S. Burgess	do	56.00	
	H. B. Keffer	do	56.00	
	R. A. Rosenbaum	do	56.00	
	Geo. M. Zerby	do	56.00	
	Chas. Carter	Laborer in water-closet	56.00	
	James Hall	do	56.00	
	S. H. Kerr	Laborer	46.60	
	John W. Williams	Laborer in cloakroom	46.60	
	Alex B. Thomas	do	46.60	
	Ada U. Roe	Female attendant, ladies' retiring room	56.00	
	E. L. Phillips	Chief page	70.00	
	James F. English	do	70.00	
				$3,869.80
		Folding room—February, 1894.		
1260	.....	Wirt Webb et al:		
	Wirt Webb	Superintendent folding room	155.60	
	Joseph H. Hawley	Clerk	140.00	
	P. E. Cox	do	93.40	
	Geo. L. Browning	do	93.40	
	J. M. McKay	Foreman	116.60	
	A. A. Anderson	Messenger	93.40	
	Samuel C. Luckett	Folder, seal room	93.40	
	Peter J. Flanigan	Page	38.80	
	Augustus Hall	Laborer	31.20	
	J. V. Cunningham	Folder	70.00	
	Albert C. Davis	do	70.00	
	E. D. Eaton	do	70.00	
	George W. Feelemyer	do	70.00	
	James Armstrong	do	70.00	
	Richard H. Dalton	do	70.00	
	P. J. McDonald	do	70.00	
	E. W. Newman	do	70.00	
	U. P. Breazeale	do	70.00	
	Bernard A. Krieg	do	70.00	
	W. W. Bolls	do	65.40	
	John W. Canary	do	65.40	
	J. J. Mahony	do	65.40	
	Wm. Barrow	do	65.40	
	A. W. Gibson	do	65.40	
	John Campion	do	56.00	
	Cliff Cumberland	do	56.00	
	J. B. Platt	do	56.00	
	Ernest Whitehead	do	56.00	
	Edward McCann	do	56.00	
	N. B. Smith	do	56.00	
	John C. Thomas	Folder, 2-28	54.00	
	Wm. H. Stewart	Folder	56.00	
	Frank B. Gorman	do	56.00	
	Paul F. Perkins	do	56.00	
	Thos. O. Brine	do	56.00	
	C. O. Rockwell	do	56.00	
	W. C. Rowland	do	56.00	
	August Rupper	do	56.00	
	J. E. Bowen	Folder, 2-28	54.00	
	E. S. Hale	Night watchman	70.00	
	J. W. Deards	Driver	46.60	2,835.40
		Soldiers' and cloakroom—February, 1894.		
1261	.....	Sam'l H. Decker et al.:		
	Sam'l H. Decker	Messenger, soldiers' roll	93.40	
	William T. Fitch	do	93.40	
	William Irving	do	93.40	
	Hugh Lewis	do	93.40	
	James I. McConnell	do	93.40	
	Fernando Page	do	93.40	
	John Rome	do	93.40	
	Jonathan R. Whitacre	do	93.40	
	John Ryan	do	93.40	
	John A. Stewart	do	93.40	
	John A. Travis	do	93.40	
	Joseph F. Wilson	do	93.40	
	Josiah W. White	do	93.40	
	Edson S. Williams	do	93.40	

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Soldiers' and cloakroom—February, 1894—Continued.		
1261	.....	Sam'l H. Decker et al—Continued.		
	Thos. H. Adams	Cloakroom man	$50.00	
	Robert Coates	do	50.00	
	John W. Evans	do	50.00	
	Wm. Sewall	do	50.00	
	Arthur Lucas	do	50.00	
	James A. Savoy	do	50.00	
				$1,607.60
		Pages—February, 1894.		
1262	.....	A. V. McKee et al.:		
	A. V. McKee	Riding page	70.00	
	Clay Moore	do	70.00	
	P. F. Archer	Telephone page	70.00	
	Elmo U. Giusta	Telegraph page	70.00	
	Baldy Arrington	Page	70.00	
	A. D. Shell	Page, 2-28	67.50	
	J. B. Carothers	Page	70.00	
	Francis Carmody	do	70.00	
	McWilliams R. Craig	do	70.00	
	W. H. Crouse	do	70.00	
	Leslie Darden	do	70.00	
	Lewis J. Dupree	do	70.00	
	J. D. Gascoigne	do	70.00	
	Clarence S. Howell	do	70.00	
	Frank B. Hocker	do	70.00	
	William M. Hallam	do	70.00	
	Wiley L. Harris	do	70.00	
	Alonzo E. Jarvis	do	70.00	
	Felton B. Knight	do	70.00	
	Chas. Mahan	do	70.00	
	Allen P. Nichols	do	70.00	
	William Nash	do	70.00	
	William C. Parrish	do	70.00	
	Roscoe Peacock	do	70.00	
	Lewis Porterfield	do	70.00	
	William Sanders	do	70.00	
	Mack Sackrider	do	70.00	
	Claude Sanderson	do	70.00	
	Albert M. Scott	do	70.00	
	F. P. Turrentine	do	70.00	
	W. O. Hall	do	70.00	
	E. S. Wallach	do	70.00	
	H. A. Wiltberger	do	70.00	
				2,307.50
		Session folders, messengers, and laborers—February, 1894.		
1263	.....	Asa K. Cole et al.:		
	Asa K. Cole	Session folder	70.00	
	Samuel R. Dougherty	do	70.00	
	P. M. Boddie	do	70.00	
	A. H. Wilson	Session messenger	70.00	
	John E. Betts	do	70.00	
	R. D. Beckley	Session laborer	60.00	
	Earl Clayton	do	60.00	
	M. S. Fall	do	60.00	
	Jno. L. Lee	do	60.00	
	A. J. Long	do	60.00	
	Alfred McCally	do	60.00	
	Pat Murphy	do	60.00	
	William Tolson	do	60.00	
	Napoleon Starks	do	60.00	
	Baylor Thornton	do	60.00	
				950.00
		Office of Postmaster—February, 1894.		
1264	.....	Lycurgus Dalton et al.:		
	Lycurgus Dalton	Postmaster	194.40	
	John T. Ross	Assistant postmaster	155.60	
	William A. Horbach	Messenger	93.40	
	William C. Crawley	do	93.40	
	John Stack	do	93.40	
	Henry Yater	do	93.40	
	John F. Garren	do	93.40	
	John R. Grace	do	93.40	
	Ralph B. Carlton	do	93.40	
	Henry M. Buckingham	do	93.40	
	Reuben Bourn	do	93.40	

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Office of Postmaster—February, 1894—Cont'd		
1264	.....	Lycurgus Dalton et al.—Continued.		
	R. H. Woolfolk	Messenger	$93.40	
	Edward C. Hennes	do	106.96	
	D. H. Morgan	do	106.96	
	W. C. Williams	do	106.96	
	M T. Patrick	do	100.00	
	John H. Dougherty	do	100.00	
	Gurley H. Gibson	do	100.00	
	W. E. Boothe	do	100.00	
	Daniel B. Webster	Laborer	56.00	
	W. E. Blundon	Mail contractor	293.65	
				$2,354.53
		Official reporters of proceedings and debates—February, 1894.		
1265	.....	David W. Brown et al.:		
	David W. Brown	Official reporter, etc	388.80	
	John H. White	do	388.80	
	Andrew Devine	do	388.80	
	A. C. Welch	do	388.80	
	Fred Irland	do	388.80	
	John J. Cameron	Assistant official reporter	77.80	
	Geo. C. Lafferty	Official stenographer	311.20	
	W. J. Kehoe	do	311.20	
				2,644.20
1266	Joel Grayson	Services as employee, Document room, February, 1894.	.....	75.00
1282	C. M. McClay	For hire of horses for use of riding page from Feb. 1 to 28, 1894.	.....	30.00
1301	Harry M. Buckingham.	Services as messenger, House post-office, Mar. 1, 1894, 1 day, at $1,200 per annum.	.....	3.33
1305	Pat Murphy	Services as session laborer, Mar. 1 to 3, 1894, 3 days, at $60 per month	.....	5.80
1328	John A. Robinson	Services as assistant clerk to the Committee on Military Affairs, Feb. 1 to 5, 1894, 5 days, at $6 per day.	.....	30.00
1329	W. E. Blundon	To keep of folding-room horses (2) for February, 1894, 28 days, at 84 cents per day.		23.52
		Office of the Speaker—March, 1894.		
1369	.....	John T. Waterman et al.:		
	John T. Waterman	Private secretary to Speaker	181.00	
	Chas. R. Crisp	Clerk to Speaker's table	181.00	
	E. W. Barrett	Clerk to Speaker	137.80	
	Henry Neal	Messenger to Speaker	86.10	
	Edward B. Bagby	Chaplain	77.50	
				663.40
		Office of the Clerk—March, 1894.		
1370	.....	James Kerr et al.:		
	James Kerr	Clerk House of Representatives	430.60	
	Thos. O. Towles	Chief Clerk	310.00	
	N. T. Crutchfield	Journal Clerk	310.00	
	W. J. Houghtaling	Reading clerk	310.00	
	Ethelbert B. Wade	do	310.00	
	F. H. Hosford	Tally clerk	258.30	
	John H. Rogers	Printing and bill clerk	215.30	
	J. Frank Snyder	Disbursing clerk	215.30	
	Walter H. French	File clerk	193.70	
	Geo. B. Parsons	Enrolling clerk	193.70	
	Thos. B. Kalbfus	Assistant disbursing clerk	172.20	
	Jno. Kelley	Assistant enrolling clerk	172.20	
	Ernest Bourges	Resolution and petition clerk	172.20	
	Joseph W. Drury	Newspaper clerk	172.20	
	F. H. Thompkins	Index clerk	172.20	
	G. Walker Pratt	Assistant journal clerk	172.20	
	H. S. Canfield	Superintendent document room	172.20	
	Asher Barnett	Librarian	172.20	
	Geo. M. Campbell	Distributing clerk	155.00	
	Thaddeus Cahill	Stationery clerk	155.00	
	Harvey L. Wilson	Assistant librarian	155.00	
	Robert E. L. Niel	do	155.00	
	John B. McDonnell	Bookkeeper	137.80	
	P. E. Walsh, jr	Clerk	137.80	
	W. R. Bell	do	137.80	
	E. L. Berry	do	137.80	
	Joel W. Hiatt	do	137.80	
	Edward Millen	do	137.80	
	Morgan Rawls	do	137.80	

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Office of the Clerk—March, 1894—Continued.		
1370		James Kerr et al.—Continued.		
	Allen J. Hooker	Clerk	$137.80	
	F. S. Bishop	Document clerk	124.00	
	Jos. Isaacs	Locksmith	124.00	
	J. R. Conklin	Messenger House Library	113.10	
	Aaron Russell	do	113.10	
	E. J. McCristal	Telegraph operator	103.30	
	George A. Shower	Assistant to file clerk	77.50	
	S. B. Bull	Laborer, Clerk's document room	77.50	
	W. L. Walter	do	77.50	
	Philip L. Gebhard	Page	62.00	
	Robert Richardson	Laborer in bathroom	62.00	
	William Richardson	Laborer	62.00	
	Frank J. Dunn	do	62.00	
	Wm. J. Assman	do	62.00	
	Frederic Endey	do	62.00	
	J. H. Van Buren	Assistant index clerk	186.00	
	Albert S. Woollen	Page	62.00	
	Clifford A. Lucas	Messenger boy Chief Clerk's room	25.80	
	W. E. Blundon	Hire horses, wagon, and cartage	77.50	
				$7,380.20
		Annual clerks and messengers to committees—March, 1894.		
1371		Henry Talbott et al.: Clerks to Committees, etc.:		
	Henry Talbott	Ways and Means	258.30	
	John D. Darneille	Messenger, Ways and Means	86.10	
	James C. Courts	Appropriations	258.30	
	John D. Cremer	Assistant, Appropriations	137.80	
	Kennedy F. Rea	Messenger, Appropriations	86.10	
	R. M. Wallace	Agriculture	172.20	
	G. E. Leach	Claims	172,20	
	Peyton Wise	Commerce	172.20	
	T. B. Wheeler	District of Columbia	172.20	
	Robert B. Mitchell	Elections	172.20	
	Ambrose F. Dudley	Foreign Affairs	172.20	
	James E. Mendenhall	Indian Affairs	172.20	
	Homer L. Martin	Invalid Pensions	172.20	
	Rees Matson	Irrigation Arid Lands	172.20	
	B. A Read	Judiciary	172.20	
	R. J. Kasserman	Merchant Marine and Fisheries	172.20	
	Nathan Gumble	Military Affairs	172.20	
	Joseph Baumer	Naval Affairs	172.20	
	Sam T. White	Public Lands	172.20	
	F. A. G. Handy	Rivers and Harbors	172.20	
	Edward M. Biddle, jr	War Claims	172.20	
	Thos. C. Linn	Post-Office and Post-Roads	172.20	
	W. B. Bankhead	Public Buildings and Grounds	172.20	
	J. B. Holloway	Digest, Claims	172.20	
	Mary Arthur Hocker	Assistant, War Claims	103.30	
	J. Krebbs Rusk, jr	Accounts	172.20	
				4,373.90
		Session clerks to committees—March, 1894.		
1372		Ruter W. Springer et al.: Clerks to Committees on—		
	Ruter W. Springer	Banking and Currency	186.00	
	John D. Jolley	Coinage, Weights, and Measures	186.00	
	Milton E. Smith	Territories	186.00	
	George B. Parker	Manufactures	186.00	
	Thomas J. Weadock	Mines and Mining	186.00	
	J. P. Reilly	Pacific Railroads	186.00	
	Wm. A. O'Brien	Labor	186.00	
	Brinley D. Sleight	Patents	186.00	
	William H. Wilson	First Assistant Invalid Pensions	186.00	
	S. E. Grow	Pensions	186.00	
	S. B. Davis	Private Land Claims	186.00	
	R. G. Higdon	Revision of the Laws	186.00	
	Edward M. Flannery	Library	186.00	
	John R. Batey	Printing	186.00	
	Charles A. L. Pearson	Enrolled Bills	186.00	
	Frank R. Scofield	Reform in Civil Service	186.00	
	Bertram N. Stump	Immigration and Naturalization	186.00	
	Herbert J. Taylor	Election President and Vice-President	186.00	
	Walter H. Allensworth	Assistant, Military Affairs	186.00	
	B. A. Enloe, jr	Education	186.00	
				3,720.00

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Under Architect of Capitol—March, 1894.		
1373	.....	William Lannan et al.:		
	William Lannan	Chief engineer	$146.40	
	Henry W. Taylor	Assistant engineer	103.30	
	Bryan H. Morse	do	103.30	
	George Winters	Conductor of elevator	94.70	
	Leonard B. Cook	do	94.70	
	R. W. Goudelock	do	94.70	
	C. L. Williams	do	94.70	
	Samuel Sentenne	Fireman	77.50	
	Eppa Norris	do	77.50	
	Chas. T. Jett	do	77.50	
	Edward B. Burke	do	77.50	
	James W. Shely	do	77.50	
	A. B. Talcott	Electrician	103.30	
	J. W. America	Laborer	68.90	
	Geo. Liverpool	do	70.60	
	E. H. Hughes	Cleaning and watching Statuary Hall	56.80	
				$1,418.90
		Office of Sergeant-at-Arms—March, 1894.		
1374	.....	Herman W. Snow et al.:		
	Herman W. Snow	Sergeant at-Arms	387.50	
	Isaac R. Hill	Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms	172.20	
	Henry H. Moler	Cashier	258.30	
	Henry L. Ballentine	Paying teller	172.20	
	Fayette H. Montgomery.	Bookkeeper	155.00	
	Felix McCloskey	Messenger	103.30	
	L. R. Davidson	Page	62.00	
	Chas. H. Christian	Laborer	56.80	
				1,367.30
		Doorkeeper's department—March, 1894.		
1375	.....	A. B. Hurt et al.:		
	A. B. Hurt	Doorkeeper	301.40	
	E. B. Smith	Assistant doorkeeper	172.20	
	Jno. A. Hannay	Superintendent document room	172.20	
	H. G. Williams	Assistant superintendent document room	172.20	
	Chas. W. Coombs	Department messenger	172.20	
	Chas. W. Coombs	Horse and buggy	21.50	
	John T. Chancey	Special employee	129.20	
	Thos. A. Coakley	do	129.20	
	Lee McMillan	Document file clerk	120.60	
	W. F. Frost	Assistant document file clerk	113.10	
	George R. Sanger	Clerk to Doorkeeper	103.30	
	Geo. F. Foster	Janitor	103.30	
	C. H. Mann	Messenger reporters' gallery	103.30	
	R. H. Betts	Messenger	103.30	
	George F. Bristol	do	103.30	
	Wm. F. Drummey	do	103.30	
	W. A. H. McDaniel	do	103.30	
	Myron H. Ellis	do	103.30	
	Michael P. Behen	do	103.30	
	Daniel J. Mahoney	do	103.30	
	Sumter Phillips	do	103.30	
	W. S. Copeland	do	86.10	
	T. E. Early	do	86.10	
	Martin Gardner	do	86.10	
	W. T. Templeman	do	86.10	
	H. B. Lingenfelter, jr.	do	86.10	
	W. H. Mosley	do	86.10	
	Chas. Weber	do	86.10	
	Chas. Osthelder	do	86.10	
	C. C. Wilson	do	86.10	
	C. F. Holbrook	Laborer	62.00	
	D. McMatherson	do	62.00	
	N. S. Burgess	do	62.00	
	H. B. Keffer	do	62.00	
	R. A. Rosenbaum	do	62.00	
	Geo. M. Zerby	do	62.00	
	Chas. Carter	Laborer in water-closet	62.00	
	James Hall	do	62.00	
	S. H. Kerr	Laborer	51.70	
	John W. Williams	Laborer in cloakroom	51.70	
	Alex. B. Thomas	do	51.70	
	Ada U. Roe	Female attendant, ladies' retiring room	62.00	
	E. L. Phillips	Chief page	77.50	
	James F. English	do	77.50	
				4,283.10

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Folding room—March, 1894.		
1376		Wirt Webb et al.:		
	Wirt Webb	Superintendent folding room	$172.20	
	Joseph H. Hawley	Clerk	155.00	
	P. E. Cox	do	103.30	
	Geo. L. Browning	do	103.30	
	J. M. McKay	Foreman	129.20	
	A. A. Anderson	Messenger	103.30	
	Samuel C. Luckett	Folder, seal room	103.30	
	Peter J. Flanigan	Page	43.10	
	Augustus Hall	Laborer	34.40	
	J. V. Cunningham	Folder	77.50	
	Albert C. Davis	do	77.50	
	E. D. Eaton	do	77.50	
	George W. Fellemyer	do	77.50	
	James Armstrong	do	77.50	
	Richard H. Dalton	do	77.50	
	P. J. McDonald	do	77.50	
	E. W. Newman	do	77.50	
	U. P. Breazeale	do	77.50	
	Bernard A. Krieg	do	77.50	
	W. W. Bolls	do	72.30	
	John W. Canary	do	72.30	
	J. J. Mahony	do	72.30	
	W. M. Barrow	do	72.30	
	John N. Courtade	Folder, 27–31	12.06	
	John Campion	Folder	62.00	
	Cliff Cumberland	do	62.00	
	J. B. Platt	do	62.00	
	Ernest Whitehead	do	62.00	
	Edward McCann	do	62.00	
	N. B. Smith	do	62.00	
	John C. Thomas	do	62.00	
	Wm. H. Stewart	do	62.00	
	Frank B. Gorman	do	62.00	
	Paul F. Perkins	do	62.00	
	Thos. O. Brine	do	62.00	
	C. O. Rockwell	do	62.00	
	W. C. Rowland	do	62.00	
	August Rupper	do	62.00	
	J. E. Bowen	do	62.00	
	E. S. Hale	Night watchman	77.50	
	J. W. Deards	Driver	51.70	
				$3,082.56
		Soldiers' and cloakroom—March, 1894.		
1377		Saml. H. Decker et al.:		
	Saml. H. Decker	Messenger, soldiers' roll	103.30	
	William T. Fitch	do	103.30	
	William Irving	do	103.30	
	Hugh Lewis	do	103.30	
	James I. McConnell	do	103.30	
	Fernando Page	do	103.30	
	John Rome	do	103.30	
	John Ryan	do	103.30	
	John A. Stewart	do	103.30	
	John A. Travis	do	103.30	
	Joseph F. Wilson	do	103.30	
	Josiah W. White	do	103.30	
	Edson S. Williams	do	103.30	
	Jonathan R. Whitacre	do	103.30	
	Thos. H. Adams	Cloakroom man	50.00	
	Robert Coates	do	50.00	
	John W. Evans	do	50.00	
	Wm. Sewall	do	50.00	
	Arthur Lucas	do	50.00	
	James A. Savoy	do	50.00	
				1,746.20
		Pages—March, 1894.		
1378		A. V. McKee et al.:		
	A. V. McKee	Riding page	77.50	
	Clay Moore	do	77.50	
	P. F Archer	Telephone page	77.50	
	Elmo U. Giusta	Telegraph page	77.50	
	Baldy Arrington	Page	77.50	
	A. D. Shell	do	77.50	
	J. B. Carothers	do	77.50	
	Francis Carmody	do	77.50	
	McWilliams R. Craig	do	77.50	
	W. H. Crouse	do	77.50	

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Pages—March, 1894—Continued.		
1378	.....	A. V. McKee et al.—Continued.		
	Leslie Darden	Page	$77.50	
	Lewis J. Dupree	do	77.50	
	J. D. Gascoigne	do	77.50	
	Clarence S. Howell	do	77.50	
	Frank B. Hocker	do	77.50	
	William M. Hallam	do	77.50	
	Wiley L. Harris	do	77.50	
	Alonzo E. Jarvis	do	77.50	
	Felton B. Knight	do	77.50	
	Chas. Mahan	do	77.50	
	Allen P. Nichols	do	77.50	
	William Nash	do	77.50	
	William C. Parish	do	77.50	
	Roscoe Peacock	do	77.50	
	Lewis Porterfield	do	77.50	
	William Sanders	do	77.50	
	Mack Sackrider	do	77.50	
	Claude Sanderson	do	77.50	
	Albert M. Scott	do	77.50	
	F. P. Turrentine	do	77.50	
	W. O. Hall	do	77.50	
	E. S. Wallach	do	77.50	
	H. A. Wiltberger	do	77.50	
				$2,557.50
		Session folders, messengers, and laborers—March, 1894.		
1379	.....	Asa K. Cole et al.:		
	Asa K. Cole	Session folder	70.00	
	Samuel R. Dougherty	do	70.00	
	P. M. Boddie	do	70.00	
	A. H. Wilson	Session messenger	70.00	
	John E. Betts	do	70.00	
	R. D. Beckley	Session laborer	60.00	
	Earl Clayton	do	60.00	
	M. S. Fall	do	60.00	
	John L. Lee	do	60.00	
	A. J. Long	do	60.00	
	Alfred McCally	do	60.00	
	William Tolston	Session laborer, 4–31	54.20	
	Herbert H. Harris	Session laborer	60.00	
	Napoleon Starks	do	60.00	
	Baylor Thornton	do	60.00	
				944.20
		Office of the Postmaster—March, 1894.		
1380	.....	Lycurgus Dalton et al.:		
	Lycurgus Dalton	Postmaster	215.30	
	John T. Ross	Assistant postmaster	172.20	
	William A. Horbach	Messenger	103.30	
	Wm. C. Crawley	do	103.30	
	John Stack	do	103.30	
	Henry Yater	do	103.30	
	John F. Garren	do	103.30	
	John R. Grace	do	103.30	
	Ralph B. Carlton	do	103.30	
	G. F. Coulon	Messenger, 2–31	99.97	
	Reuben Bourn	Messenger	103.30	
	R. H. Woolfolk	do	103.30	
	Edward E. Hennes	do	118.42	
	D. H. Morgan	do	118.42	
	W. C. Williams	do	118.42	
	M. T. Patrick	do	100.00	
	John H. Dougherty	do	100.00	
	Gurley H. Gibson	do	100.00	
	W. E. Boothe	do	100.00	
	Daniel B. Webster	Laborer	62.00	
	W. E. Blundon	Mail contractor	325.05	
				2,559.48
		Official reporters of proceedings and debates—March, 1894.		
1381	.....	David W. Brown et al.:		
	David W. Brown	Official reporter, etc	430.60	
	John H. White	do	430.60	
	Andrew Devine	do	430.60	
	A. C. Welch	do	430.60	
	Fred Irland	do	430.60	

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Official reporters of proceedings and debates—March, 1894—Continued.		
1381	.....	David W. Brown et al.—Continued.		
	John J. Cameron	Assistant reporter, etc	$86.10	
	Geo. C. Lafferty	Official stenographer	344.40	
	W. J. Kehoe	do	344.40	
				$2,927.90
1382	Joel Grayson	Services as employee, document room, for March, 1894.	.....	75.00
1390	J. H. Mitchell	For shoeing folding room team, House of Representatives:		
		8 new shoes	3.00	
		8 new shoes	3.00	
		8 new shoes	3.00	
		Setting 2 shoes	.50	
		Setting 8 new shoes	3.00	
				12.50
1419	W. E. Blundon	To keep of folding room horses (2) for March, 31 days, at 84 cents per day.	.....	26.04
1423	Jackson & Mace	For hire of horse for use of riding page, from Mar. 1 to 31, 1894.	.....	30.00
1446	Wm. H. Wilson	For services as assistant clerk to the Committee on Ways and Means during March, 1894.	.....	137.80
		Office of the Speaker—April, 1894.		
1451	.....	John T. Waterman et al.:		
	John T. Waterman	Private secretary to Speaker	173.30	
	Chas. R. Crisp	Clerk to Speaker's table	173.30	
	E. W. Barrett	Clerk to Speaker	131.90	
	Henry Neal	Messenger to Speaker	82.40	
	Edward B. Bagby	Chaplain	74.20	
				635.10
		Office of the Clerk—April, 1894.		
1452	.....	James Kerr et al.:		
	James Kerr	Clerk	412.10	
	Thos O. Towles	Chief clerk	296.70	
	N. T. Crutchfield	Journal clerk	296.70	
	W. J. Houghtaling	Reading clerk	296.70	
	Ethelbert B. Wade	do	296.70	
	F. H. Hesford	Tally clerk	247.25	
	John H. Rogers	Printing and bill clerk	206.00	
	J Frank Snyder	Disbursing clerk	206.00	
	Walter H. French	File clerk	185.40	
	Geo. B. Parsons	Enrolling clerk	185.40	
	Thos. B. Kalbfus	Assistant disbursing clerk	164.80	
	Jno. Kelley	Assistant enrolling clerk	164.80	
	Ernest Bourges	Resolution and petition clerk	164.80	
	Joseph W. Drury	Newspaper clerk	164.80	
	F. H. Tompkins	Index clerk	164.80	
	G. Walker Pratt	Assistant journal clerk	164.80	
	H. S. Canfield	Superintendent document room	164.80	
	Asher Barnett	Librarian	164.80	
	Geo. M. Campbell	Distributing clerk	148.30	
	Thaddeus Cahill	Stationery clerk	148.30	
	Harvey L. Wilson	Assistant librarian	148.30	
	Robert E. L. Niel	do	148.30	
	John B. McDonnell	Bookkeeper	131.90	
	P. E. Walsh, jr	Clerk	131.90	
	W. R. Bell	do	131.90	
	E. L. Berry	do	131.90	
	Joel W. Hiatt	do	131.90	
	Edward Millen	do	131.90	
	Morgan Rawls	do	131.90	
	Allen J. Hooker	do	131.90	
	F. S. Bishop	Document clerk	118.70	
	Jos. Isaacs	Locksmith	118.70	
	J. R. Conklin	Messenger, House library	108.30	
	Aaron Russell	do	108.30	
	J. J. Constantine	Telegraph operator, 10-30	69.23	
	George A. Shower	Assistant to file clerk	74.20	
	S. B. Bull	Laborer, Clerk's document room	74.20	
	W. L. Walter	do	74.20	
	Philip H. Gebhard	Page	59.30	
	Robert Richardson	Laborer in bathroom	59.30	
	William Richardson	Laborer	59.30	
	Frank J. Dunn	do	59.30	
	Wm. J. Assman	do	59.30	
	Frederic Eudey	do	59.30	

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Office of the Clerk—April, 1894—Cont'd.		
1452	.....	James Kerr et al.—Continued.		
	J. H. Van Buren	Assistant index clerk	$180.00	
	Albert S. Woolen	Page	59.30	
	Clifford A. Lucas	Messenger boy, Chief Clerk's room	24.70	
	W. E. Blundon	Hire horses, wagon, and cartage	74.20	
			———	$7,035.58
		Annual clerks and messengers to committees—April, 1894.		
1453	.....	Henry Talbot et al.:		
		Clerks to committees, etc.:		
	Henry Talbott	Ways and Means	247.25	
	Wm. H. Wilson	Assistant, Ways and Means	131.90	
	John D. Darneille	Messenger, Ways and Means	82.40	
	James C. Courts	Appropriations	247.25	
	John D. Cremer	Assistant, Appropriations	131.90	
	Kennedy F. Rea	Messenger, Appropriations	82.40	
	R. M. Wallace	Agriculture	164.80	
	G. E. Leach	Claims	164.80	
	Peyton Wise	Commerce	164.80	
	T. B. Wheeler	District of Columbia	164.80	
	Robert B. Mitchell	Elections	164.80	
	Ambrose F. Dudley	Foreign Affairs	164.80	
	James E. Mendenhall	Indian Affairs	164.80	
	Homer L. Martin	Invalid Pensions	164.80	
	Rees Matson	Irrigation Arid Lands	164.80	
	B. A. Reed	Judiciary	164.80	
	R. J. Kasserman	Merchant Marine and Fisheries	164.80	
	Nathan Gumble	Military Affairs	164.80	
	Joseph Baumer	Naval Affairs	164.80	
	Sam. T. White	Public Lands	164.80	
	O. W. Catchings	Rivers and Harbors, 3–30	153.81	
	F. A. G. Handy	Rivers and Harbors, 1–2	10.99	
	Edward M. Biddle, jr	War Claims	164.80	
	Thos. C. Linn	Post-Office and Post-Roads	164.80	
	W. B. Bankhead	Public Buildings and Grounds	164.80	
	J. B. Halloway	Digest, Claims	164.80	
	Mary Arthur Hocker	Assistant, War Claims	98.90	
	J. Krebs Rusk, jr	Accounts	164.80	
			———	4,318.00
		Session clerks to committees—April, 1894.		
1454	.....	Ruter W. Springer et al.:		
		Clerks to Committees on—		
	Ruter W. Springer	Banking and Currency	180.00	
	John D. Jolley	Coinage, Weights, and Measures	180.00	
	Milton E. Smith	Territories	180.00	
	George B. Parker	Manufactures	180.00	
	Thomas J. Weadock	Mines and Mining	180.00	
	J. P. Reilly	Pacific Railroads	180.00	
	Wm A. O'Brien	Labor	180.00	
	Brinley D. Sleight	Patents	180.00	
	William H. Wilson	Assistant, Invalid Pensions	180.00	
	S. E. Grow	Pensions	180.00	
	S. B. Davis	Private Land Claims	180.00	
	R. G. Higdon	Revision of the Laws	180.00	
	Edward M. Flannery	Library	180.00	
	John R. Batey	Printing	180.00	
	Chas. A. L. Pearson	Enrolled Bills	180.00	
	Frank R. Scofield	Reform in Civil Service	180.00	
	Bertram N. Stump	Immigration and Naturalization	180.00	
	Herbert J. Taylor	Election President and Vice-President	180.00	
	Walter H Allensworth	Assistant, Military Affairs	180.00	
	B. A. Enloe, jr	Education	180.00	
			———	3,600.00
		Under Architect of the Capitol—April, 1894.		
1455	.....	William Lannan et al.:		
	William Lannan	Chief engineer	140.10	
	Henry W. Taylor	Assistant engineer	98.90	
	Bryan H Morse	.....do	98.90	
	George Winters	Conductor of elevator	90.70	
	Leonard B Cook	.....do	90.70	
	R W. Goudelock	.....do	90.70	
	C. L Williams	.....do	90.70	
	Samuel Sentenne	Fireman	74.20	
	Eppa Norris	.....do	74.20	
	Charles T. Jett	.....do	74.20	
	Edward B. Burke	.....do	74.20	
	James W. Shely	.....do	74.20	

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Under Architect of the Capitol—April, 1894—Continued.		
1455		William Lannan et al.—Continued.		
	A. B. Talcott	Electrician	$98.90	
	J. W. America	Laborer	65.90	
	Geo. Liverpool	do	67.55	
	E. H. Hughes	Cleaning and watching Statuary Hall	54.45	
				$1,358.50
		Office of Sergeant-at-Arms—April, 1894.		
1456		Herman W. Snow et al.:		
	Herman W. Snow	Sergeant-at-Arms	370.90	
	Isaac R. Hill	Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms	164.80	
	Henry H. Moler	Cashier	247.25	
	Henry L. Ballentine	Paying teller	164.80	
	Fayette H. Montgomery.	Bookkeeper	148.30	
	Felix McCloskey	Messenger	98.90	
	L. R. Davidson	Page	59.30	
	Chas. H. Christian	Laborer	54.45	
				1,308.70
		Doorkeeper's department—April, 1894.		
1457		A. B. Hurt et al.:		
	A. B. Hurt	Doorkeeper	288.50	
	E. B. Smith	Assistant doorkeeper	164.80	
	Jno. A. Hannay	Superintendent document room	164.80	
	H. G. Williams	Assistant superintendent document room	164.80	
	Chas. W. Coombs	Department messenger	164.80	
	do	Horse and buggy	20.60	
	John T. Chancey	Special employee	123.60	
	Thos. A. Coakley	do	123.60	
	Lee McMillan	Document file clerk	115.40	
	W. F. Frost	Assistant document file clerk	108.30	
	George R. Sanger	Clerk to Doorkeeper	98.90	
	Geo. F. Foster	Janitor	98.90	
	C. H. Mann	Messenger, reporters' gallery	98.90	
	R. H. Betts	Messenger	98.90	
	George F. Bristol	do	98.90	
	Wm. F. Drummey	do	98.90	
	W. A. H. McDaniel	do	98.90	
	Myron H. Ellis	do	98.90	
	Michael P. Behen	do	98.90	
	Dan'l J. Mahony	do	98.90	
	Sumter Phillips	do	98.90	
	W. S. Copeland	do	82.40	
	T. E. Early	do	82.40	
	Martin Gardner	do	82.40	
	W. T. Templeman	do	82.40	
	H. B. Lingenfelter, jr	do	82.40	
	W. H. Mosley	do	82.40	
	Chas. Weber	do	82.40	
	Chas. Osthelder	do	82.40	
	C. C. Wilson	do	82.40	
	C. F. Holbrook	Laborer	59.30	
	D. McMatherson	do	59.30	
	N. S. Burgess	do	59.30	
	H. B. Keffer	do	59.30	
	R. A. Rosenbaum	do	59.30	
	Geo. M. Zerby	do	59.30	
	Chas. Carter	Laborer in water-closet	59.30	
	James Hall	do	59.30	
	S. H. Kerr	Laborer	49.50	
	John W. Williams	Laborer in cloakroom	49.50	
	Alex. B. Thomas	do	49.50	
	Ada W. Roe	Female attendant, ladies' retiring room	59.30	
	E. L. Phillips	Chief page	74.20	
	James F. English	do	74.20	
				4,099.30
		Folding room—April, 1894.		
1458		Wirt Webb et al.:		
	Wirt Webb	Superintendent folding room	164.80	
	Joseph H. Hawley	Clerk	148.30	
	P. E. Cox	do	98.90	
	Geo. L. Browning	do	98.90	
	J. M. McKay	Foreman	123.60	
	A. A. Anderson	Messenger	98.90	
	Samuel C. Luckett	Folder, seal room	98.90	
	Peter J. Flanigan	Page	41.20	
	Augustus Hall	Laborer	33.00	

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Folding room—April, 1894—Continued.		
1458		Wirt Webb et al.—Continued.		
	J. V. Cunningham	Folder	$74.20	
	Albert C. Davis	do	74.20	
	E. D. Eaton	do	74.20	
	George W. Feelemyer	do	74.20	
	James Armstrong	do	74.20	
	Richard H. Dalton	do	74.20	
	P. J. McDonald	do	74.20	
	E. W. Newman	do	74.20	
	U. P. Breazeale	do	74.20	
	Bernard A. Krieg	do	74.20	
	W. W. Bolls	do	69.20	
	John W. Canary	do	69.20	
	J. J. Mahony	do	69.20	
	W. M. Barrow	do	69.20	
	John N. Courtade	do	69.20	
	John Campion	do	59.30	
	Cliff Cumberland	do	59.30	
	J. B. Platt	do	59.30	
	Ernest Whitehead	do	59.30	
	Edward McCann	do	59.30	
	N. B. Smith	do	59.30	
	John C. Thomas	do	59.30	
	Wm. H. Stewart	do	59.30	
	Frank B. Gorman	do	59.30	
	Paul F. Perkins	do	59.30	
	Thos. O. Brine	do	59.30	
	M. S. Fall	do	59.30	
	W. C. Rowland	do	59.30	
	August Rupper	do	59.30	
	J. E. Bowen	do	59.30	
	E. S. Hale	Night watchman	74.20	
	J. W. Deards	Driver	49.50	
				$3,007.70
		Soldiers' and cloakroom—April, 1894.		
1459		Sam'l H. Decker et al.:		
	Sam'l H. Decker	Messenger, soldiers' roll	98.90	
	William T. Fitch	do	98.90	
	William Irving	do	98.90	
	Hugh Lewis	do	98.90	
	James I. McConnell	do	98.90	
	Fernando Page	do	98.90	
	John Rome	do	98.90	
	John Ryan	do	98.90	
	John A. Stewart	do	98.90	
	John A. Travis	do	98.90	
	Joseph F. Wilson	do	98.90	
	Josiah W. White	do	98.90	
	Edson S. Williams	do	98.90	
	Jonathan R. Whitacre	do	98.90	
	Thos. H. Adams	Cloakroom man	50.00	
	Robert Coates	do	50.00	
	John W. Evans	do	50.00	
	Wm. Sewall	do	50.00	
	Arthur Lucas	do	50.00	
	James A. Savoy	do	50.00	
				1,684.60
		Pages—April, 1894.		
1460		A. V. McKee et al.:		
	A. V. McKee	Riding page	75.00	
	Clay Moore	do	75.00	
	P. F. Archer	Telephone page	75.00	
	Elmo U. Giusta	Telegraph page	75.00	
	Baldy Arrington	Page	75.00	
	A. D. Shell	do	75.00	
	J. B. Carothers	do	75.00	
	Francis Carmody	do	75.00	
	McWilliams R. Craig	do	75.00	
	W. H. Crouse	do	75.00	
	Leslie Darden	do	75.00	
	Lewis J. Dupree	do	75.00	
	J. D. Gascoigne	do	75.00	
	Clarence S. Howell	do	75.00	
	Frank B. Hocker	do	75.00	
	William M. Hallam	do	75.00	
	Wiley L. Harris	do	75.00	
	Alonzo E. Jarvis	do	75.00	
	Felton B. Knight	do	75.00	
	Chas. Mahan	do	75.00	
	Allen P. Nichols	do	75.00	

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Pages—April, 1894—Continued.		
1460	.....	A. V. McKee et al.—Continued.		
	William Nash	Page	$75.00	
	William C. Parrish	do	75.00	
	Roscoe Peacock	do	75.00	
	Lewis Porterfield	do	75.00	
	William Sanders	do	75.00	
	Mack Sackrider	do	75.00	
	Claude Sanderson	do	75.00	
	Albert M. Scott	do	75.00	
	F. P. Turrentine	do	75.00	
	W. O. Hall	do	75.00	
	E. S. Wallach	do	75.00	
	H. A. Wiltberger	do	75.00	
				$2,475.00
		Session folders, messengers, and laborers—April, 1894.		
1461	.....	Harvey F. Cole et al.:		
	Harvey F. Cole	Session folder	70.00	
	Samuel R. Dougherty	do	70.00	
	P. M. Boddie	do	70.00	
	A. H. Wilson	Session messenger	70.00	
	John E. Betts	do	70.00	
	R. D. Beckley	Session laborer	60.00	
	William Tolson	Session laborer, 3–10	16.00	
	John C. Gordon	Session laborer, 11–30	40.00	
	C. O. Rockwell	Session laborer	60.00	
	Jno. L. Lee	do	60.00	
	A. J. Long	do	60.00	
	Alfred McCally	do	60.00	
	Pat Murphy	do	60.00	
	Herbert H. Harris	do	60.00	
	Napoleon Starks	do	60.00	
	Baylor Thornton	do	60.00	
				946.00
		Office of Postmaster—April, 1894.		
1462	.....	Lycurgus Dalton et al.:		
	Lycurgus Dalton	Postmaster	206.00	
	John T. Ross	Assistant postmaster	164.80	
	William A. Horbach	Messenger	98.90	
	Wm. C. Crawley	do	98.90	
	John Stack	do	98.90	
	Henry Yater	do	98.90	
	John F. Garren	do	98.90	
	John R. Grace	do	98.90	
	Ralph B. Carlton	do	98.90	
	G. F. Coulon	do	98.90	
	Reuben Bourn	do	98.90	
	R. H. Woolfolk	do	98.90	
	Edward E. Hennes	do	114.60	
	D H. Morgan	do	114.60	
	W. C. Williams	do	114.60	
	M. T. Patrick	do	100.00	
	John H. Dougherty	do	100.00	
	Gurley A. Gibson	do	100.00	
	W. E. Boothe	do	100.00	
	Daniel B. Webster	Laborer	59.30	
	W. E. Blundon	Mail contractor	311.10	
				2,474.00
		Official reporters of proceedings and debates—April, 1894.		
463	.....	David W. Brown et al.:		
	David W. Brown	Official reporter, etc	412.10	
	John H. White	do	412.10	
	Andrew Devine	do	412.10	
	A. C. Welch	do	412.10	
	Fred Irland	do	412.10	
	John J. Cameron	Assistant reporter	82.40	
	Geo. C. Lafferty	Official stenographer	329.70	
	W. J. Kehoe	do	329.70	
				2,802.30
1464	Joel Grayson	Services as employee, document room, for April, 1894.		75.00
1465	W. E. Blundon	To keep of folding room horses (2) for April, 1894, 30 days, at 84 cents per day.		25.20
1473	Jackson & Mace	For hire of horse for use of riding page during April 1894, 30 days, at $1 per day		30.00
1525	Jno. McDermott & Bro	January 3, 1894, repairing wagon	1.25	
	do	January 12, 1894, repairing wagon	2.50	
				3.75

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Office of the Speaker—May, 1894.		
1545		John T. Waterman et al.:		
	John T. Waterman	Private secretary to Speaker	$179.00	
	Chas. R. Crisp	Clerk to Speaker's table	179.00	
	E. W. Barrett	do	136.20	
	Henry Neal	Messenger to Speaker	85.20	
	Edward B. Bagby	Chaplain	76.60	
				$656.00
		Office of the Clerk—May, 1894.		
1546		James Kerr et al.:		
	James Kerr	Clerk	425.80	
	Thos. O. Towles	Chief Clerk	306.60	
	N. T. Crutchfield	Journal Clerk	306.60	
	W. J. Houghtaling	Reading clerk	306.60	
	Ethelbert B. Wade	do	306.60	
	F. H. Hosford	Tally clerk	255.50	
	John H. Rogers	Printing and bill clerk	213.00	
	J. Frank Snyder	Disbursing clerk	213.00	
	Walter H. French	File clerk	191.70	
	Geo. B. Parsons	Enrolling clerk	191.70	
	Thos. B. Kalbfus	Assistant disbursing clerk	170.40	
	Jno. Kelley	Assistant enrolling clerk	170.40	
	Ernest Bourges	Resolution and petition clerk	170.40	
	Joseph W. Drury	Newspaper clerk	170.40	
	F. H. Tompkins	Index clerk	170.40	
	G. Walker Pratt	Assistant journal clerk	170.40	
	H. S. Canfield	Superintendent document room	170.40	
	Asher Barnett	Librarian	170.40	
	Geo. M. Campbell	Distributing clerk	153.40	
	Thaddeus Cahill	Stationary clerk	153.40	
	Harvey L. Wilson	Assistant librarian	153.40	
	Robert E. L. Niel	do	153.40	
	John B. McDonnell	Bookkeeper	136.20	
	P. E. Walsh, jr	Clerk	136.20	
	W. R. Bell	do	136.20	
	E. L. Berry	do	136.20	
	Joel W. Hiatt	do	136.20	
	Edward Millen	do	136.20	
	Morgan Rawls	do	136.20	
	Allen J. Hooker	do	136.20	
	F. S. Bishop	Document clerk	122.60	
	Jos. Isaacs	Locksmith	122.60	
	J. R. Conklin	Messenger House library	111.90	
	Aaron Russell	do	111.90	
	J. J. Constantine	Telegraph operator	102.20	
	George A. Shower	Assistant to file clerk	76.60	
	S. B. Bull	Laborer, Clerk's document room	76.60	
	W. L. Walter	do	76.60	
	Philip L. Gebhard	Page	61.40	
	Robert Richardson	Laborer in bathroom	61.40	
	William Richardson	Laborer	61.40	
	Frank J. Dunn	do	61.40	
	Wm. J. Assmann	do	61.40	
	Frederic Eudey	do	61.40	
	J. H. Van Buren	Assistant index clerk	186.00	
	Albert S. Woollen	Page	61.40	
	Clifford A. Lucas	Messenger boy, Chief Clerk's room	25.60	
	W. E. Blundon	Hire horses, wagon, and cartage	76.60	
				7,302.50
		Annual clerks and messengers to committees—May, 1894.		
1547		Henry Talbott et al.:		
		Clerks to committees, etc.:		
	Henry Talbott	Ways and Means	255.50	
	Wm. H. Wilson	Assistant, Ways and Means	136.20	
	John D. Darneille	Messenger, Ways and Means	85.20	
	James C. Courts	Appropriations	255.50	
	John D. Cremer	Assistant, Appropriations	136.20	
	Kennedy F. Rea	Messenger, Appropriations	85.20	
	R. M. Wallace	Agriculture	170.40	
	G. E. Leach	Claims	170.40	
	Peyton Wise	Commerce	170.40	
	T. B. Wheeler	District of Columbia	170.40	
	Robert B. Mitchell	Elections	170.40	
	Ambrose F. Dudley	Foreign Affairs	170.40	
	James E. Mendenhall	Indian Affairs	170.40	
	Homer L Martin	Invalid Pensions	170.40	
	Rees Matson	Irrigation Arid Lands	170.40	
	B. A. Read	Judiciary	170.40	

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Annual clerks and messengers to committees—May, 1894—Continued.		
1547	.....	Henry Talbott et al.—Continued. Clerks to committees, etc.—Continued.		
	R. J. Kasserman	Merchant Marine and Fisheries.....	$170.40	
	Nathan Gumble.....	Military Affairs.....	170.40	
	Joseph Baumer.....	Naval Affairs	170.40	
	Sam T. White	Public Lands.....	170.40	
	O. W. Catchings.....	Rivers and Harbors.....	170.40	
	Edward M. Biddle, jr.	War Claims	170.40	
	Thos. C. Linn.....	Post-Office and Post-Roads.....	170.40	
	W B. Bankhead.....	Public Buildings and Grounds	170.40	
	J. B. Holloway	Digest, Claims.....	170.40	
	Mary Arthur Hocker .	Assistant, War Claims.....	102.20	
	J. Krebs Rusk, jr	Accounts.....	170.40	
				$4,464.00
		Session clerks to committees—May, 1894.		
1548	.....	Ruter W. Springer et al.: Clerks to Committees on—		
	Ruter W. Springer	Banking and Currency.....	186.00	
	John D. Jolley	Coinage, Weights, and Measures.....	186 00	
	Milton E. Smith	Territories.....	186.00	
	George B. Parker.....	Manufactures.....	186.00	
	Thos. J Weadock.....	Mines and Mining	186.00	
	J. P. Reilly	Pacific Railroads.....	186.00	
	Wm. A. O'Brien	Labor	186.00	
	Brinley D. Sleight.....	Patents	186.00	
	William H. Wilson	First assistant, Invalid Pensions	186.00	
	S. E. Grow	Pensions	186.00	
	S. B. Davis	Private Land Claims	186.00	
	R. G. Higdon.....	Revision of the Laws	186.00	
	Edward M. Flannery..	Library	186.00	
	John R. Batey	Printing.....	186.00	
	Chas. A. L. Pearson....	Enrolled Bills.....	186.00	
	Frank R. Scofield.....	Reform in Civil Service	186.00	
	Bertrain N. Stump	Immigration and Naturalization	186.00	
	Herbert J. Taylor	Election President and Vice-President....	186.00	
	Walter H. Allensworth	Assistant, Military Affairs.....	186.00	
	B. A. Enloe, jr	Education.....	186.00	
	Thos. M. Rogers	Railways and Canals, 18-31	84.00	
				3,804.00
		Under Architect of the Capitol—May, 1894.		
1549	.....	William Lannan et al.:		
	William Lannan	Chief engineer	144.80	
	Henry W. Taylor	Assistant engineer.....	102.20	
	Bryan H. Morse	.....do	102.20	
	George Winters.....	Conductor of elevator.....	93.60	
	Leonard B. Cook	.....do	93.60	
	R. W. Goudelock.....	.....do	93.60	
	C. L. Williams	.....do	93.60	
	Samuel Sentenne.....	Fireman.....	76.60	
	Eppa Norris.....	.....do	76.60	
	Chas. T. Jett.....	.....do	76.60	
	Edward B. Burke	.....do	76.60	
	James W. Shely	.....do	76.60	
	A. B. Talcott	Electrician	102.20	
	J. W. America.....	Laborer	68.20	
	Geo. Liverpool.....	.....do	69.85	
	E. H. Hughes.....	Cleaning and watching Statuary Hall.....	56.10	
				1,402.95
		Office of Sergeant-at-Arms—May, 1894.		
1550	.....	Herman W. Snow et al.:		
	Herman W. Snow.....	Sergeant-at-Arms	383.20	
	Isaac R. Hill	Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms.....	170.40	
	Henry H. Moler.....	Cashier.....	255.50	
	Henry L. Ballentine...	Paying teller.....	170.40	
	Fayette H. Montgomery.	Bookkeeper	153.40	
	Felix McCloskey	Messenger.....	102.20	
	L R. Davidson	Page.....	61.40	
	Chas. H. Christian	Laborer	56.10	
				1,352.60
		Doorkeeper's department—May, 1894.		
1551	.....	A. B. Hurt et al.:		
	A. B. Hurt.....	Doorkeeper	298.00	
	E. B Smith.....	Assistant Doorkeeper.....	170.40	
	Jno. A. Hannay	Superintendent document room.....	170.40	
	H. G. Williams	Assistant superintendent document room.	170.40	

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Doorkeeper's department — May, 1894 — Continued.		
1551	.....	A. B. Hurt et al.—Continued.		
	Chas. W. Coombs	Department messenger	$170.40	
	....do	Horse and buggy	21.30	
	John T. Chancey	Special employee	127.80	
	Thos. A. Coakley	....do	127.80	
	Lee McMillan	Document file clerk	119.20	
	W. F. Frost	Assistant document file clerk	111.90	
	George R. Sanger	Clerk to Doorkeeper	102.20	
	Geo. F. Foster	Janitor	102.20	
	C. H. Mann	Messenger, reporters' gallery	102.20	
	R. H. Betts	Messenger	102.20	
	George F. Bristol	....do	102.20	
	Wm. F. Drummey	....do	102.20	
	W. A. H. McDaniel	....do	102.20	
	Myron H. Ellis	....do	102.20	
	Michael P. Behen	....do	102.20	
	Danl. J. Mahoney	....do	102.20	
	Sumter Phillips	....do	102.20	
	W. S. Copeland	....do	85.20	
	T. E. Early	....do	85.20	
	Martin Gardner	....do	85.20	
	W. T. Templeman	....do	85.20	
	H. B. Lingenfelter, jr.	....do	85.20	
	W. H. Mosley	....do	85.20	
	Chas. Weber	....do	85.20	
	Chas. Osthelder	....do	85.20	
	C. C. Wilson	....do	85.20	
	C. F. Holbrook	Laborer	61.40	
	D. McMatherson	....do	61.40	
	N. S. Burgess	....do	61.40	
	H. B. Keffer	....do	61.40	
	R. A. Rosenbaum	....do	61.40	
	Geo. M. Zerby	....do	61.40	
	Chas. Carter	Laborer in water-closet	61.40	
	James Hall	....do	61.40	
	S. H. Kerr	Laborer	51.00	
	John W. Williams	Laborer in cloakroom	51.00	
	Alex. B. Thomas	....do	51.00	
	Ada U. Roe	Female attendant, ladies' retiring room	61.40	
	E. L. Phillips	Chief page	76.60	
	James F. English	....do	76.60	
				$4,237.40
		Folding room—May, 1894.		
1552	.....	Wirt Webb et al.:		
	Wirt Webb	Superintendent folding room	170.40	
	Joseph H. Hawley	Clerk	153.40	
	P. E. Cox	....do	102.20	
	Geo. L. Browning	....do	102.20	
	J. M. McKay	Foreman	127.80	
	A. A. Anderson	Messenger	102.20	
	Samuel C. Luckett	Folder, seal room	102.20	
	Peter J. Flannigan	Page	42.60	
	Augustus Hall	Laborer	34.00	
	J. V. Cunningham	Folder	76.60	
	Albert C. Davis	....do	76.60	
	E. D. Eaton	....do	76.60	
	George W. Feelemyer	....do	76.60	
	James Armstrong	....do	76.60	
	Richard H. Dalton	....do	76.60	
	P. J. McDonald	....do	76.60	
	E. W. Newman	....do	76.60	
	U. P. Breazeale	....do	76.60	
	Bernard A. Krieg	....do	76.60	
	W. W. Bolls	....do	71.60	
	John W. Canary	....do	71.60	
	J. J. Mahony	....do	71.60	
	James A. Newsom	....do	71.60	
	W. C. Hightower	....do	71.60	
	John Campion	....do	61.40	
	Cliff Cumberland	....do	61.40	
	J. B. Platt	....do	61.40	
	Ernest Whitehead	....do	61.40	
	Edward McCann	....do	61.40	
	N. B. Smith	....do	61.40	
	John C. Thomas	....do	61.40	
	Wm. H. Stewart	....do	61.40	
	Frank B. Gorman	....do	61.40	
	Paul F. Perkins	....do	61.40	

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Folding room—May, 1894—Continued.		
1552		Wirt Webb et al.—Continued.		
	Thos. O. Brine	Folder	$61.40	
	M. S. Fall	do	61.40	
	W. C. Rowland	do	61.40	
	August Rupper	do	61.40	
	J. E. Bowen	do	61.40	
	E. S. Hale	Night watchman	76 60	
	J. W. Deards	Driver	51.00	
				$3,109.60
		Soldiers' and cloakroom—May, 1894.		
1553		Samuel H. Decker et al.:		
	Saml. H. Decker	Messenger, soldiers' roll	102.20	
	William T. Fitch	do	102.20	
	William Irving	do	102.20	
	Hugh Lewis	do	102.20	
	James I. McConnell	do	102.20	
	Fernando Page	do	102.20	
	John Rome	do	102.20	
	John Ryan	do	102.20	
	John A. Stewart	do	102.20	
	John A. Travis	do	102.20	
	Joseph H. Wilson	do	102.20	
	Josiah W. White	do	102.20	
	Edson S. Williams	do	102.20	
	Jonathan R. Whitacre	do	102.20	
	Thos. H. Adams	Cloakroom man	50.00	
	Robert Coates	do	50.00	
	John W. Evans	do	50.00	
	Wm. Sewall	do	50.00	
	Arthur Lucas	do	50.00	
	James A. Savoy	do	50.00	
				1,730.80
		Pages—May, 1894.		
1554		A. V. McKee et al.:		
	A. V. McKee	Riding page	77.50	
	Clay Moore	do	77.50	
	P. F. Archer	Telephone page	77.50	
	Elmo U. Giusta	Telegraph page	77.50	
	Baldy Arrington	Page	77.50	
	A. D. Shell	do	77.50	
	J. B. Carothers	do	77.50	
	Francis Carmody	do	77.50	
	McWilliams R. Craig	do	77.50	
	W. H. Crouse	do	77.50	
	Leslie Darden	do	77.50	
	Lewis J. Dupree	do	77.50	
	J. D. Gascoigne	do	77.50	
	Clarence S. Howell	do	77.50	
	Frank B. Hocker	do	77.50	
	William M. Hallam	do	77.50	
	Wiley L. Harris	do	77.50	
	Alonzo E. Jarvis	do	77.50	
	Felton B. Knight	do	77.50	
	Chas. Mahan	do	77.50	
	Allen P. Nichols	do	77.50	
	William Nash	do	77.50	
	William C. Parrish	do	77.50	
	Roscoe Peacock	do	77.50	
	Lewis Porterfield	do	77.50	
	William Sanders	do	77.50	
	Mack Sackrider	do	77.50	
	Claude Sanderson	do	77.50	
	Albert M. Scott	do	77.50	
	F. P. Turrentine	do	77.50	
	W. O. Hall	do	77.50	
	E. S. Wallach	do	77.50	
	H. A. Wiltberger	do	77.50	
				2,557.50
		Session folders, messengers, and laborers—May, 1894.		
1555		Harvey F. Cole et al.:		
	Harvey F. Cole	Session folder	70.00	
	Samuel R. Dougherty	do	70.00	
	P. M. Boddie	do	70.00	
	A. H. Wilson	Session messenger	70.00	
	John E. Betts	do	70.00	
	R. D. Beckley	Session laborer	60.00	

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Session folders, messengers, and laborers—May, 1894—Continued.		
1555	.....	Harvey F. Cole et al.—Continued.		
	John C. Gordon	Session laborer	$60.00	
	C. O. Rockwell	do	60.00	
	Jno. L. Lee	do	60.00	
	A. J. Long	do	60.00	
	Alfred McCalley	do	60.00	
	Pat Murphy	do	60.00	
	Herbert H. Harris	do	60.00	
	Napoleon Starks	do	60.00	
	Baylor Thornton	do	60.00	
				$950.00
		Office of Postmaster—May, 1894.		
1556	.....	Lycurgus Dalton et al.:		
	Lycurgus Dalton	Postmaster	213.00	
	John T. Ross	Assistant postmaster	170.40	
	William A. Horbach	Messenger	102.20	
	Wm. C. Crawley	do	102.20	
	John Stack	do	102.20	
	Henry Yater	do	102.20	
	John F. Garren	do	102.20	
	John R. Grace	do	102.20	
	Ralph B. Carlton	do	102.20	
	G. F. Coulon	do	102.20	
	Reuben Bourn	do	102.20	
	R. H. Woolfolk	do	102.20	
	Edward E. Hennes	do	118.42	
	D. H. Morgan	do	118.42	
	W. C. Williams	do	118.42	
	M. T. Patrick	do	100.00	
	John H. Dougherty	do	100.00	
	Gurley H. Gibson	do	100.00	
	W. E. Boothe	do	100.00	
	Daniel B. Webster	Laborer	61.40	
	W. E. Blundon	Mail contractor	321.55	
				2,543.61
		Official reporters of proceedings and debates—May, 1894.		
1557	.....	David W. Brown et al.:		
	David W. Brown	Official reporter, etc	425.80	
	John H. White	do	425.80	
	Andrew Devine	do	425.80	
	A. C. Welch	do	425.80	
	Fred Irland	do	425.80	
	John J. Cameron	Assistant reporter	85.20	
	Geo. C. Lafferty	Official stenographer	340.60	
	W. J. Kehoe	do	340.60	
				2,895.40
1558	Joel Grayson	Services as employee document room during May, 1894, at $75 per month.	.....	75.00
1565	Jackson & Mace	For hire of horses for use of riding page during May, 1894.	.....	30.00
1606	W. E. Blundon	For keep of folding-room horses (2) during May, 1894, 31 days, at 84 cents per day.	.....	26.04
		Office of the Speaker—June, 1894.		
1734	.....	John T. Waterman et al.:		
	John T. Waterman	Private secretary to Speaker	173.30	
	Chas. R. Crisp	Clerk to Speaker's table	173.30	
	E. W. Barrett	Clerk to Speaker	131.90	
	Henry Neal	Messenger to Speaker	82.40	
	Edward B. Bagby	Chaplain	74.20	
				635.10
		Office of the Clerk—June, 1894.		
1735	.....	James Kerr et al.:		
	James Kerr	Clerk	412.10	
	Thos. O. Towles	Chief Clerk	296.70	
	N. T. Crutchfield	Journal Clerk	296.70	
	W. J. Houghtaling	Reading clerk	296.70	
	Ethelbert B. Wade	do	296.70	
	F. H. Hosford	Tally clerk	247.25	
	W. T. Page	Printing and bill clerk, 2-30	199.13	
	John H. Rogers	Printing and bill clerk, 1 day	6.87	
	J. Frank Snyder	Disbursing clerk	206.00	
	Walter H. French	File clerk	185.40	
	Geo. B. Parsons	Enrolling clerk	185.40	

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Office of the Clerk—June, 1894—Continued.		
1735	.....	James Kerr et al.—Continued.		
	Thos. B. Kalbfus	Assistant disbursing clerk	$164.80	
	Jno. Kelley	Assistant enrolling clerk	164.80	
	Ernest Bourges	Resolution and petition clerk	164.80	
	Joseph W. Drury	Newspaper clerk	164.80	
	F. H. Tompkins	Index clerk	164.80	
	G. Walker Pratt	Assistant journal clerk	164.80	
	H. S. Canfield	Superintendent document room	164.80	
	Asher Barnett	Librarian	164.80	
	Geo. M. Campbell	Distributing clerk	148.30	
	Thaddeus Cahill	Stationery clerk	148.30	
	Harvey L. Wilson	Assistant librarian	148.30	
	Robert E. L. Neil	....do	148.30	
	John B. McDonnell	Bookkeeper	131.90	
	P. E. Walsh, jr	Clerk	131.90	
	W. R. Bell	....do	131.90	
	E. L. Berry	....do	131.90	
	Joel W. Hiatt	....do	131.90	
	Edward Millen	....do	131.90	
	Morgan Rawls	....do	131.90	
	Allen J. Hooker	....do	131.90	
	F. S. Bishop	Document clerk	118.70	
	Jos. Isaacs	Locksmith	118.70	
	J. R. Conklin	Messenger, House library	108.30	
	Aaron Russell	....do	108.30	
	J. J. Constantine	Telegraph operator	98.90	
	George A. Shower	Assistant file clerk	74.20	
	S. B. Bull	Laborer, Clerk's document room	74.20	
	W. L. Walter	....do	74.20	
	Philip L. Gebhard	Page	59.30	
	Robert Richardson	Laborer in bathroom	59.30	
	William Richardson	Laborer	59.30	
	Frank J. Dunn	....do	59.30	
	Wm. J. Assman	....do	59.30	
	Frederic Eudey	....do	59.30	
	J. H. Van Buren	Assistant index clerk	180.00	
	Albert S. Woollen	Page	59.30	
	Clifford A. Lucas	Messenger boy, Chief Clerk's room	24.70	
	W. E. Blundon	Hire horses, wagon, and cartage	74.20	
				$7,065.25
		Annual clerks and messengers to Committees—June, 1894.		
1736	.....	Henry Talbott et al.: Clerks to committees, etc.		
	Henry Talbott	Ways and Means	247.25	
	Wm. H. Wilson	Assistant, Ways and Means	131.90	
	John D. Darneille	Messenger, Ways and Means	82.40	
	James C. Courts	Appropriations	247.25	
	John D. Cremer	Assistant, Appropriations	131.90	
	Kennedy F. Rea	Messenger, Appropriations	82.40	
	R. M. Wallace	Agriculture	164.80	
	G. E. Leach	Claims	164.80	
	Peyton Wise	Commerce	164.80	
	T. B. Wheeler	District of Columbia	164.80	
	Robert B. Mitchell	Elections	164.80	
	Ambrose F. Dudley	Foreign Affairs	164.80	
	James E. Mendenhall	Indian Affairs	164.80	
	Homer L. Martin	Invalid Pensions	164.80	
	Rees. Matson	Irrigation Arid Lands	164.80	
	B. A. Read	Judiciary	164.80	
	R. J. Kasserman	Merchant Marine and Fisheries	164.80	
	Nathan Gumble	Military Affairs	164.80	
	Joseph Baumer	Naval Affairs	164.80	
	Sam T. White	Public Lands	164.80	
	O. W. Catchings	Rivers and Harbors	164.80	
	Edward M. Biddle, jr.	War Claims	164.80	
	Thos. C. Linn	Post-Office and Post-Roads	164.80	
	W. B. Bankhead	Public Buildings and Grounds	164.80	
	J. B. Halloway	Digest, Claims	164.80	
	Mary Arthur Hocker	Assistant, War Claims	98.90	
	J. Krebs Rusk, jr	Accounts	164.80	
				4,318.00
		Session clerks to committees—June, 1894.		
1737	.....	Ruter W. Springer et al.: Clerks to Committees on—		
	Ruter W. Springer	Banking and Currency, 1-18	108.00	
	Fred L. Fishback	Banking and Currency, 19-30	72.00	
	John D. Jolley	Coinage, Weights, and Measures	180.00	

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Session clerks to committees—June, 1894—Continued.		
		Ruter W. Springer et al.—Continued.		
1737		Clerks to committees on—		
	Milton E. Smith	Territories	$180.00	
	George B. Parker	Manufactures	180.00	
	Thomas J. Weadock	Mines and Mining	180.00	
	J. P. Reilly	Pacific Railways	180.00	
	Wm. A. O'Brien	Labor	180.00	
	Brinley D. Sleight	Patents	180.00	
	William H. Wilson	Assistant, Invalid Pensions	180.00	
	S. E. Grow	Pensions	180.00	
	S. B. Davis	Private Land Claims	180.00	
	R. G. Higdon	Revision of the Laws	180.00	
	Leonidas Scooffy	Library	180.00	
	John R. Batey	Printing	180.00	
	Charles A. L. Pearson	Enrolled Bills	180.00	
	Frank R. Scofield	Reform in Civil Service	180.00	
	Bertram N. Stump	Immigration and Naturalization	180.00	
	Herbert J. Taylor	Election President and Vice-President	180.00	
	Walter H. Allensworth	Assistant, Military Affairs	180.00	
	B. A. Enloe, jr	Education	180.00	
	Thomas M. Rogers	Railways and Canals	180.00	
	Alb. Goerz	Expenditures in Treasury Department, 2-30.	174.00	
				$3,954.00
		Under Architect of the Capitol—June, 1894.		
1738		William Lannan et al.:		
	William Lannan	Chief engineer	140.10	
	Henry W. Taylor	Assistant engineer	98.90	
	Bryan H. Morse	do	98.90	
	George Winters	Conductor elevator	90.70	
	Leonard B. Cook	do	90.70	
	R. W. Goudelock	do	90.70	
	C. L. Williams	do	90.70	
	Samuel Sentenne	Fireman	74.20	
	Eppa Norris	do	74.20	
	Charles T. Jett	do	74.20	
	Leonard Main	Fireman, 11-30	49.47	
	Edward B. Burke	Fireman, 1-8	19 78	
	James W. Shely	Fireman	74.20	
	A. B. Talcott	Electrician	98.90	
	J. W. America	Laborer	65.90	
	Geo. Liverpool	do	67.55	
	E. H. Hughes	Cleaning and watching Statuary Hall	54.45	
				1,353.55
		Office of Sergeant-at-Arms—June, 1894.		
1739		Herman W. Snow et al.:		
	Herman W. Snow	Sergeant-at-Arms	370.90	
	Isaac R. Hill	Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms	164.80	
	Henry H. Moler	Cashier	247.25	
	Henry L. Ballentine	Paying teller	164.80	
	Fayette H. Montgomery.	Bookkeeper	148.30	
	Felix McCloskey	Messenger	98.90	
	L. R. Davidson	Page	59.30	
	Chas. H. Christian	Laborer	54.45	
				1,308.70
		Doorkeeper's department—June, 1894.		
1740		A. B. Hurt et al.:		
	A. B. Hurt	Doorkeeper	288.50	
	E. B. Smith	Assistant Doorkeeper	164.80	
	Jno. A. Hannay	Superintendent document room	164.80	
	H. G. Williams	Assistant superintendent document room	164.80	
	Chas. W. Coombs	Department messenger	164.80	
	do	Horse and buggy	20.60	
	John T. Chancey	Special employee	123.60	
	Thos. A. Coakley	do	123.60	
	Lee McMillan	Document file clerk	115.40	
	W. F. Frost	Assistant document file clerk	108.30	
	George R. Sanger	Clerk to doorkeeper	98.90	
	Geo. F. Foster	Janitor	98.90	
	C. H. Mann	Messenger, reporters' gallery	98.90	
	R. H. Betts	Messenger	98.90	
	George F. Bristol	do	98.90	
	Wm. F. Drummey	do	98.90	
	W. A. H. McDaniel	do	98.90	
	Myron H. Ellis	do	98.90	
	Thomas J. Smith	Messenger, 16-30	49.45	
	Dan'l J. Mahony	Messenger	98.90	

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Doorkeeper's department—June, 1894—Continued.		
1740		A. B. Hurt et al.—Continued.		
	Sumpter Phillips	Messenger	$98.90	
	W. S. Copeland	do	82.40	
	T. E. Early	do	82.40	
	Martin Gardner	do	82.40	
	W. T. Templeman	do	82.40	
	H. B. Lingenfelter, jr	do	82.40	
	W. H. Mosley	do	82.40	
	Charles Weber	do	82.40	
	Chas. Osthelder	do	82.40	
	C. C. Wilson	do	82.40	
	C. F. Holbrook	Laborer	59.30	
	D. McMatherson	do	59.30	
	N. S. Burgess	do	59.30	
	H. B. Keffer	do	59.30	
	R. A. Rosenbaum	do	59.30	
	Geo. M. Zerby	do	59.30	
	Charles Carter	Laborer in water-closet	59.30	
	James Hall	do	59.30	
	S. H. Kerr	Laborer	49.50	
	John W. Williams	Laborer in cloakroom	49.50	
	Alex. B. Thomas	do	49.50	
	Ada U. Roe	Female attendant, ladies' retiring room	59.30	
	E. L. Phillips	Chief page	74.20	
	James F. English	do	74.20	
				$4,049.85
		Folding room—June, 1894.		
1741		Wirt Webb et al.:		
	Wirt Webb	Superintendent folding room	164.80	
	Joseph H. Hawley	Clerk	148.30	
	P. E. Cox	do	98.90	
	Geo. L. Browning	do	98.90	
	J. M. McKay	Foreman	123.60	
	A. A. Anderson	Messenger	98.90	
	Samuel C. Luckett	Folder, seal room	98.80	
	Peter J. Flanigan	Page	41.20	
	Augustus Hall	Laborer	33.00	
	J. V. Cunningham	Folder	74.20	
	Albert C. Davis	do	74.20	
	E. D. Eaton	do	74.20	
	George W. Feelemyer	do	74.20	
	James Armstrong	do	74.30	
	Richard H. Dalton	do	74.20	
	P. J. McDonald	do	74.20	
	E. W. Newman	do	74.20	
	U. P. Breazeale	do	74.20	
	Bernard A. Krieg	do	74.20	
	W. W. Bolls	do	69.20	
	John W. Canary	do	69.20	
	J. J. Mahony	do	69.20	
	James A. Newsom	do	69.20	
	W. C. Hightower	do	69.20	
	John Campion	do	59.30	
	Cliff Cumberland	do	59.30	
	J. B. Platt	do	59.30	
	Ernest Whitehead	do	59.30	
	Edward McCann	do	59.30	
	N. B. Smith	do	59.30	
	John C. Thomas	do	59.30	
	Wm. H. Stewart	do	59.30	
	Frank B. Gorman	do	59.30	
	Paul F. Perkins	do	59.30	
	Thos. O. Brine	do	59.30	
	M. S. Fall	do	59.30	
	W. C. Rowland	do	59.30	
	August Rupper	do	59.30	
	J. E. Bowen	do	59.30	
	E. S. Hale	Night watchman	74.20	
	J. W. Deards	Driver	49.50	
				3,007.70
		Soldiers' and cloakroom—June, 1894.		
1742		Sam'l H. Decker et al.:		
	Sam'l H. Decker	Messenger, soldiers' roll	98.90	
	William T. Fitch	do	98.90	
	William Irving	do	98.90	
	Hugh Lewis	do	98.90	
	James I. McConnell	do	98.90	

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Soldiers' and cloakroom—June, 1894—Continued.		
1742	.....	Sam'l H. Decker et al.—Continued.		
	Fernando Page	Messenger, soldiers' roll	$98.90	
	John Rome	do	98.90	
	John Ryan	do	98.90	
	John A. Stewart	do	98.90	
	John A. Travis	do	98.90	
	Joseph F. Wilson	do	98.90	
	Josiah W. White	do	98.90	
	Edson S. Williams	do	98.90	
	Jonathan R. Whitacre	do	98.90	
	Thos. H. Adams	Cloakroom man	50.00	
	Robert Coates	do	50.00	
	John W. Evans	do	50.00	
	Wm. Sewall	do	50.00	
	Arthur Lucas	do	50.00	
	James A. Savoy	do	50.00	
				$1,684.60
		Pages—June, 1894		
1743	.....	A. V. McKee et al.:		
	A. V. McKee	Riding page	75.00	
	Clay Moore	do	75.00	
	P. F. Archer	Telephone page	75.00	
	Elmo U. Giusta	Telegraph page	75.00	
	Baldy Arrington	Page	75.00	
	A. D. Shell	do	75.00	
	J. B. Carothers	do	75.00	
	Francis Carmody	do	75.00	
	McWilliams R. Craig	do	75.00	
	W. H. Crouse	do	75.00	
	Leslie Darden	do	75.00	
	Lewis J. Dupree	do	75.00	
	J. D. Gascoigne	do	75.00	
	Clarence S. Howell	do	75.00	
	Frank B. Hocker	do	75.00	
	William M. Hallam	do	75.00	
	Wiley L. Harris	do	75.00	
	Alonzo E. Jarvis	do	75.00	
	Felton B. Knight	do	75.00	
	Chas. Mahan	do	75.00	
	Allen P. Nichols	do	75.00	
	William Nash	do	75.00	
	William C. Parrish	do	75.00	
	Roscoe Peacock	do	75.00	
	Lewis Porterfield	do	75.00	
	William Sanders	do	75.00	
	Mack Sackrider	do	75.00	
	Claude Sanderson	do	75.00	
	Albert M. Scott	do	75.00	
	F. P. Turrentine	do	75.00	
	W. O. Hall	do	75.00	
	E. S. Wallach	do	75.00	
	H. A. Wiltberger	do	75.00	
				2,475.00
		Session folders, messengers and laborers—June, 1894.		
1744	.....	Harvey F. Cole et al.:		
	Harvey F. Cole	Session folder	70.00	
	Samuel R. Dougherty	do	70.00	
	P. M. Boddie	do	70.00	
	A. H. Wilson	Session messenger	70.00	
	John E. Betts	do	70.00	
	R. D. Beckley	Session laborer	60.00	
	John C. Gordon	do	60.00	
	C. O. Rockwell	do	60.00	
	Jno. L. Lee	do	60.00	
	A. J. Long	do	60.00	
	Alfred McCally	do	60.00	
	Pat. Murphy	do	60.00	
	Herbert H. Harris	do	60.00	
	Napolean Starks	do	60.00	
	Baylor Thornton	do	60.00	
				950.00
		Office of the Postmaster—June, 1894.		
1745	.....	Lycurgus Dalton et al.:		
	Lycurgus Dalton	Postmaster	206.00	
	John T. Ross	Assistant Postmaster	164.80	

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Office of the Postmaster—June, 1894—Cont'd.		
1745	.....	Lycurgus Dalton et al.—Continued.		
	William A. Horbach	Messenger	$98.90	
	Wm. C. Crawley	do	98.90	
	John Stack	do	98.90	
	Henry Yater	do	98.90	
	John F. Garren	do	98.90	
	John R. Grace	do	98.90	
	Ralph B. Carlton	do	98.90	
	G. F. Coulon	do	98.90	
	Reuben Bourn	do	98.90	
	R. H. Woolfolk	do	98.90	
	Edward E. Hennes	do	114.60	
	D. H. Morgan	do	114.60	
	W. C. Williams	do	114.60	
	M. T. Patrick	do	100.00	
	John H. Dougherty	do	100.00	
	Gurley H. Gibson	do	100.00	
	W. E. Boothe	do	100.00	
	Daniel B. Webster	Laborer	59.30	
	W. E. Blundon	Mail contractor	311.10	
				$2,474.00
		Official reporters of proceedings and debates—June, 1894.		
1746	.....	David W. Brown et al.:		
	David W. Brown	Official reporter, etc	412.10	
	John H. White	do	412.10	
	Andrew Devine	do	412.10	
	A. C. Welch	do	412.10	
	Fred Irland	do	412.10	
	John J. Cameron	Assistant official reporter, etc	82.40	
	Geo. C. Lafferty	Official stenographer	329.70	
	W. J. Kehoe	do	329.70	
				2,802.30
1747	Joel Grayson	Employee, document room	.....	75.00
1748	Michael P. Behen	Messenger, 1–15	.....	49.45
1749	W. E. Blundon	For keep of folding room horses (2) for June, 1894, 30 days, at 84 cents per day.	.....	25.20
	Total			415,917.09

Salaries of officers and employees of the House of Representatives, 1893–'94.

		Session employees—July, 1893–'94.		
9	.....	George Jenison et al.:		
	George Jenison	Special messenger	$100.00	
	E. L. Currier	do	100.00	
	Joel Grayson	Employee, document room	75.00	
	Bert. W. Kennedy	Special messenger	75.80	
				$350.80
		Session employees—August, 1893.		
265	.....	George Jenison et al.:		
	George Jenison	Special messenger	100.00	
	E. L. Currier	do	100.00	
	Joel Grayson	Employee, document room	75.00	
	Bert. W. Kennedy	Special messenger	75.80	
				350.80
		Session employees—September, 1893.		
409	.....	George Jenison et al.:		
	George Jenison	Special messenger	100.00	
	E. L. Currier	do	100.00	
	Joel Grayson	Employee, document room	75.00	
	Bert. W. Kennedy	Special messenger	73.40	
				348.40
		Session employees—October, 1893.		
531	.....	George Jenison et al.:		
	George Jenison	Special messenger	100.00	
	E. L. Currier	do	100.00	
	Joel Grayson	Employee, document room	75.00	
	Bert. W. Kennedy	Special messenger	75.80	
				350.80

Salaries of officers and employees House of Representatives, 1893-'94—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Session employees—November, 1893.		
609	.....	George Jenison et al.:		
	George Jenison	Special messenger	$100.00	
	E. L. Currier	do	100.00	
	Joel Grayson	Employee, document room	75.00	
	Bert. W. Kennedy	Special messenger	73.40	
				$348.40
		Session employees—December, 1893.		
623	.....	George Jenison et al.:		
	George Jenison	Special messenger, 1-3	12.88	
	E. L. Currier	do	12.88	
	Joel Grayson	Employee, document room, 1-3	9.67	
	Bert. W. Kennedy	Special messenger, 1-3	9.78	
				45.21
	Total			1,794.41

Salaries of officers and employees of the House of Representatives, 1893.

1	W. E. Blundon	For keep of folding room horses, May, 1893, 31 days, at 84 cents per day.		$26.04
3	James P. Hickman	Services as clerk to Committee on Rivers and Harbors, May 1 to 7, 1893, 7 days, at $2,000 per annum.		38.46
4	W. E. Blundon	For keep of folding room horses, June, 1893, 30 days, at 84 cents per day.		25.20
8	J. H. Van Buren	Services as assistant index clerk, July 1 to 3, 1893, 3 days, at $6 per day.		18.00
27	Nathaniel T. Crutchfield.	Journal clerk, for preparing Digest and Manual of the Rules and Practice of the House of Representatives for the second session of the Fifty-second Congress, pursuant to the act of Mar. 3, 1877, to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act approved Aug. 16, 1892, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893 (27 Stat. L., p. 186), and to resolution of the House of Representatives, agreed to Jan. 21, 1893.		1,000.00
247	Lutz & Bro	Doorkeeper's department:		
		1 can hoof liniment	$1.75	
		1 halter	1.75	
				3.50
439	J. H. Mitchell	Horseshoeing, Doorkeeper's department:		
		8 new shoes	3.00	
		8 new shoes	3.00	
		4 new shoes	1.50	
		4 new shoes	1.50	
		8 new shoes	3.00	
				12.00
	Total			1,123.20

Salaries of officers and employees of the House of Representatives, 1892.

518	James B. Snell	Services as clerk to Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, Apr. 1 to 19, 1892, 19 days, at $6 per day.		$114.00
	Total			114.00

Extra month's pay, 1893.

		Office of the Speaker—December, 1893.		
691	.....	John T. Waterman et al.:		
	John T. Waterman	Private secretary to Speaker	$175.20	
	Chas. R. Crisp	Clerk to Speaker's table	175.20	
	E. W. Barrett	do	133.33	
	Henry Neal	Messenger to Speaker	83.33	
	Edward B. Bagby	Chaplain	75.00	
				$642.06

Extra month's pay, 1893—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Office of the Clerk—December, 1893.		
692	.....	James Kerr et al.:		
	James Kerr	Clerk of House of Representatives	$416.66	
	Thos. O. Towles	Chief Clerk	300.00	
	N. T. Crutchfield	Journal Clerk	300.00	
	W. J. Houghtaling	Reading clerk	300.00	
	Ethelbert B. Wade	do	300.00	
	F. H. Hosford	Tally clerk	250.00	
	John H. Rogers	Printing and bill clerk	208.33	
	J. Frank Snyder	Disbursing clerk	208.33	
	Walter H. French	File clerk	187.50	
	Geo. B. Parsons	Enrolling clerk	187.50	
	Thos. B Kalbfus	Assistant disbursing clerk	166.66	
	Jno. Kelley	Assistant enrolling clerk	166.66	
	Ernest Bourges	Resolution and petition clerk	166.66	
	Joseph W. Drury	Newspaper clerk	166.66	
	F. H Tompkins	Index clerk	166.66	
	G. Walker Pratt	Assistant journal clerk	166.66	
	H S. Canfield	Superintendent document room	166.66	
	Asher Barnett	Librarian	166.66	
	Geo. M. Campbell	Distributing clerk	150.00	
	Thaddeus Cahill	Stationery clerk	150.00	
	James R. Fisher	Assistant librarian	150.00	
	Robert E. L. Niel	Assistant librarian	150.00	
	John B. McDonnell	Bookkeeper	133.33	
	P. E. Walsh, jr	Clerk	133.33	
	W. R. Bell	do	133.33	
	J. G. Fraser	do	133.33	
	Joel W. Hiatt	do	133.33	
	Edward Millen	do	133.33	
	Morgan Rawls	do	133.33	
	Allen J. Hooker	do	133.33	
	F. S. Bishop	Document clerk	120.00	
	Jos. Isaacs	Locksmith	120.00	
	J. R. Conklin	Messenger, House library	109.50	
	Aaron Russell	do	109.50	
	E. J. McCristal	Telegraph operator	100.00	
	George A. Shower	Assistant to file clerk	75.00	
	S. B. Bull	Laborer, Clerk's document room	75.00	
	J. T. Abernathy	do	75.00	
	Philip L Gebhard	Page	60.00	
	Robert Richardson	Laborer in bathroom	60.00	
	William Richardson	do	60.00	
	V. P. Kirk	do	60.00	
	Wm. J. Assman	do	60.00	
	Frederick Eudey	do	60.00	
	J. H. Van Buren	Assistant index clerk	180.00	
	Albert S. Woollen	Page	60.00	
	Clifford A. Lucas	Messenger boy, Chief Clerk's room	25.00	
				$7,067.24
		Annual clerks and messengers to committees—December, 1893.		
693	.....	Henry Talbott et al.: Clerks to committees, etc.:		
	Henry Talbott	Ways and Means	250.00	
	William H. Wilson	Assistant, Ways and Means	133.33	
	John D. Darneille	Messenger, Ways and Means	83.33	
	James C. Courts	Appropriations	250.00	
	John D. Cremer	Assistant, Appropriations	133.33	
	Kennedy F. Rea	Messenger, Appropriations	83.33	
	R. M. Wallace	Agriculture	166.66	
	G. E. Leach	Claims	166.66	
	Peyton Wise	Commerce	166.66	
	Alfred J. Stofer	Elections	166.66	
	Ambrose F. Dudley	Foreign Affairs	166.66	
	James E. Mendenhall	Indian Affairs	166.66	
	Homer L. Martin	Invalid Pensions	166.66	
	Rees Matson	Irrigation Arid Lands	166.66	
	B. A. Read	Judiciary	166.66	
	R. J. Kasserman	Merchant Marine and Fisheries	166.66	
	Nathan Gumble	Military Affairs	166.66	
	Joseph Baumer	Naval Affairs	166.66	
	Sam T. White	Public Lands	166.66	
	F. A. G. Handy	Rivers and Harbors	166.66	
	Edward M. Biddle, jr	War Claims	166.66	
	Thos. C. Linn	Post-Office and Post-Roads	166.66	
	W. B. Bankhead	Public Buildings and Grounds	166.66	
	J. B. Holloway	Digest, Claims	166.66	
	Mary Arthur Hocker	Assistant, War Claims	100.00	
	J. Krebbs Rusk, jr	Accounts	166.66	
				4,199.86

Extra month's pay, 1893—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Session clerks to committees—December, 1893.		
694		Ruter W. Springer et al.:		
		Clerks to committees on—		
	Ruter W. Springer	Banking and Currency	$180.00	
	John D. Jolley	Coinage, Weights, and Measures	180.00	
	Randolph S. Bates	Territories	180.00	
	George B. Parker	Manufactures	180.00	
	Thomas J. Weadock	Mines and Mining	180.00	
	James P. Reilly	Pacific Railways	180.00	
	Wm. A. O'Brien	Labor	180.00	
	Brinley D. Sleight	Patents	180.00	
	Wm. H. Wilson	First assistant, Invalid Pensions	180.00	
	Royal Denney	Second assistant, Invalid Pensions	180.00	
	S. E. Grow	Pensions	180.00	
	Silas B. Davis	Private Land Claims	180.00	
	R. G. Higdon	Revision of the Laws	180.00	
	J. R. Fellows, jr	Library	180.00	
	John R. Batey	Printing	180.00	
	Charles A. L. Pearson	Enrolled Bills	180.00	
	Frank R. Schofield	Reform in Civil Service	180.00	
	Bertram N. Stump	Immigration and Naturalization	180.00	
	G. J. Cross	Election President and Vice-President	180 00	
	John A. Robinson	Assistant, Military Affairs	180.00	
	B. A. Enloe, jr	Education	180.00	
				$3,780.00
		Under Architect of the Capitol—December, 1893.		
695		William Lannan et al.:		
	William Lannan	Chief engineer	141.66	
	Henry W. Taylor	Assistant engineer	100.00	
	Bryan H. Morse	do	100.00	
	George Winters	Conductor of elevator	91.66	
	Leonard B. Cook	do	91.66	
	R. W. Goudelock	do	91.66	
	C. L. Williams	do	91.66	
	Samuel Sentenne	Fireman	75.00	
	Eppa Norris	do	75.00	
	Charles T. Jett	do	75.00	
	Edward B. Burke	do	75.00	
	James W. Shely	do	75.00	
	A. B. Talcott	Electrician	100.00	
	J. W. America	Laborer	66.66	
	Geo. Liverpool	Laborer	68.33	
	E. H. Hughes	Cleaning and watching Statuary Hall	55.00	
				1,373.29
		Office of Sergeant-at-Arms—December, 1893.		
696		Herman W. Snow et al.:		
	Herman W. Snow	Sergeant-at-Arms	375.00	
	Isaac R. Hill	Deputy sergeant-at-arms	166.66	
	Henry H. Moler	Cashier	250.00	
	Henry L. Ballentine	Paying teller	166.66	
	W. W. Pennell	Bookkeeper	150.00	
	Felix McCloskey	Messenger	100.00	
	L. R. Davidson	Page	60.00	
	Chas. H. Christian	Laborer	55.00	
				1,323.32
		Doorkeeper's department—December, 1893.		
697		A. B. Hurt et al.:		
	A. B. Hurt	Doorkeeper	291.66	
	E. B. Smith	Assistant doorkeeper	166.66	
	Jno. A. Haunay	Superintendent document room	166.66	
	H. G. Williams	Assistant superintendent document room	166.66	
	Chas. W. Coombs	Department messenger	166.66	
	John T. Chancey	Special employee	125.00	
	Thos. A. Coakley	do	125.00	
	Lee McMillan	Document file clerk	116.66	
	C. W. Crocket	Assistant file clerk	109.50	
	George R. Sanger	Clerk to doorkeeper	100.00	
	Geo. F. Foster	Janitor	100.00	
	C. H. Mann	Messenger, reporters' gallery	100.00	
	R. H. Betts	Messenger	100.00	
	George F. Bristol	do	100.00	
	Wm. F. Dummey	do	100.00	
	W. A. H. McDaniel	do	100.00	
	Myron H. Ellis	do	100.00	
	Michael P. Behen	do	100.00	
	Danl. J. Mahoney	do	100.00	

Extra month's pay, 1893—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Doorkeeper's department—December, 1893—Continued.		
697		A. B. Hurt et al.—Continued.		
	Sumter Phillips	Messenger	$100.00	
	W. S. Copeland	do	83.33	
	Jno. M. Waddill	do	83.33	
	Martin Gardner	do	83.33	
	Elmer B. Hursey	do	83.33	
	H. B. Lingenfelder, jr	do	83.33	
	W. H. Mosley	do	83.33	
	Chas. Weber	do	83.33	
	Chas. Osthelder	do	83.33	
	C. C. Wilson	do	83.33	
	C. F. Holbrook	Laborer	60.00	
	D. McMatherson	do	60.00	
	H. B. Haile	do	60.00	
	H. B. Keffer	do	60.00	
	R. A. Rosenbaum	do	60.00	
	Geo. M. Zerby	do	60.00	
	Chas. Carter	Laborer in water-closet	60.00	
	James Hall	do	60.00	
	Pat. Murphy	Laborer	50.00	
	John W. Williams	Laborer in cloakroom	50.00	
	Alex. B. Thomas	do	50.00	
	Ada U. Roe	Female attendant, ladies' retiring room	60.00	
	E. L. Phillips	Chief page	75.00	
	James F. English	do	75.00	
				$4,124.43
		Folding room—December, 1893.		
698		Geo. M. Cruikshank et al.:		
	Geo. M. Cruikshank	Superintendent folding room	166.66	
	Joseph H. Hawley	Clerk	150.00	
	A. Gibbs	do	100.00	
	Geo. L. Browning	do	100.00	
	J. M. McKay	Foreman	125.00	
	A. A. Anderson	Messenger	100.00	
	Samuel C. Luckett	Folder seal room	100.00	
	Peter J. Flannigan	Page	41.66	
	Augustus Hall	Laborer	33.33	
	J. V. Cunningham	Folder	75.00	
	Albert C. Davis	do	75.00	
	E. D. Eaton	do	75.00	
	George W. Fellemyer	do	75.00	
	James Armstrong	do	75.00	
	Richard H. Dalton	do	75.00	
	P. J. McDonald	do	75.00	
	E. W. Newman	do	75.00	
	James A. Newsom	do	75.00	
	John Rickels, jr	do	75.00	
	W. W. Bolls	do	70.00	
	John W. Canary	do	70.00	
	Howard Gill	do	70.00	
	J. J Mahony	do	70.00	
	A. W. Gibson	do	70.00	
	John Campion	do	60.00	
	Cliff Cumberland	do	60.00	
	J. B. Platt	do	60.00	
	Ernest Whitehead	do	60.00	
	J. F. McKaig	do	60.00	
	N. B. Smith	do	60.00	
	W. A. Bryant	do	60.00	
	H. C. Littlefield	do	60.00	
	Frank B. Gorman	do	60.00	
	Paul F. Perkins	do	60.00	
	Thos. O'Brine	do	60.00	
	C. O. Rockwell	do	60.00	
	W. C. Rowland	do	60.00	
	August Rupper	do	60.00	
	M S. Scruggs	do	60.00	
	Milton Le Fevre	Night watchman	75.00	
	J. W. Deards	Driver	50.00	
				3,041.65
		Soldiers and cloakroom—December, 1893.		
699		Saml. H. Decker et al.:		
	Saml. H. Decker	Messenger, soldiers' roll	100.00	
	William T. Fitch	do	100.00	
	William Irving	do	100.00	
	Hugh Lewis	do	100.00	
	James I. McConnell	do	100.00	

Extra month's pay, 1893—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Soldiers' and cloakroom—December, 1893—Continued.		
699		Sam'l H. Decker et al.—Continued.		
	Fernando Page	Messenger, soldiers' roll	$100.00	
	John Rome	do	100.00	
	John Ryan	do	100.00	
	John A. Stewart	do	100.00	
	John A. Travis	do	100.00	
	Joseph F. Wilson	do	100.00	
	Josiah W. White	do	100.00	
	Edson S. Williams	do	100.00	
	Jonathan R. Whitacre	do	100.00	
	Thos. H. Adams	Cloakroom man	50.00	
	Robert Coates	do	50.00	
	John W. Evans	do	50.00	
	Wm. Sewall	do	50.00	
	Arthur Lucas	do	50.00	
	James A. Savoy	do	50.00	
				$1,700.00
		Pages—December, 1893.		
700		A. V. McKee et al.:		
	A. V. McKee	Riding page	75.00	
	Clay Moore	do	75.00	
	P. F. Archer	Telephone page	75.00	
	Elmo U. Giusta	Telegraph page	75.00	
	Jno. T. Goolrich	Page	75.00	
	C. S. Howell	do	75.00	
	Chas. Mahon	do	75.00	
	Francis Carmody	do	75.00	
	Geo. P. Foster	do	75.00	
	Wm. C. Parish	do	75.00	
	J. Granville Tennent	do	75.00	
	Lewis Porterfield	do	75.00	
	Barney Bowman	do	75.00	
	Allen P. Nichols	do	75.00	
	Albert M Scott	do	75.00	
	E. S. Wallach	do	75.00	
	C. W. Macune	do	75.00	
	W. L. Harris	do	75.00	
	R. M. Thomas	do	75.00	
	Roscoe Peacock	do	75.00	
	J. E. Bowen	do	75.00	
	McWilliams R. Craig	do	75.00	
	Baldy Arrington	do	75.00	
	H. A. Wiltberger	do	75.00	
	Wm. Nash	do	75.00	
	Frank B. Hocker	do	75.00	
	Lewis J. Dupree	do	75.00	
	W. M. Hallam	do	75.00	
	Geo. Mahon	do	75.00	
	F. P. Turrentine	do	75.00	
	Felton B. Knight	do	75.00	
	J. D. Gascoigne	do	75.00	
	Mack Sackrider	do	75.00	
				2,475.00
		Session folders, messengers, and laborers—December, 1893.		
701		P. M. Boddie et al.:		
	P. M. Boddie	Session folder	70.00	
	Samuel R. Dougherty	do	70.00	
	A. H. Wilson	Session messenger	70.00	
	John E. Betts	do	70.00	
	S. H. Kerr	Session laborer	60.00	
	Wm. Tolson	do	60.00	
	R. D. Beckley	do	60.00	
	Haywood Sumner	do	60.00	
	M. S. Fall	do	60.00	
	Napoleon Starks	do	60.00	
	Earl Clayton	do	60.00	
	Baylor Thornton	do	60.00	
	John Hollingsworth	do	60.00	
	Alfred McCalley	do	60.00	
				880.00
		Office of Postmaster—December, 1893.		
702		Lycurgus Dalton et al.:		
	Lycurgus Dalton	Postmaster	208.33	
	John T. Ross	Assistant postmaster	166.66	
	William A. Horbach	Messenger	100.00	

Extra month's pay, 1893—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		Office of Postmaster—December, 1893—Continued.		
702	.....	Lycurgus Dalton et al.—Continued.		
	Wm. C. Crawley	Messenger	$100.00	
	John Stack	do	100.00	
	Henry Yater	do	100.00	
	John F. Garren	do	100.00	
	John R. Grace	do	100.00	
	Ralph B. Carlton	do	100.00	
	Harry M. Buckingham	do	100.00	
	Reuben Bourn	do	100.00	
	R. H. Woolfolk	do	100.00	
	Edward E. Hennes	do	114.81	
	Gurley H. Gibson	do	114.81	
	W. C. Williams	do	114.81	
	M. T. Patrick	do	100.00	
	John H. Dougherty	do	100.00	
	Parmenio E. Cox	do	100.00	
	W. E. Boothe	do	100.00	
	Daniel B. Webster	Laborer	60.00	
				$2,179.42
		Official reporters of proceedings and debates—December, 1893.		
703	.....	David W. Brown et al.:		
	David W. Brown	Official reporter, etc	416.66	
	John H. White	do	416.66	
	Andrew Devine	do	416.66	
	A. C. Welch	do	416.66	
	Fred Irland	do	416.66	
	John J. Cameron	Assistant reporter	83.33	
	Geo. C. Lafferty	Official stenographer	333.33	
	W. J. Kehoe	do	333.33	
				2,833.29
		Assistant clerks to committees—December, 1893.		
704	.....	W. T. Muse et al.:		
	W. T. Muse	Assistant clerk Committee on Claims, resolution Sept. 22, 1893.	180.00	
	C. H. Ridenour	Assistant clerk Committee on Naval Affairs, resolution Sept. 25, 1893.	180.00	
				360.00
		Special messengers, etc.—December, 1893.		
705	.....	George Jenison et al.:		
	George Jenison	Special messenger	100.00	
	E. L. Currier	do	100.00	
	Joel Grayson	Employee document room	75.00	
	Bert W. Kennedy	Special messenger	75.00	
				350.00
1153	Frank Mullins	One month's extra pay as session folder at $70.	70.00	
				70.00
	Total			36,399.56

Salaries of Capitol Police, 1894.

		July, 1893.		
20	.....	H. L. Street et al.:		
	H. L. Street	Captain	$134.80	
	D. B. Bradley	Lieutenant	101.10	
	S. W. Baxter	do	101.10	
	J. W. Jones	do	101.10	
	Charles Stone	Private	92.70	
	L. D. Bumpus	do	92.70	
	G. W. Hazer	do	92.70	
	H. H. Lemon	do	92.70	
	George P. Butler	do	92.70	
	A. F. Rudolph	do	92.70	
	A. W. Cook	do	92.70	
	O. A. Hamblett	do	92.70	
	A. J. Eaton	do	92.70	
	F. P. Pingree	do	92.70	
	James Byrne	do	92.70	
	W. L. Walter	do	92.70	

Salaries of Capitol police, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		July, 1893—Continued.		
20	.....	H. L. Street et al.—Continued.		
	C. H. Saffell	Private	$92.70	
	J. H. Dougherty	....do	92.70	
	F. G. Jones	....do	92.70	
	Daniel O'Neill	....do	92.70	
	George C. Gumm	....do	92.70	
	Thomas J. Pierson	....do	92.70	
	Samuel H. Kerr	....do	92.70	
	George A. Rahm	....do	92.70	
	John Gates	....do	92.70	
	Joseph Burrows	....do	92.70	
	Joseph Gilbert	....do	92.70	
	Thomas D. Crowe	....do	92.70	
	S. A. Boyden	Watchman	75.80	
	A. H. Pruitt	....do	75.80	
	M. M. Robinson	....do	75.80	
	James Stump	....do	75.80	
	R. A. McCormick	....do	75.80	
	W. B. Drury	....do	75.80	
	George T. Goshorn	....do	75.80	
	W. R. Blackford	....do	75.80	
				$3,269.30
		August, 1893.		
277	.....	H. L. Street et al.:		
	H. L. Street	Captain	134.80	
	D. B. Bradley	Lieutenant	101.10	
	S. W. Baxter	Lieutenant, 1-28	91.30	
	James Byrne	Lieutenant, 29-31	9.80	
	J. W. Jones	Lieutenant, 1-24	78.26	
	M. F. Watkins	Lieutenant, 25-31	22.84	
	Chas. Stone	Private	92.70	
	L. D. Bumpus	....do	92.70	
	G. W. Hazer	....do	92.70	
	H. H. Lemon	....do	92.70	
	Geo. P. Butler	....do	92.70	
	A. F. Rudolph	....do	92.70	
	A. W. Cook	....do	92.70	
	O. A. Hamblett	....do	92.70	
	A. J. Eaton	....do	92.70	
	F. P. Pingree	....do	92.70	
	James Byrne	Private, 1-28	83.70	
	W. L. Walter	Private	92.70	
	C. H. Saffell	....do	92.70	
	J. H. Dougherty	Private, 1-23	68.75	
	August Lindenberg	Private, 24-31	23.95	
	F. G. Jones	Private	92.70	
	Daniel O'Neill	Private, 1-24	71.74	
	J. W. Jones	Private, 25-31	29.96	
	Geo. C. Gumm	Private	92.70	
	Thos. J. Pierson	....do	92.70	
	Samuel H. Kerr	....do	92.70	
	Geo. A. Rahm	....do	92.70	
	John Gates	....do	92.70	
	Joseph Burrows	....do	92.70	
	H. T. Banks	Private, 1-9	26.90	
	Joseph Gilbert	Private, 10-31	65.80	
	Thomas D. Crowe	Private	92.70	
	S. W. Baxter	Private, 29-31	9.00	
	S. A. Boyden	Watchman	75.80	
	A. H. Pruitt	....do	75.80	
	M. M. Robinson	....do	75.80	
	James Stump	....do	75.80	
	R. A. McCormick	....do	75.80	
	W. B. Drury	Watchman, 1-21	51.36	
	Hugh T. Stevenson	Watchman, 22-31	24.44	
	Geo. T. Goshorn	Watchman, 1-24	58.70	
	Daniel O'Neill	Watchman, 25-31	17.10	
	W. R. Blackford	Watchman	75.80	
				3,269 30
		September, 1893.		
366	H. L. Street	Services as captain of Capitol police Sept. 1 to 11, 1893, 11 days at $1,600 per annum	.....	47 83
424	.....	Andrew P. Garden et al.:		
	Andrew P. Garden	Captain, 12-30	82 57	
	D. B. Bradley	Lieutenant	97.80	
	James Byrne	....do	97.80	
	M. F. Watkins	....do	97.80	
	Charles Stone	Private	89.60	
	L. D. Bumpus	....do	89.60	

Salaries of Capitol police, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		September, 1893—Continued.		
424	.....	Andrew P. Garden et al.—Continued.		
	G. W. Hazer	Private	$89.60	
	H. H. Lemon	....do	89.60	
	S. W. Baxter	....do	89.60	
	Geo. P. Butler	....do	89.60	
	A. F. Rudolph	....do	89.60	
	O. A. Hamblett	....do	89.60	
	A. J. Eaton	....do	89.60	
	Thos. D. Crowe	....do	89.60	
	Thos. J. Pierson	....do	89.60	
	F. G. Jones	....do	89.60	
	A. H. Pruitt	....do	89.60	
	Geo. A. Rahm	....do	89.60	
	Thos. Gleeson	Private, 3–30	83.62	
	W. L. Walter	Private, 1–2	5.98	
	Joseph Burrows	Private	89.60	
	James W. Jones	....do	89.60	
	H. S. Sneed	....do	89.60	
	Geo. C. Gumm	....do	89.60	
	August Lindenburg	....do	89.60	
	E. Meredith	....do	89.60	
	James Stump	....do	89.60	
	Joseph Gilbert	....do	89.60	
	F. P. Pingree	....do	89.60	
	R. A. McCormick	Watchman, 1–15	36.68	
	Charles A. Brown	Watchman, 16–30	36.72	
	John J. Adams	Watchman	73.40	
	N. E. Powell	Watchman, 4–30	66.06	
	S. A. Boyden	Watchman	73.40	
	Daniel O'Neill	....do	73.40	
	W. R. Blackford	....do	73.40	
	Hugh T. Stevenson	....do	73.40	
	M. M. Robinson	....do	73.40	
				$3,106.28
		October, 1893.		
545	.....	Andrew P. Garden et al.:		
	Andrew P. Garden	Captain	134.80	
	D. B. Bradley	Lieutenant	101.10	
	James Byrne	....do	101.10	
	M. F. Watkins	....do	101.10	
	Charles Stone	Private	92.70	
	L. D. Bumpus	....do	92.70	
	G. W. Hazer	....do	92.70	
	H. H. Lemon	....do	92.70	
	S. W. Baxter	Private, 1–21	62.77	
	M. W. Cannon	Private, 22–31	29.93	
	Geo. P. Butler	Private	92.70	
	A. F Rudolph	....do	92.70	
	O. A. Hamblett	....do	92.70	
	A. J. Eaton	....do	92.70	
	Thomas D. Crowe	....do	92.70	
	Thos. J. Pierson	....do	92.70	
	F. G. Jones	....do	92.70	
	A. H. Pruitt	....do	92.70	
	Geo. A. Rahm	....do	92.70	
	Thos. Gleeson	....do	92.70	
	J. A. Burrows	....do	92.70	
	James W. Jones	....do	92.70	
	H. S. Sneed	....do	92.70	
	Geo. C. Gumm	....do	92.70	
	August Lindenberg	....do	92.70	
	E. Meredith	....do	92.70	
	James Stump	....do	92.70	
	Joseph Gilbert	....do	92.70	
	F. P. Pingree	....do	92.70	
	Chas. A. Brown	Watchman	75.80	
	John J. Adams	....do	75.80	
	N. E. Powell	....do	75.80	
	S. A. Boyden	....do	75.80	
	Daniel O'Neill	....do	75.80	
	W. R. Blackford	....do	75.80	
	Hugh T. Stevenson	....do	75.80	
	M. M Robinson	....do	75.80	
				3.269.30
		November, 1893.		
620	.....	Andrew P. Garden et al.:		
	Andrew P. Garden	Captain	130.40	
	D. B. Bradley	Lieutenant	97.80	
	James Byrne	....do	97.80	

Salaries of Capitol police, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	For what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
		November, 1893—Continued.		
620	.....	Andrew P. Garden et al.—Continued.		
	M. F. Watkins	Lieutenant	$97.80	
	Chas. Stone	Private	89.60	
	L. D. Bumpus	do	89.60	
	G. W. Hazer	do	89.60	
	H. H. Lemon	do	89.60	
	M. W. Cannon	do	89.60	
	Geo. P. Butler	do	89.60	
	A. F. Rudolph	do	89.60	
	O. A. Hamblett	do	89.60	
	A. J. Eaton	do	89.60	
	Thomas D. Crowe	do	89.60	
	Thos. J. Pierson	do	89.60	
	F. G. Jones	do	89.60	
	A. H. Pruitt	do	89.60	
	Geo. A. Rahm	do	89.60	
	Thos. Gleeson	do	89.60	
	J. A. Burrows	do	89.60	
	James W. Jones	do	89.60	
	H. S. Sneed	do	89.60	
	Geo. C. Gumm	do	89.60	
	Aug. Lindenberg	do	89.60	
	E. Meredith	do	89.60	
	James Stump	do	89.60	
	Joseph Gilbert	do	89.60	
	Daniel O'Neill	do	89.60	
	Chas. A. Brown	Watchman	73.40	
	John J. Adams	do	73.40	
	Harris Dickson	Watchman, 4–30	66.06	
	S. A. Boyden	Watchman	73.40	
	George McDonald	do	73.40	
	W. R. Blackford	do	73.40	
	Jno. S. Copeland	do	73.40	
	M. M. Robinson	do	73.40	
				$3,154.06
		December, 1893.		
668	.....	Andrew P. Garden et al.:		
	Andrew P. Garden	Captain	134.80	
	D. B. Bradley	Lieutenant	101.10	
	James Byrne	do	101.10	
	M. F. Watkins	do	101.10	
	Chas. Stone	Private	92.70	
	L. D. Bumpus	do	92.70	
	G. W. Hazer	do	92.70	
	H. H. Lemon	do	92.70	
	M. W. Cannon	do	92.70	
	Geo. P. Butler	do	92.70	
	A. F. Rudolph	do	92.70	
	O. A. Hamblett	do	92.70	
	A. J. Eaton	do	92.70	
	Thomas D. Crowe	do	92.70	
	Thos. J. Pierson	do	92.70	
	F. G. Jones	do	92.70	
	A. H. Pruitt	do	92.70	
	Geo. A. Rahm	do	92.70	
	Thos. Gleeson	do	92.70	
	J. A. Burrows	do	92.70	
	James W. Jones	do	92.70	
	H. S. Sneed	do	92.70	
	George C. Gumm	do	92.70	
	Aug. Lindenberg	do	92.70	
	E. Meredith	do	92.70	
	James Stump	do	92.70	
	Joseph Gilbert	do	92.70	
	Daniel O'Neill	do	92.70	
	Chas. A. Brown	Watchman	75.80	
	John J. Adams	do	75.80	
	Maurice F. Costelo	do	75.80	
	S. A. Boyden	do	75.80	
	George McDonald	do	75.80	
	W. R. Blackford	do	75.80	
	Jno. S. Copeland	do	75.80	
	M. M. Robinson	do	75.80	
				3,269.30
	Total			19,385.32

Clerk hire of Members and Delegates, 1894.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
	August, 1893.		
342	Jo Abbott et al:		
	Jo Abbott	$75.00	
	John D. Alderson	80.50	
	J. Frank Aldrich	80.50	
	Sydenham B. Alexander	80.50	
	Lewis D. Apsley	80.50	
	Marshall Arnold	80.50	
	John Avery	80.50	
	Joseph W. Babcock	80.50	
	Joseph W. Bailey	70.00	
	William Baker	80.50	
	Melvin R. Baldwin	80.50	
	John H. Bankhead	45.08	
	Lyman E. Barnes	80.50	
	Richard Bartholdt	80.50	
	Franklin Bartlett	10.00	
	Charles Barwig	25.00	
	Charles K. Bell	58.00	
	John C. Bell	80.50	
	Frank E. Beltzhoover	45.08	
	Newton C. Blanchard	41.50	
	Richard P. Bland	45.08	
	Charles J. Boatner	80.50	
	William H. Bower	80.50	
	Wm. A. B. Branch	52.00	
	William H. Brawley	80.50	
	Clifton R. Breckinridge	60.00	
	John L. Bretz	80.50	
	George H. Brickner	80.50	
	Case Broderick	80.50	
	Jason B. Brown	80.50	
	William J. Bryan	75.00	
	Benjamin H. Bunn	45.08	
	Daniel D. Burnes	80.50	
	Julius C. Burrows	80.50	
	William D. Bynum	80.50	
	Thomas B. Cabaniss	80.50	
	Cornelius A. Cadmus	80.50	
	John A. Caldwell	80.50	
	Timothy J. Campbell	80.50	
	Joseph G. Cannon	80.50	
	Asher G. Caruth	80.50	
	Thos. C. Catchings	45.08	
	John W. Causey	80.50	
	Chas. A. Chickering	80.50	
	Robt. A. Childs	80.50	
	John M. Clancy	80.50	
	Champ Clark	80.50	
	Richard H. Clarke	80.50	
	Seth W. Cobb	80.50	
	J. V. Cockrell	80.50	
	Henry A. Coffeen	80.50	
	Wm. Cogswell	80.50	
	Barnes Compton	80.50	
	William J. Coombs	80.50	
	Chas. M. Cooper	80.50	
	George W. Cooper	45.08	
	S. B. Cooper	38.50	
	Johnston Cornish	80.50	
	Nicholas N. Cox	72.00	
	Chas. Curtis	80.50	
	Newton M. Curtis	80.50	
	Jno. Dalzell	50.00	
	Chas. Daniels	20.00	
	John Davis	80.00	
	Robert E. De Forest	45.08	
	William H. Denson	80.50	
	Alex. M. Dockery	80.50	
	Jonathan P. Dolliver	80.50	
	Dennis D. Donovan	80.50	
	William F. Draper	80.50	
	John T. Dunn	80.50	
	Allan C. Durborow, jr	80.50	
	William R. Ellis	80.50	
	Benjamin A. Enloe	45.08	
	Constantine J. Erdman	80.50	
	John R. Fellows	45.08	
	Ashbel P. Fitch	45.08	
	George W. Fithian	45.00	
	Loran Fletcher	80.50	
	Dennis T. Flynn	80.50	

Clerk hire of Members and Delegates, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
	August, 1893—Continued.		
342	Jo Abbott et al.—Continued.		
	Benjamin F. Funk	$80.50	
	Edward H. Funston	80.50	
	Robert W. Fyan	80.50	
	John J. Gardner	80.50	
	John H. Gear	80.50	
	Thomas J. Geary	80.50	
	Jacob A. Geissenhainer	45.08	
	Chas. W. Gillet	70.00	
	Julius Goldzier	55.00	
	Isaac H. Goodnight	80.50	
	James S. Gorman	80.50	
	Walter Gresham	53.24	
	Charles H. Grosvenor	80.50	
	A. L. Hager	80.50	
	Eugene J. Hainer	80.50	
	Chas. D. Haines	80.50	
	Osee M. Hall	80.50	
	Uriel S. Hall	80.50	
	Thos. Hammond	80.50	
	Darius D. Hare	80.50	
	Alfred C. Harmer	80.50	
	Wm. A. Harris	50.00	
	Michael D. Harter	80.50	
	Chas. S. Hartman	80.50	
	Nils P. Haugen	80.50	
	Walter I. Hayes	80.50	
	David B. Henderson	80.50	
	Josiah D. Hicks	80.50	
	Samuel G. Hilborn	80.50	
	William H. Hines	80.50	
	Chas. E. Hooker	80.50	
	Albert C. Hopkins	80.50	
	Albert J Hopkins	80.50	
	George W. Houk	80.50	
	Jno. C. Houk	80.50	
	Thomas J. Hudson	80.50	
	George W. Hulick	80.50	
	John A. T. Hull	80.50	
	Andrew J. Hunter	80.50	
	Joseph C. Hutcheson	80.50	
	Geo. P. Ikirt	80.50	
	Henry U. Johnson	80.50	
	Martin N. Johnson	80.50	
	Tom L. Johnson	80.50	
	Antonio Joseph	80.50	
	Charles F. Joy	80.50	
	Omer M. Kem	80.50	
	Andrew R. Kiefer	80.50	
	C. Buckley Kilgore	80.50	
	George F. Kribbs	80.50	
	John C. Kyle	80.50	
	John F. Lacey	80.50	
	Edward Lane	80.50	
	Asbury C. Latimer	80.50	
	Fernando C. Layton	80.50	
	Jacob Lefever	80.50	
	Marcus C. Lisle	80.50	
	L. F. Livingston	80.50	
	Eugene F. Loud	80.50	
	Henry C. Loudenslager	80.50	
	William V. Lucas	80.50	
	John W. Maddox	80.50	
	James G. Maguire	80.50	
	Stephen R. Mallory	25.00	
	Francis Marvin	80.50	
	Wm. McAleer	80.50	
	James T. McCleary	80.50	
	James B. McCreary	45.08	
	Phillip D. McCulloch, jr	63.50	
	John J. McDannold	80.50	
	James C. McDearmon	80.50	
	Alex. McDowell	80.50	
	Michael J. McEttrick	80.50	
	William A. McKeighan	80.50	
	John L. McLauren	80.50	
	George D. Meiklejohn	80.50	
	David H. Mercer	80.50	
	Elisha E. Meredith	80.50	
	Adolph Meyer	80.50	

Clerk hire of Members and Delegates, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
	August, 1893—Continued.		
342	Jo Abbott et al.—Continued.		
	Seth L. Milliken	$80.50	
	John W. Moon	80.50	
	Charles H. Morgan	80.50	
	Elijah A. Morse	80.50	
	Charles L. Moses	45.08	
	George W. Murray	80.50	
	Howard Mutchler	80.50	
	Francis G. Newlands	80.50	
	Robert Neill	70.84	
	Stephen A. Northway	80.50	
	Joseph H. O'Neil	80.50	
	Charles O'Neill	80.50	
	Chas. H. Page	45.08	
	Josiah Patterson	80.50	
	Sereno E. Payne	80.50	
	Thos. H. Paynter	80.50	
	Albert J. Pearson	25.76	
	Lafe Pence	80.50	
	George C. Pendleton	53.00	
	John A. Pickler	80.50	
	James P. Pigott	80.50	
	H. Henry Powers	80.50	
	Charles S. Randall	80.50	
	Jos. L. Rawlins	80.50	
	Thomas B. Reed	80.50	
	John E. Reyburn	80.50	
	Jas. A. D. Richards	80.50	
	George F. Richardson	80.00	
	James D. Richardson	45.08	
	Byron F. Ritchie	80.50	
	Gaston A. Robbins	80.50	
	Sam'l. M. Robertson	80.50	
	Chas. A. Russell	80.50	
	Benjamin E. Russell	80.50	
	Wm. Ryan	80.50	
	Simon J. Schermerhorn	51.20	
	Joseph A. Scranton	80.50	
	Thos. Settle	80.50	
	James S. Sherman	80.50	
	Daniel E. Sickles	80.50	
	Jerry Simpson	80.50	
	William A. Sipe	80.50	
	George W. Smith	80.50	
	Henry C. Snodgrass	80.50	
	Lewis Sperry	80.50	
	Jesse F. Stallings	80.50	
	Sam'l M. Stephenson	80.50	
	Moses T. Stevens	80.50	
	William J. Stone	80.50	
	Bellamy Storer	80.50	
	Thomas J. Strait	80.50	
	Luther M. Strong	80.50	
	Claude A. Swanson	80.50	
	Willis Sweet	80.50	
	William J. Talbert	80.50	
	J. Fred. C. Talbott	80.50	
	Farrish C. Tate	80.50	
	James A. Tawney	80.50	
	Alfred A. Taylor	80.50	
	William L. Terry	62.50	
	Henry F. Thomas	80.50	
	Chas. Tracey	70.00	
	H. St. George Tucker	80.50	
	Louis W. Turpin	80.50	
	Thos. Updegraff	80.50	
	Jno. Van Voorhis	80.50	
	Henry C. Van Voorhis	80.50	
	James W. Wadsworth	80.50	
	Irving P. Wanger	80.50	
	John De Witt Warner	80.50	
	Joseph E. Washington	80.50	
	Dan Waugh	80.50	
	Owen A. Wells	80.50	
	John M. Wever	80.50	
	Joseph Wheeler	45.08	
	William J. White	80.50	
	Justin R. Whiting	80.50	
	James R. Williams	75.00	
	John S. Williams	80.50	

Clerk hire of Members and Delegates, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
	August, 1893—Continued.		
342	Jo Abbott et al.—Continued.		
	George W. Wilson	$80.50	
	John L. Wilson	80.50	
	George D. Wise	45.08	
	Simon P. Wolverton	80.50	
	Frederick A. Woodard	80.50	
	Ephraim M. Woomer	80.50	
	Ashley B. Wright	80.50	
	Myron B. Wright	80.50	
			$18,442.90
343	E. V. Brookshire, et al.:		
	E. V. Brookshire	55.00	
	J. Capehart	80.50	
	William Everett	80.50	
	Jas. W. Marshall	80.50	
	L. E. McGann	45.08	
	H. D. Money	80.50	
	T. M. Paschal	80.50	
	G. W. Shell	45.08	
	T. R. Stockdale	65.00	
	J. H. Walker	80.50	
			693.16
346	Wm. S. Linton et al.:		
	William S. Linton	80.50	
	Wm. Lilly	80.50	
	W. H. Doolittle	80.50	
	W. A. Jones	80.50	
	Henry M. Baker	80.50	
	T. W. Phillips	80.50	
	Wm. C. P. Breckinridge	70.00	
	Silas Adams	80.50	
	R. G. Cousins	75.00	
	Thos. G. Lawson	23.33	
			731.83
356	Binger Hermann et al.:		
	Binger Hermann	80.50	
	D. B. Culberson	45.08	
	A. S. Berry	80.50	
	Geo. B. Shaw	80.50	
	Jno. B. Robinson	80.50	
	H. E. Boen	80.50	
	John C. Black	80.50	
			528.08
359	W. W. Bowers et al.:		
	W. W. Bowers	80.00	
	John C. Tarsney	80.50	
	B. F. Grady	80.50	
	Geo. B. Fielder	80.50	
	Amos J. Cummings	45.08	
	S. W. McCall	80.50	
	Thos. C. McRae	40.00	
			487.08
361	C. W. Stone et al.:		
	C. W. Stone	80.00	
	Thad M. Mahon	80.50	
	B. F. Marsh	80.00	
	W. Bourke Cockran	80.50	
	D. A. De Armond	34.50	
			355.50
363	James J. Belden et al.:		
	James J. Belden	80.50	
	Chas. G. Conn	80.50	
	W. B. Hooker	80.50	
			241.50
364	Wm. W. Grout et al.:		
	Wm. W. Grout	80.50	
	R. F. Brattan	80.50	
	R. C. Davey	80.50	
	Hugh A. Dinsmore	80.50	
	H. W. Rusk	45.08	
	H. K. Wheeler	80.50	
			447.58
381	Henry H. Bingham et al.:		
	Henry H. Bingham	80.50	
	Henry W. Blair	75.00	
	A. Caminetti	75.00	
	Fred H. Gillett	80.50	
	Wm. F. McNagny	75.00	
	Arthur H. Taylor	80.00	
			466.00

Clerk hire of Members and Delegates, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
	August, 1893—Continued.		
384	Joseph C. Sibley et al.:		
	Joseph C. Sibley	$80.50	
	Thomas A. E. Weadock	45.08	
			$125.58
387	W. P. Hepburn et al.:		
	W. P. Hepburn	73.00	
	D. Gardiner Tyler	80.50	
			153.50
389	D. B. Heiner et al.:		
	D. B. Heiner	80.50	
	John M. Allen	80.50	
	Edward J. Dunphy	80.50	
	Thos. Dunn English	80.50	
	Wm. M. Springer	45.08	
			367.08
395	D. D. Aitken et al.:		
	D. D. Aitken	80.50	
	Rufus E. Lester	80.50	
	Paul C. Edmunds	80.50	
	Wm. C. Oates	80.50	
	O. Lapham	77.42	
	Peter J. Somers	80.50	
	Wm. L. Wilson	20.00	
			499.92
399	Geo. W. Ray et al.:		
	Geo. W Ray	80.00	
	W. H. Crain	80.50	
			160.50
401	Wm A. Stone et al.:		
	Wm A. Stone	50.00	
	Andrew Price	54.74	
			104.74
425	John O. Pendleton et al.:		
	John O. Pendleton	45.08	
	M. A. Smith	25.00	
			70.08
	September, 1893.		
438	Jo Abbott et al.:		
	Jo Abbott	75.00	
	Silas Adams	100.00	
	D. D. Aitken	100.00	
	John D. Alderson	100.00	
	Sydenham B. Alexander	100.00	
	John M. Allen	100.00	
	Lewis D. Apsley	100.00	
	Marshal Arnold	100.00	
	John Avery	100.00	
	Joseph W. Babcock	100.00	
	Joseph W. Bailey	100.00	
	Henry M. Baker	100.00	
	William Baker	100.00	
	Melvin R. Baldwin	100.00	
	Lyman E. Barnes	100.00	
	Richard Bartholdt	100.00	
	Franklin Bartlett	50.00	
	Charles Barwig	100.00	
	James J. Belden	100.00	
	John C. Bell	100.00	
	Albert S. Berry	100.00	
	Henry H. Bingham	100.00	
	John C. Black	100.00	
	Henry W. Blair	100.00	
	Charles J. Boatner	100.00	
	Haldor E Boen	100.00	
	William H. Bower	100.00	
	William W. Bowers	100.00	
	William A. B. Branch	50.00	
	Robert F. Brattan	100.00	
	William H. Brawley	100.00	
	Clifton R. Breckenridge	75.00	
	Wm. C. P. Breckinridge	100.00	
	John L. Bretz	100.00	
	Case Broderick	100.00	
	Marriott Brosius	60.00	
	Jason B. Brown	100.00	
	William J. Bryan	100.00	
	Daniel D. Burnes	100.00	
	Julius C. Burrows	100.00	
	William D. Bynum	100.00	
	Thos. B. Cabaniss	100.00	

Clerk hire of Members and Delegates, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
	September, 1893—Continued.		
438	Jo Abbott et al.—Continued.		
	Cornelius A. Cadmus	$100.00	
	John A. Caldwell	100.00	
	Timothy J. Campbell	100.00	
	Joseph G. Cannon	100.00	
	Marion Cannon	85.00	
	James Capehart	100.00	
	Thos. C. Catchings	100.00	
	John W. Causey	100.00	
	Charles A. Chickering	100.00	
	Robert A. Childs	100.00	
	John M. Clancy	100.00	
	Champ Clark	100.00	
	Richard H. Clarke	100.00	
	Seth W. Cobb	100.00	
	W. Bourke Cockran	100.00	
	J. V. Cockrell	100.00	
	Henry A. Coffeen	100.00	
	Wm. Cogswell	100.00	
	Barnes Compton	100.00	
	Chas. G. Conn	100.00	
	William J. Coombs	100.00	
	Chas. M. Cooper	100.00	
	Henry A. Cooper	4.10	
	S. B. Cooper	85.00	
	Johnston Cornish	100.00	
	Robert G. Cousins	100.00	
	Nicholas N. Cox	100.00	
	Charles Curtis	100.00	
	Newton M. Curtis	100.00	
	Jno. Dalzell	50.00	
	Chas. Daniels	100.00	
	Robert C. Davey	65.00	
	John Davis	100.00	
	William H. Denson	100.00	
	Hugh A. Dinsmore	100.00	
	Dennis D. Donovan	100.00	
	William H. Doolittle	100.00	
	William F. Draper	100.00	
	John T. Dunn	100.00	
	Edward J. Dunphy	100.00	
	Allen C. Durborow, jr	100.00	
	Paul C. Edmunds	100.00	
	William R. Ellis	100.00	
	Thomas D. English	100.00	
	Constantine J. Erdman	100.00	
	Wm. Everett	100.00	
	George B. Fielder	100.00	
	Loran Fletcher	100.00	
	Dennis T. Flynn	100.00	
	Benjamin F. Funk	100.00	
	Edward H. Funston	100.00	
	Robert W. Fyan	100.00	
	John H. Gear	100.00	
	Thomas J. Geary	100.00	
	Charles W. Gillet	75.00	
	Frederick H. Gillett	100.00	
	Julius Goldzier	50.00	
	Isaac H. Goodnight	100.00	
	James S. Gorman	95.00	
	Benjamin F. Grady	60.00	
	Walter Gresham	75.00	
	Charles H. Grosvenor	100.00	
	William W. Grout	100.00	
	A. L. Hager	100.00	
	Eugene J. Hainer	100.00	
	Charles D. Haines	100.00	
	Osee M. Hall	100.00	
	Uriel S. Hall	100.00	
	Thos. Hammond	100.00	
	Darius D. Hare	100.00	
	Alfred C. Harmer	100.00	
	William A. Harris	50.00	
	Michael D. Harter	100.00	
	Chas. S. Hartman	100.00	
	Nils P. Haugen	100.00	
	Daniel B. Heiner	100.00	
	David B. Henderson	100.00	
	Thos. J. Henderson	75.00	
	Binger Hermann	100.00	

Clerk hire of Members and Delegates, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
	September, 1893—Continued.		
438	Jo Abbott et al.—Continued.		
	Josiah D. Hicks	$100.00	
	Samuel G. Hilborn	100.00	
	William H. Hines	100.00	
	Chas. E. Hooker	100.00	
	Albert C. Hopkins	100.00	
	Albert J. Hopkins	100.00	
	George W. Houk	100.00	
	Jno. C. Houk	100.00	
	Thos. J. Hudson	100.00	
	George W. Hulick	100.00	
	John A. T. Hull	100.00	
	Andrew J. Hunter	100.00	
	Geo. P. Ikirt	100.00	
	Henry U. Johnson	100.00	
	Martin N. Johnson	100.00	
	Tom L. Johnson	100.00	
	William A. Jones	100.00	
	Antonio Joseph	100.00	
	Charles F. Joy	100.00	
	Omer M. Kem	100.00	
	Andrew R. Kiefer	100.00	
	C. Buckley Kilgore	100.00	
	John C. Kyle	100.00	
	John F. Lacey	100.00	
	Edward Lane	100.00	
	Oscar Lapham	100.00	
	Asbury C. Latimer	100.00	
	Thomas G. Lawson	100.00	
	Fernando C. Layton	100.00	
	Jacob Lefevre	100.00	
	Rufus E. Lester	100.00	
	William S. Linton	100.00	
	Marcus C. Lisle	100.00	
	Leonidas F. Livingston	100.00	
	Eugene F. Loud	100.00	
	Henry C. Loudenslager	100.00	
	William V. Lucas	100.00	
	John W. Maddox	65.00	
	Thaddeus M. Mahon	100.00	
	Stephen R. Mallory	50.00	
	Benjamin F. Marsh	100.00	
	James W. Marshall	100.00	
	Francis Marvin	100.00	
	Wm. McAleer	100.00	
	Sam'l W. McCall	100.00	
	James T. McCleary	100.00	
	Philip D. McCulloch, jr	100.00	
	John J. McDannold	100.00	
	James C. McDearmon	100.00	
	Michael J. McEttrick	100.00	
	William A. McKeighan	100.00	
	John L. McLaurin	100.00	
	William F. McNagny	100.00	
	George D. Meiklejohn	100.00	
	David H. Mercer	100.00	
	Elisha E. Meredith	100.00	
	Adolph Meyer	100.00	
	Seth L. Milliken	100.00	
	John W. Moon	100.00	
	Chas. H. Morgan	100.00	
	Elijah A. Morse	100.00	
	George W. Murray	100.00	
	Howard Mutchler	100.00	
	Francis G. Newlands	100.00	
	Robt. Neill	100.00	
	Stephen A. Northway	100.00	
	William C. Oates	100.00	
	Joseph H. O'Neil	100.00	
	Chas. O'Neill	100.00	
	Thos. M. Paschal	100.00	
	Josiah Patterson	100.00	
	Sereno E. Payne	100.00	
	Thomas H. Paynter	99 59	
	George C. Pendleton	90.00	
	George D. Perkins	100.00	
	Thos. W. Phillips	100.00	
	John A. Pickler	100.00	
	James P. Pigott	100.00	
	Philip S. Post	100.00	

Clerk hire of Members and Delegates, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
	September, 1893—Continued.		
438	Jo Abbott et al.—Continued.		
	Henry H. Powers	$100.00	
	Andrew Price	100.00	
	Chas. S. Randall	100.00	
	Joseph L. Rawlins	100.00	
	George W. Ray	100.00	
	Thomas B. Reed	100.00	
	John E. Reyburn	100.00	
	James A. D. Richards	100.00	
	George F. Richardson	100.00	
	Byron F. Ritchie	100.00	
	Gaston A. Robbins	100.00	
	Sam'l M. Robertson	100.00	
	John B. Robinson	100.00	
	Charles A. Russell	100.00	
	Benjamin E. Russell	100.00	
	Wm. Ryan	100.00	
	Simon J. Schermerhorn	100.00	
	Joseph A. Scranton	100.00	
	Thos. Settle	100.00	
	George B. Shaw	100.00	
	George W. Shell	100.00	
	James S. Sherman	100.00	
	Joseph C. Sibley	100.00	
	Jerry Simpson	100.00	
	George W. Smith	100.00	
	Marcus A. Smith	100.00	
	Henry C. Snodgrass	100.00	
	Peter J. Somers	100.00	
	Lewis Sperry	100.00	
	Jesse F. Stallings	100.00	
	Sam'l M Stephenson	100.00	
	Moses T. Stevens	100.00	
	Thos. R. Stockdale	63.00	
	Chas. W. Stone	100.00	
	William A. Stone	100.00	
	Bellamy Storer	100.00	
	Thos. J. Strait	100.00	
	Luther M. Strong	100.00	
	Claude A. Swanson	100.00	
	Willis Sweet	100.00	
	William J. Talbert	100.00	
	J. Fred C. Talbott	100.00	
	John C. Tarsney	100.00	
	Farish C. Tate	100.00	
	James A. Tawney	100.00	
	Alfred A. Taylor	100.00	
	Arthur H. Taylor	100.00	
	Henry F. Thomas	100.00	
	Chas. Tracey	80.00	
	H. St. George Tucker	100.00	
	Henry G. Turner	9.50	
	D. Gardiner Tyler	100.00	
	Thos. Updegraff	100.00	
	Jno. Van Voorhis	100.00	
	Henry C. Van Voorhis	100.00	
	James W. Wadsworth	60.00	
	Joseph H. Walker	100.00	
	Irving P. Wanger	100.00	
	John DeWitt Warner	100.00	
	Joseph E. Washington	100.00	
	Dan Waugh	100.00	
	John M. Wever	100.00	
	Hamilton K. Wheeler	100.00	
	Justin R. Whiting	100.00	
	John S. Williams	100.00	
	George W. Wilson	100.00	
	John L. Wilson	100.00	
	Simon P. Wolverton	100.00	
	Frederick A. Woodard	100.00	
	Ephraim M. Woomer	100.00	
	Ashley B. Wright	100.00	
	Myron B. Wright	100.00	
			$26,296.19
44	D. A. DeArmond et al..:		
	D. A. De Armond	35.60	
	J. C. Hutcheson	100.00	
	C. K. Bell	100.00	
	L. W. Turpin	100.00	
	W. H. Crain	100.00	
			435.60

Clerk hire of Members and Delegates, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
	August, 1893.		
446	W. S. Forman et al.:		
	W. S. Forman	$80.50	
	James F. Epes	80.50	
			$161.00
	September, 1893.		
447	Lafe Pence et al.:		
	Lafe Pence	100.00	
	Owen A. Wells	100.00	
	Wm Lilly	100.00	
	W. P. Hepburn	100.00	
	W. S. Forman	100.00	
	W. J. Stone	100.00	
	James F. Epes	100.00	
			700.00
454	H. D. Money et al.:		
	H. D. Money	100.00	
	A. Caminetti	100.00	
	J. P. Dolliver	100.00	
			300.00
	August 21 to 31, 1893.		
466	Chas. Barwig et al.:		
	Chas. Barwig	35.42	
	G. W. Shell	35.42	
			70.84
	September, 1893.		
467	G. H. Brickner et al.:		
	G. H. Brickner	100.00	
	Asher G. Caruth	100.00	
	John J. Gardner	100.00	
	A. McDowell	100.00	
	J. Frank Aldrich	100.00	
	W. B. Hooker	100.00	
			600.00
	August, 1893.		
480	C. A. Boutelle et al.:		
	C. A. Boutelle	75.00	
	Philip S. Post	80.50	
	D. N. Lockwood	19.32	
			174.82
	September, 1893.		
481	E. V. Brookshire et al.:		
	E. V. Brookshire	40.00	
	D. E. Sickles	100.00	
	C. A. Boutelle	100.00	
	James G. Maguire	100.00	
	William A. Sipe	100.00	
	J. R. Williams	100.00	
			540.00
489	Thos. F. Magner		100.00
	August, 1893.		
490	W. H. Hatch et al.:		
	W. H. Hatch	45.08	
	Thos. F. Magner	80.50	
			125.58
	September, 1893.		
494	Walter I. Hayes et al.:		
	Walter I. Hayes	100.00	
	Geo. F. Kribbs	100.00	
			200.00
	August, 1893.		
514	James B. Reilly		45.08
523	T. C. Catchings		35.42
	September, 1893.		
526	Benton McMillin		89.60
527	A. B. Montgomery		50.00
546	Wm. J. White		100.00
565	W. L. Terry		75.00
	October, 1893.		
578	Silas Adams et al.:		
	Silas Adams	100.00	
	David D. Aitken	100.00	
	John D. Alderson	100 00	
	J. Frank Aldrich	100.00	
	Lewis D. Apsley	100.00	
	Marshall Arnold	100.00	
	John Avery	100.00	
	Joseph W. Babcock	100.00	

Clerk hire of Members and Delegates, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
	October, 1893—Continued.		
578	Silas Adams et al.—Continued.		
	Joseph W. Bailey	$100.00	
	Henry M. Baker	100.00	
	Melvin R. Baldwin	100.00	
	Lyman E. Barnes	100.00	
	Franklin Bartlett	59.88	
	Chas. Barwig	100.00	
	James J. Belden	100.00	
	William Baker	100.00	
	Charles K. Bell	100.00	
	John C. Bell	100.00	
	Albert S. Berry	100.00	
	Henry H. Bingham	100.00	
	Haldor E. Boen	100.00	
	William H. Bower	100.00	
	Wm. A. B. Branch	100.00	
	Robert F. Brattan	100.00	
	Clifton R. Breckinridge	100.00	
	John L. Bretz	100.00	
	George H. Brickner	100.00	
	Case Broderick	100.00	
	Jason B. Brown	100.00	
	William J. Bryan	100.00	
	Daniel D. Burnes	100.00	
	William D. Bynum	100.00	
	Thomas B. Cabaniss	100.00	
	Cornelius A. Cadmus	100.00	
	John A. Caldwell	100.00	
	Anthony Caminetti	100.00	
	Timothy J. Campbell	100.00	
	Joseph G. Cannon	100.00	
	James Capehart	100.00	
	Asher G. Caruth	100.00	
	John W. Causey	100.00	
	Champ Clark	100.00	
	Seth W. Cobb	100.00	
	W. Bourke Cockran	100.00	
	J. V. Cockrell	100.00	
	Wm. Cogswell	100.00	
	Barnes Compton	100.00	
	William J. Coombs	100.00	
	Charles M. Cooper	100.00	
	William H. Crain	100.00	
	Newton M. Curtis	100.00	
	Robert C. Davey	65.00	
	John Davis	100.00	
	William H. Denson	100.00	
	Nelson Dingley, jr	100.00	
	Hugh A. Dinsmore	100.00	
	Dennis D. Donovan	100.00	
	William F. Draper	100.00	
	John T. Dunn	100.00	
	Edward J. Dunphy	100.00	
	Paul C. Edmunds	100.00	
	William R. Ellis	100.00	
	Thomas D. English	100.00	
	James F. Epes	100.00	
	Constantine J. Erdman	100.00	
	Wm. Everett	100.00	
	George B. Fielder	100.00	
	Loren Fletcher	100.00	
	Dennis T. Flynn	100.00	
	Edward H. Funston	100.00	
	Robert W. Fyan	100.00	
	John J. Gardner	100.00	
	Charles W. Gillet	75.00	
	Frederick H Gillett	100.00	
	Julius Goldzier	100.00	
	Isaac H. Goodnight	100.00	
	James S. Gorman	100.00	
	Benjamin F. Grady	50.00	
	Walter Gresham	100.00	
	Charles H. Grosvenor	100.00	
	William W. Grout	100.00	
	Eugene J. Hainer	100.00	
	Charles D. Haines	100.00	
	Osee M. Hall	100.00	
	Uriel S. Hall	100.00	
	Thos. Hammond	100.00	
	Darius D. Hare	100.00	

Clerk hire of Members and Delegates, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
	October, 1893—Continued.		
578	Silas Adams et al.—Continued.		
	Alfred C. Harmer	$100.00	
	William A. Harris	100.00	
	Michael D. Harter	100.00	
	Charles S. Hartman	100.00	
	Nils P Haugen	100.00	
	David B. Henderson	100.00	
	Binger Hermann	100.00	
	Josiah D. Hicks	100.00	
	Samuel G. Hilborn	100.00	
	William H. Hines	100.00	
	Charles E. Hooker	100.00	
	Warren B. Hooker	100.00	
	Albert C. Hopkins	100.00	
	Albert J. Hopkins	100.00	
	George W Houk	100.00	
	Jno C. Houk	100.00	
	Thomas J. Hudson	100.00	
	Andrew J. Hunter	100.00	
	Joseph C. Hutcheson	100.00	
	Geo. P. Ikirt	100.00	
	Henry U. Johnson	100.00	
	Martin N. Johnson	100.00	
	William A. Jones	100.00	
	Antonio Joseph	100.00	
	Charles F. Joy	100.00	
	Andrew R. Kiefer	100.00	
	C. Buckley Kilgore	100.00	
	John C. Kyle	100.00	
	Edward Lane	100.00	
	Asbury C. Latimer	100.00	
	Jacob Lefever	100.00	
	Rufus E. Lester	100.00	
	Wm. Lilly	100.00	
	William S. Linton	100.00	
	Marcus C. Lisle	100.00	
	Leonidas F Livingston	100.00	
	Daniel N. Lockwood	100.00	
	Eugene F. Loud	100.00	
	Henry C. Loudenslager	100.00	
	William V Lucas	100.00	
	John W. Maddox	100.00	
	Thomas F. Magner	100.00	
	James G. Maguire	100.00	
	Thaddeus M. Mahon	100.00	
	Stephen R. Mallory	50.00	
	Benjamin F. Marsh	100.00	
	James W. Marshall	100.00	
	Francis Marvin	100.00	
	Wm. McAleer	100.00	
	Sam'l W. McCall	100.00	
	James C. McDearmon	100.00	
	Alex. McDowell	100.00	
	Michael J. McEttrick	100.00	
	William A. McKeighan	100.00	
	John L. McLauren	100.00	
	Benton McMillin	100.00	
	William F. McNagny	100.00	
	George D. Meiklejohn	100.00	
	David H. Mercer	100.00	
	Elisha E. Meredith	100.00	
	Adolph Meyer	100.00	
	Seth L. Milliken	100.00	
	Hernando D. Money	100.00	
	John W. Moon	100.00	
	Chas. H. Morgan	100.00	
	Elijah A. Morse	100.00	
	George W. Murray	100.00	
	Howard Mutchler	100.00	
	Robt. Neill	100.00	
	William C. Oates	100.00	
	Joseph H. O'Neil	100.00	
	Chas. O'Neill	100.00	
	Thos. M. Paschal	100.00	
	Josiah Patterson	100.00	
	Sereno E. Payne	100.00	
	Thomas H. Paynter	100.00	
	Lafe Pence	100.00	
	George C. Pendleton	80.00	
	James P. Pigott	100.00	

Clerk hire of Members and Delegates, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
	October, 1893—Continued.		
578	Silas Adams et al.—Continued.		
	Philip S. Post	$100.00	
	H. Henry Powers	100.00	
	Chas. S. Randall	100.00	
	Jos. L. Rawlins	100.00	
	George M. Ray	100.00	
	Thomas B. Reed	100.00	
	John E. Reyburn	100.00	
	Jas. A. D. Richards	100.00	
	George F. Richardson	100.00	
	Byron F. Ritchie	100.00	
	Gaston A. Robbins	100.00	
	Sam'l M. Robertson	100.00	
	John B. Robinson	100.00	
	Chas. A. Russell	100.00	
	Wm. Ryan	100.00	
	Simon J. Schermerhorn	100.00	
	Thos. Settle	100.00	
	George B. Shaw	100.00	
	James S. Sherman	100.00	
	Joseph C. Sibley	100.00	
	Daniel E. Sickles	100.00	
	Jerry Simpson	100.00	
	William A. Sipe	100.00	
	George W. Smith	100.00	
	Marcus A. Smith	100.00	
	Henry C. Snodgrass	100.00	
	Peter J. Somers	100.00	
	Lewis Sperry	100.00	
	Jesse F. Stallings	100.00	
	Sam'l M. Stephenson	100.00	
	Moses T. Stevens	100.00	
	William A. Stone	100.00	
	William J. Stone	100.00	
	Bellamy Storer	100.00	
	Thos. J. Strait	100.00	
	Luther M. Strong	100.00	
	Claude A. Swanson	100.00	
	Willis Sweet	100.00	
	William J. Talbert	100.00	
	J. Frederick C. Talbott	100.00	
	John C. Tarsney	100.00	
	Farrish C. Tate	100.00	
	James A. Tawney	100.00	
	Alfred A. Taylor	100.00	
	Arthur H. Taylor	100.00	
	Chas. Tracey		$20,979.88
	September, 1893.		
771	John H. Graham		100.00
	August 7 to 31, 1893.		
772	Geo. D. Perkins et al.		
	George D. Perkins	80.50	
	John H. Graham	80.50	161.00
	December 4 to 31, 1893.		
780	Jo Abbott et al.		
	Jo. Abbott	90.30	
	Silas Adams	90.30	
	David D. Aitken	90.30	
	John D. Alderson	90.30	
	J. Frank Aldrich	90.00	
	John M. Allen	90.30	
	Marshall Arnold	90.30	
	Joseph W. Bailey	90.30	
	Henry M. Baker	90.30	
	William Baker	90.30	
	Melvin R. Baldwin	90.30	
	Richard Bartholdt	90.00	
	Franklin Bartlett	45.00	
	Charles Barwig	90.30	
	James J. Belden	90.30	
	Chas. K. Bell	90.30	
	John C. Bell	90.30	
	Albert S. Berry	90.30	
	John C. Black	90.30	

Clerk hire of Members and Delegates, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	Amount	Total.
	December 4 to 31, 1893—Continued.		
780	Jo Abbott et al.—Continued.		
	Henry W. Blair	$90.30	
	Chas. J. Boatner	90.30	
	Haldor E. Boen	90.30	
	Chas. A. Boutelle	90.00	
	Wm. W. Bowers	90.30	
	Robert F. Brattan	90.30	
	Wm. H. Brawley	90.30	
	Clifton R. Breckinridge	90.30	
	John L. Bretz	90.30	
	George H. Brickner	90.30	
	Marriott Brosius	55.00	
	Wm. J. Bryan	90 30	
	Julius C. Burrows	90 30	
	Wm. D. Bynum	90 30	
	H. S. Bundy	90.30	
	C. A. Cadmus	90.30	
	John A. Caldwell	90.30	
	Joseph G. Cannon	90.30	
	Marion Cannon	90.00	
	Asher G. Caruth	90 30	
	Thos. C. Catchings	90.30	
	Champ Clark	90.30	
	Seth W. Cobb	90.30	
	W. Bourke Cockran	80.30	
	J. V. Cockrell	90.30	
	Henry A. Coffeen	90.30	
	Wm. Cogswell	90.30	
	Barnes Compton	90.30	
	Wm. J. Coombs	90.30	
	Chas. M. Cooper	90.30	
	Johnston Cornish	90.00	
	Robert G. Cousins	90.30	
	Nicholas N. Cox	90.00	
	Wm. H. Crain	90.30	
	Chas. Curtis	90.00	
	Jno. Dalzell	90.30	
	John Davis	90.30	
	David A. De Armond	90.30	
	Wm. H. Denson	90.30	
	Nelson Dingley, jr	90.30	
	Hugh A. Dinsmore	90.30	
	Alex. M. Dockery	90.30	
	Jona. P. Dolliver	90.00	
	Dennis D. Donovan	90.30	
	Wm. H. Doolittle	90.30	
	Wm. F. Draper	90.30	
	Wm. R. Ellis	90.30	
	Thomas D. English	90.30	
	Wm. Everett	90.00	
	George B. Fielder	90.30	
	Loren Fletcher	90.30	
	Dennis T. Flynn	90.30	
	Benjamin F. Funk	90.30	
	Edward H. Funston	90.30	
	Robert W. Fyan	90.30	
	John J. Gardner	90.30	
	John H. Gear	90.30	
	Thos. J. Geary	90.30	
	Chas. W. Gillet	75.00	
	Frederick H. Gillett	90.30	
	James S. Gorman	90.30	
	Chas. H. Grosvenor	90.30	
	Eugene J. Hainer	90.30	
	Chas. D. Haines	90.30	
	Osee M. Hall	90.30	
	Uriel S. Hall	90.30	
	Thos. Hammond	90.30	
	Alfred C. Harmer	90.30	
	William A. Harris	90.30	
	Michael D. Harter	90.30	
	Chas. S. Hartman	90.30	
	Nils P. Haugen	90.30	
	Walter I. Hayes	90.30	
	Daniel B. Heiner	90.30	
	David B. Henderson	90.30	
	Thomas J. Henderson	90.30	
	Binger Hermann	90.30	
	Samuel G. Hilborn	90.30	
	Wm. H. Hines	90.30	

Clerk hire of Members and Delegates, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
	December 4 to 31, 1893—Continued.		
780	Jo Abbott et al.—Continued.		
	Warren B. Hooker	$90.30	
	Albert C. Hopkins	90.30	
	Jno. C. Houk	90.30	
	Thomas J. Hudson	90.30	
	George W. Hulick	90.30	
	John A. T. Hull	90.30	
	Andrew J. Hunter	90.30	
	Joseph C. Hutcheson	90.30	
	Geo. P. Ikirt	90.30	
	Henry U. Johnson	90.30	
	Martin N. Johnson	90.30	
	Wm. A. Jones	90.30	
	Antonio Joseph	90.30	
	Chas. F. Joy	90.30	
	Omer M. Kem	90.30	
	Andrew R. Kiefer	90.30	
	C. B. Kilgore	90.30	
	George F. Kribbs	90.30	
	John C. Kyle	90.30	
	John F. Lacey	90.30	
	Edward Lane	90.30	
	Asbury C. Lattimer	90.30	
	Fernando C. Layton	90.30	
	Rufus E. Lester	90.30	
	William S. Linton	90.30	
	Marcus C. Lisle	90.30	
	L. F. Livingston	90.30	
	Eugene F. Loud	90.30	
	Henry C. Loudenslager	90.30	
	William V. Lucas	90.30	
	Thos. Lynch	22.75	
	John W. Maddox	90.30	
	Thaddeus M. Mahon	90.30	
	Stephen R. Mallory	50.00	
	Benjamin F. Marsh	90.30	
	Francis Marvin	90.30	
	Wm. McAleer	90.30	
	Sam'l W. McCall	90.30	
	James T. McCleary	90.30	
	Philip D. McCulloch, jr	90.30	
	John J. McDannold	90.30	
	James C. McDearmon	90.30	
	Alex. McDowell	90.30	
	Michael J. McEttrick	90.30	
	Wm. M. McKaig	40.00	
	Wm. A. McKeighan	90.30	
	Wm. F. McNagny	90.00	
	George D. Meiklejohn	90.30	
	David H. Mercer	90.30	
	E. E. Meredith	90.30	
	Seth L. Milliken	90.30	
	H. D. Money	90.30	
	John W. Moon	90.30	
	Chas. H. Morgan	90.30	
	Elijah A. Morse	90.30	
	Howard Mutchler	90.00	
	Francis G. Newlands	90.30	
	Robt. Neill	90.30	
	Stephen A. Northway	90.30	
	Wiliam C. Oates	90.30	
	Joseph H. O'Neil	90.30	
	Thos. M. Paschal	90.30	
	Josiah Patterson	90.30	
	Thos. H. Paynter	90.30	
	Lafe Pence	90.30	
	George C. Pendleton	85.00	
	John A. Pickler	90.30	
	Andrew Price	90.30	
	Jos. L. Rawlins	90.30	
	Thomas B. Reed	90.30	
	John E. Reyburn	90.30	
	Jas. A. D. Richards	90.30	
	George F. Richardson	90.30	
	Gaston A. Robbins	90.00	
	Sam'l M. Robertson	90.30	
	John B. Robinson	90.30	
	Chas. A. Russell	90.30	
	Benjamin E. Russell	90.30	
	Wm. Ryan	90.30	

Clerk hire of Members and Delegates, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
	December 4 to 31, 1893—Continued.		
780	Jo Abbott et al.—Continued.		
	Thos. Settle	$90.30	
	Daniel E. Sickles	90.30	
	Jerry Simpson	90.30	
	William A. Sipe	90.30	
	George W. Smith	90.30	
	Henry C. Snodgrass	90.30	
	Moses T. Stevens	90.30	
	Chas. W. Stone	90.00	
	Wm. A. Stone	90.30	
	Bellamy Storer	90.30	
	Luther M. Strong	90.00	
	Claude A. Swanson	90.30	
	Willis Sweet	90.30	
	J. Frederick C. Talbott	90.30	
	John C. Tarsney	90.30	
	Farish C. Tate	90.30	
	Arthur H. Taylor	90.30	
	William L. Terry	90.30	
	Henry F. Thomas	90.30	
	Chas. Tracey	90.00	
	H. St. George Tucker	90.30	
	D. Gardiner Tyler	90.00	
	Thos. Updegraff	90.30	
	Jno. Van Voorhis	90.30	
	Henry C. Van Voorhis	90.30	
	Joseph H. Walker	90.30	
	Irving P. Wanger	90.30	
	John DeWitt Warner	90.30	
	Joseph E. Washington	90.30	
	Dan Waugh	90.30	
	John M. Wever	90.30	
	Justin R. Whiting	90.30	
	John S. Williams	90.30	
	George W. Wilson	90.30	
	John L. Wilson	90.30	
	Frederick A. Woodard	90.30	
	Ephraim M. Woomer	90.30	
	Ashley B. Wright	90.30	
	Myron B. Wright	90.30	
		———	$19,240.35
796	S. B. Alexander et al.:		
	S. B. Alexander	90.30	
	J. W. Babcock	90.30	
	T. B. Cabaniss	90.30	
	T. J. Campbell	90.30	
	J. Capehart	90.30	
	N. M. Curtis	90.30	
	John T. Dunn	90.30	
	Allen C. Durborow, jr	90.30	
	C. J. Erdman	90.30	
	B. F. Grady	50.00	
	Julius Goldzier	90.30	
	D. D. Hare	90.30	
	Chas. E. Hooker	90.30	
	S. E. Payne	90.30	
	James P. Pigott	91.30	
	Byron F. Ritchie	90.30	
	J. F. Stallings	90.30	
	S. M. Stevenson	90.30	
	J. A. Tawney	90.30	
	J. W. Wadsworth	90.30	
	James W. Marshall	90.30	
	Geo. W. Murray	90.30	
	H. H. Powers	90.30	
	Geo. B. Shaw	90.30	
		———	2,126.90
800	W. J. Stone et al.:		
	W. J. Stone	90.30	
	Wm. C. P. Breckinridge	90.30	
	J. D. Hicks	90.30	
	John Avery	90.30	
	L. D. Apsley	90.30	
	J. C. C. Black	28.00	
	Geo. W. Houk	90.30	
	H. G. Turner	11.00	
	Chas. Daniels	90.30	
	Paul C. Edmunds	90.30	
	C. A. Chickering	90.00	
	A. B. Montgomery	90.30	

Clerk hire of Members and Delegates, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
	December 4 to 31, 1893—Continued.		
800	W. J. Stone et al.—Continued.		
	Tom L. Johnson	$90.30	
	M. A. Smith	90.30	
	J. R. Williams	90.30	
	Case Broderick	90.30	
	C. G. Conn	90.30	
	Jacob Lefever	90.30	
			$1.483.50
801	R. C. Davey et al.:		
	R. C. Davey	90.30	
	Levi T. Griffin	90.30	
	Geo. W. Shell	90.30	
	W. J. Talbert	90.30	
	Edward J. Dunphy	90.30	
	Jason B. Brown	90.30	
	Wm. A. B. Branch	90.30	
	Thos. F. Magner	90.30	
	J. S. Sherman	90.30	
	R. A. Childs	90.30	
	James F. Epes	90.30	
	T. J. Strait	90.30	
	Geo. W. Ray	90.30	
			1.173,90
804	H. K. Wheeler et al.:		
	H. K. Wheeler	90.30	
	John M. Clancy	90.30	
	Owen A. Wells	90.30	
	Ad. Myer	90.30	
	A. Caminetti	90.30	
	James G. Maguire	90.30	
	S. J. Schermerhorn	90.30	
			632.10
828	H. A. Cooper et al.:		
	H. A. Cooper	90.00	
	Wm. W. Grout	90.30	
	W. H. Bower	90.30	
	A. L. Hager	90.30	
	Chas. S. Randall	90.30	
	A. A. Taylor	90.30	
	Thos. G. Lawson	90.30	
	Jno. L. McLaurin	90.00	
	Peter J. Somers	90.30	
			812.10
833	Lyman E. Barnes et al.:		
	Lyman E. Barnes	90.30	
	O. Lapham	90.30	
	Lewis Sperry	90.30	
	A. J. Hopkins	90.30	
			361.20
836	Elijah V. Brookshire et al.:		
	Elijah V. Brookshire	35.00	
	Philip S. Post	90.30	
	Thomas W. Phillips	90.30	
	Louis W. Turpin	90.30	
			305.90
839	D. N. Lockwood et al.:		
	D. N. Lockwood	90.30	
	S. P. Wolverton	90.30	
			180.60
849	Wm. J. White		90.30
938	J. W. Causey et al.:		
	J. W. Causey	90.30	
	I. H. Goodnight	90.30	
			180.60
990	D. D. Burnes et al.:		
	D. D. Burnes	90.30	
	W. P. Hepburn	90.30	
	J. A. Scranton	90.30	
			270.90
1037	S. B. Cooper		90.30
1075	George D. Perkins		90.30
1092	John H. Graham		90.30
1101	Henry H. Bingham et al.:		
	Henry H. Bingham	90.30	
	Thos. R. Stockdale	90.00	
			180.30
1106	R. H. Clarke		90.30
1197	W. S. Forman		90.30

Clerk hire of Members and Delegates, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
	January, 1894.		
1198	Jo Abbott et al.:		
	Jo. Abbot	$100.00	
	Silas Adams	100.00	
	David D. Aitken	100.00	
	John D. Alderson	100.00	
	J. Frank Aldrich	100.00	
	S. B. Alexander	100.00	
	John M. Allen	100.00	
	Lewis D. Apsley	100.00	
	Marshall Arnold	100.00	
	John Avery	100.00	
	Robert Adams, jr	100.00	
	Joseph W. Babcock	100.00	
	Joseph W. Bailey	100.00	
	Henry M. Baker	100.00	
	William Baker	100.00	
	Melvin R. Baldwin	100.00	
	Lyman E. Barnes	100.00	
	Richard Bartholdt	100.00	
	Franklin Bartlett	58.30	
	Charles Barwig	100.00	
	James J. Belden	100.00	
	Chas. K. Bell	100.00	
	John C. Bell	100.00	
	Albert S. Berry	100.00	
	Henry H. Bingham	100.00	
	John C. Black	100.00	
	Henry W. Blair	100.00	
	Chas. J. Boatner	100.00	
	Haldor E. Boen	100.00	
	Chas. A. Boutelle	100.00	
	William H. Bower	100.00	
	William W. Bowers	100.00	
	Wm. A. B. Branch	100.00	
	Robert F. Brattan	100.00	
	William H. Brawley	100.00	
	Wm. C. P. Breckinridge	100.00	
	John L. Bretz	100.00	
	George H. Brickner	100.00	
	Case Broderick	100.00	
	Marriott Brosius	75.00	
	William J. Bryan	100.00	
	Dan'l D. Burnes	100.00	
	Julius C. Burrows	100.00	
	Wm. D. Bynum	100.00	
	H. S. Bundy	100.00	
	Thomas B. Cabaniss	100.00	
	C. A. Cadmus	100.00	
	John A. Caldwell	100.00	
	Timothy J. Campbell	100.00	
	Joseph G. Cannon	100.00	
	Marion Cannon	100.00	
	James Capehart	100.00	
	Asher G. Caruth	100.00	
	John W. Causey	100.00	
	Chas. A. Chickering	100.00	
	Robert A. Childs	100.00	
	John M. Clancy	100.00	
	Champ Clark	100.00	
	Richard H. Clarke	100.00	
	James E. Cobb	100.00	
	Seth W. Cobb	100.00	
	W. Bourke Cockran	100.00	
	J. V. Cockrell	100.00	
	Henry A. Coffeen	100.00	
	Wm. Cogswell	100.00	
	Barnes Compton	54.82	
	Charles G. Conn	100.00	
	William J. Coombs	100.00	
	Chas. M. Cooper	100.00	
	S. B. Cooper	100.00	
	Johnston Cornish	100.00	
	Robert G. Cousins	100.00	
	Nicholas N Cox	100.00	
	William H. Crain	100.00	
	Chas. Curtis	100.00	
	Newton M. Curtis	100.00	
	Jno. Dalzell	100.00	
	Chas. Daniels	100.00	
	Robert C. Davey	90.00	

Clerk hire of Members and Delegates, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
	January, 1894—Continued.		
1198	Jo Abbett et al.—Continued.		
	John Davis	$100.00	
	William H. Denson	100.00	
	Nelson Dingley, jr	100.00	
	Hugh A. Dinsmore	100.00	
	Alex. M. Dockery	100.00	
	Jona. P. Dolliver	100.00	
	Dennis D. Donovan	100.00	
	William H. Doolittle	100.00	
	William F. Draper	100.00	
	John T. Dunn	100.00	
	Edward J. Dunphy	100.00	
	Allen C. Durborow, jr	100.00	
	Paul C. Edmunds	100.00	
	William R. Ellis	100.00	
	Thomas D. English	100.00	
	James F. Epes	100.00	
	Constantine J. Erdman	100.00	
	Wm. Everett	100.00	
	George B. Fielder	100.00	
	Loren Fletcher	100.00	
	Dennis T. Flynn	100.00	
	William S. Forman	100.00	
	Benjamin F. Funk	100.00	
	Edward H. Funston	100.00	
	Robert W. Fyan	100.00	
	John J. Gardner	100.00	
	John H. Gear	100.00	
	Chas. W. Gillet	75.00	
	Frederick H. Gillett	100.00	
	Julius Goldzier	100.00	
	Isaac H. Goodnight	100.00	
	Benjamin F. Grady	50.00	
	John H. Graham	100.00	
	Walter Gresham	100.00	
	Charles H. Grosvenor	100.00	
	William W. Grout	100.00	
	Levi T. Griffin	100.00	
	A. L. Hager	100.00	
	Eugene J. Hainer	100.00	
	Chas. D. Haines	100.00	
	Osee M. Hall	100.00	
	Uriel S. Hall	100.00	
	Thos. Hammond	100.00	
	Darius D. Hare	100.00	
	Alfred C. Harmer	100.00	
	Wm. A. Harris	100.00	
	Michael D. Harter	100.00	
	Chas. S. Hartman	100.00	
	Nils P. Haugen	100.00	
	Walter I. Hayes	100.00	
	Daniel B. Heiner	100.00	
	David B. Henderson	100.00	
	Thomas J. Henderson	100.00	
	Joseph C. Hendrix	58.00	
	William P. Hepburn	100.00	
	Binger Hermann	100.00	
	Samuel G. Hilborn	100.00	
	William H. Hines	100.00	
	Chas. E. Hooker	100.00	
	Warren B. Hooker	100.00	
	Albert C. Hopkins	100.00	
	Albert J. Hopkins	100.00	
	George W. Houk	100.00	
	Thomas J. Hudson	100.00	
	George W. Hulick	100.00	
	John A. T. Hull	100.00	
	Andrew J. Hunter	100.00	
	Joseph C. Hucheson	100.00	
	Geo. P. Ikirt	79.00	
	Henry U. Johnson	100.00	
	Tom L. Johnson	100.00	
	William A. Jones	100.00	
	Antonio Joseph	100.00	
	Chas. F. Joy	100.00	
	Omer M. Kem	100.00	
	Andrew R. Kiefer	100.00	
	C. Buckley Kilgore	100.00	
	George F. Kribbs	100.00	
	John C. Kyle	100.00	

Clerk hire of Members and Delegates, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
	January, 1894—Continued.		
1198	Jo Abbott et al.—Continued.		
	John F. Lacey	$100.00	
	Oscar Lapham	100.00	
	Asbury C. Latimer	100.00	
	Thos. G. Lawson	100.00	
	Fernando C. Layton	100.00	
	Jacob Lefever	100.00	
	Rufus E. Lester	100.00	
	William S. Linton	100.00	
	Marcus C. Lisle	100.00	
	L. F. Livingston	100.00	
	Danl. N. Lockwood	100.00	
	Eugene F. Loud	100.00	
	Henry C. Loudenslager	100.00	
	William V. Lucas	100.00	
	Thos. Lynch	70.00	
	John W. Maddox	100.00	
	Thomas F. Magner	100.00	
	James G. Maguire	100.00	
	Thaddeus M. Mahon	100.00	
	Stephen R. Mallory	55.00	
	Benjamin F. Marsh	100.00	
	James W. Marshall	100.00	
	Francis Marvin	100.00	
	Wm. McAleer	100.00	
	Saml. W. McCall	100.00	
	James T. McCleary	100.00	
	Philip D. McCulloch, jr	100.00	
	John J. McDannold	100.00	
	James C. McDearmon	100.00	
	Alex. McDowell	100.00	
	Michael J. McEttrick	100.00	
	William McKaig	45.00	
	William A. McKeighan	100.00	
	John L. McLaurin	100.00	
	William F. McNagny	100.00	
	George D. Meiklejohn	100.00	
	David H. Mercer	100.00	
	Elisha E. Meredith	100.00	
	Adolph Meyer	100.00	
	Seth L. Milliken	100.00	
	Hernando D. Money	100.00	
	Alex. B. Montgomery	100.00	
	John W. Moon	100.00	
	Charles H. Morgan	100.00	
	Elijah A. Morse	100.00	
	George W. Murray	100.00	
	Howard Mutchler	100.00	
	Francis G. Newlands	100.00	
	Robt. Neill	100.00	
	Stephen A. Northway	100.00	
	William C. Oates	100.00	
	Joseph H. O'Neil	100.00	
	Thos. M. Paschal	100.00	
	Josiah Patterson	100.00	
	Sereno E. Payne	100.00	
	Thos. H. Paynter	100.00	
	Lafe Pence	100.00	
	George C. Pendleton	100.00	
	George D. Perkins	100.00	
	Thomas W. Phillips	100.00	
	John A. Pickler	100.00	
	James P. Pigott	100.00	
	Philip S. Post	100.00	
	H. Henry Powers	100.00	
	Andrew Price	100.00	
	Chas. S. Randall	100.00	
	Jos. L. Rawlins	100.00	
	George W. Ray	100.00	
	Thomas B. Reed	100.00	
	John E. Reyburn	100.00	
	Jas. A. D. Richards	100.00	
	George F. Richardson	100.00	
	Byron F. Ritchie	100.00	
	Gaston A. Robbins	100.00	
	Sam'l M. Robertson	100.00	
	John B. Robinson	100.00	
	Chas. A. Russell	100.00	
	Wm. Ryan	100.00	
	Simon J. Schermerhorn	100.00	

Clerk hire of Members and Delegates, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
	January, 1894—Continued.		
1198	Jo Abbott et al.—Continued.		
	Joseph A. Scranton	$100.00	
	Thos. Settle	100.00	
	George B. Shaw	100.00	
	George W. Shell	100.00	
	James S. Sherman	100.00	
	Daniel E. Sickles	100.00	
	Jerry Simpson	100.00	
	William A. Sipe	100.00	
	George W. Smith	100.00	
	Marcus A. Smith	100.00	
	Henry C. Snodgrass	100.00	
	Lewis Sperry	100.00	
	Jesse F. Stallings	100.00	
	Sam'l M. Stephenson	100.00	
	Moses T. Stevens	100.00	
	Chas. W. Stone	100.00	
	Wm. A. Stone	100.00	
	Wm. J. Stone	100.00	
	Bellamy Storer	100.00	
	Thos. J. Strait	100.00	
	Luther M. Strong	100.00	
	Claude A. Swanson	100.00	
	Willis Sweet	100.00	
	William J. Talbert	100.00	
	J. Frederick C. Talbott	100.00	
	John C. Tarsney	100.00	
	Farish C. Tate	100.00	
	James A. Tawney	100.00	
	A. A. Taylor	100.00	
	Arthur H. Taylor	100.00	
	W. L. Terry	100.00	
	Henry F. Thomas	100.00	
	Chas. Tracey	100.00	
	Louis W. Turpin	100.00	
	D. Gardiner Tyler	100.00	
	Thos. Updegraff	100.00	
	Jno. Van Voorhis	100.00	
	Henry C. Van Voorhis	100.00	
	James W. Wadsworth	100.00	
	Joseph H. Walker	100.00	
	Irving P. Wanger	100.00	
	John De Witt Warner	100.00	
	Joseph E. Washington	100.00	
	Dan Waugh	100.00	
	Owen A. Wells	100.00	
	John M. Wever	100.00	
	H. K. Wheeler	100.00	
	Wm. J. White	100.00	
	Justin R. Whiting	100.00	
	James R. Williams	100.00	
	John S. Williams	100.00	
	George W. Wilson	100.00	
	John L. Wilson	100.00	
	Simon P. Wolverton	100.00	
	Frederick A. Woodard	100.00	
	Ephraim M. Woomer	100.00	
	Ashley B. Wright	100.00	
	Myron B. Wright	100.00	
			$29,210.12
1201	Henry G. Turner et al.:		
	Henry G. Turner	19.10	
	H. A. Cooper	98.00	
	Thomas J. Geary	100.00	
	Ben. E. Russell	100.00	
	Edward Lane	100.00	
			417.10
1207	T. R. Stockdale et al.:		
	T. R. Stockdale	100.00	
	J. D. Hicks	100.00	
			200.00
1210	J. C. C. Black et al.:		
	J. C. C. Black	40.00	
	E. V. Brookshire	41.00	
	D. A. De Armond	100.00	
			181.00
1214	A. Caminetti et al.:		
	A. Caminetti	100.00	
	J. S. Gorman	100.00	
	T. C. Catchings	100.00	
			300.00

Clerk hire of Members and Delegates, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
	January, 1894—Continued.		
1215	John C. Houk et al.:		
	John C. Houk	$100.00	
	Peter J. Somers	100.00	
			$200.00
	December 19 to 31, 1893.		
1218	Robert Adams, jr		38.64
	January, 1894.		
1219	Clifton R. Breckinridge		100.00
	February, 1894.		
1300	Jo Abbott et al.:		
	Jo Abbott	100.00	
	Silas Adams	100.00	
	David D. Aitken	100.00	
	John D. Alderson	100.00	
	J. Frank Aldrich	100.00	
	S. B. Alexander	100.00	
	John M. Allen	100.00	
	Lewis D. Apsley	100.00	
	Marshall Arnold	100.00	
	John Avery	100.00	
	Robt. Adams, jr	100.00	
	Joseph W. Babcock	100.00	
	Joseph W. Bailey	100.00	
	Henry M. Baker	100.00	
	William Baker	100.00	
	Melvin R. Baldwin	100.00	
	Lyman E. Barnes	100.00	
	Richard Bartholdt	100.00	
	Franklin Bartlett	100.00	
	Chas. Barwig	100.00	
	James J. Belden	100.00	
	Chas. K. Bell	100.00	
	John C. Bell	100.00	
	A. S. Berry	100.00	
	John C. Black	100.00	
	Henry W. Blair	100.00	
	Chas. J. Boatner	100.00	
	Haldor E. Boen	100.00	
	Chas. A. Boutelle	100.00	
	Wm. W. Bowers	100.00	
	Wm. A. B. Branch	100.00	
	Robert F. Brattan	100.00	
	C. R. Breckinridge	100.00	
	Wm. C. P. Breckinridge	100.00	
	John L. Bretz	100.00	
	George H. Brickner	100.00	
	Case Broderick	100.00	
	Elijah V. Brookshire	50.00	
	Mariott Brosius	50.00	
	Wm. J. Bryan	100.00	
	Dan'l D. Burnes	100.00	
	Julius C. Burrows	100.00	
	Wm. D. Bynum	100.00	
	H. S. Bundy	100.00	
	Thomas B. Cabaniss	100.00	
	Cornelius A. Cadmus	100.00	
	John A. Caldwell	100.00	
	Anthony Caminetti	100.00	
	Timothy J. Campbell	100.00	
	Joseph G. Cannon	100.00	
	Marion Cannon	100.00	
	Asher G. Caruth	100.00	
	Thos. C. Catchings	100.00	
	John W. Causey	100.00	
	Chas. A. Chickering	100.00	
	John M. Clancy	100.00	
	Champ Clark	100.00	
	Richard H. Clarke	100.00	
	James E. Cobb	100.00	
	Seth W. Cobb	100.00	
	W. Bourke Cockran	100.00	
	J. V. Cockrell	100.00	
	Henry A. Coffeen	100.00	
	Wm. Cogswell	100.00	
	Chas. G. Conn	100.00	
	Wm. J. Coombs	100.00	

Clerk hire of Members and Delegates, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
	February, 1894—Continued.		
1300	Jo Abbott et al.—Continued.		
	Chas. M. Cooper	$100.00	
	Henry A. Cooper	100.00	
	S. B. Cooper	100.00	
	Johnston Cornish	100.00	
	Robert G. Cousins	100.00	
	Nicholas N. Cox	100.00	
	Chas. Curtis	100.00	
	Newton M. Curtis	100.00	
	Jno. Dalzell	100.00	
	Chas. Daniels	100.00	
	Robert C. Davey	100.00	
	John Davis	100.00	
	Wm. H. Denson	100.00	
	Nelson Dingley, jr	100.00	
	Hugh A. Dinsmore	100.00	
	Alex M. Dockery	100.00	
	Jona. P. Dolliver	100.00	
	Dennis D. Donovan	100.00	
	Wm. H. Doolittle	100.00	
	William F. Draper	100.00	
	John T. Dunn	100.00	
	Edward J. Dunphy	100.00	
	Allen C. Durborow, jr	100.00	
	Paul C. Edmunds	100.00	
	Wm. R. Ellis	100.00	
	Thomas D. English	100.00	
	Constantine J. Erdman	100.00	
	Wm. Everett	100.00	
	Loren Fletcher	100.00	
	Dennis T. Flynn	100.00	
	William S. Forman	100.00	
	Benjamin F. Funk	100.00	
	Edward H. Funston	100.00	
	Robert W. Fyan	100.00	
	John J. Gardner	100.00	
	John H. Gear	100.00	
	Thomas J. Geary	100.00	
	Chas. W. Gillet	80.00	
	Frederick H. Gillett	100.00	
	Julius Goldzier	100.00	
	Isaac H. Goodnight	100.00	
	James S. Gorman	100.00	
	Benjamin F. Grady	50.00	
	John H. Graham	100.00	
	Walter Gresham	100.00	
	Chas. H. Grosvenor	100.00	
	Levi T. Griffin	100.00	
	A. L. Hager	100.00	
	Eugene J. Hainer	100.00	
	Chas. D. Haines	100.00	
	Osee M. Hall	100.00	
	Uriel S. Hall	100.00	
	Thos. Hammond	100.00	
	Darius D. Hare	100.00	
	Alfred C. Harmer	100.00	
	Wm. A. Harris	100.00	
	Michael D. Harter	100.00	
	Chas. S. Hartman	100.00	
	Nils P. Haugen	100.00	
	Walter I. Hayes	100.00	
	Daniel B. Heiner	100.00	
	David B. Henderson	100.00	
	Thomas J. Henderson	100.00	
	Joseph C. Hendrix	100.00	
	Wm. P. Hepburn	100.00	
	Binger Hermann	100.00	
	Josiah D. Hicks	100.00	
	Samuel G. Hilborn	100.00	
	William H. Hines	100.00	
	Chas. E. Hooker	100.00	
	Warren B. Hooker	100.00	
	Albert C. Hopkins	100.00	
	Albert J. Hopkins	100.00	
	Thomas J. Hudson	100.00	
	George W. Hulick	100.00	
	John A. T. Hull	100.00	
	Andrew J. Hunter	100.00	
	Joseph C. Hutcheson	100.00	
	Geo. P. Ikirt	100.00	

Clerk hire of Members and Delegates, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
	February, 1894—Continued.		
1300	Jo Abbott et al.—Continued.		
	Henry U. Johnson	$100.00	
	Martin N. Johnson	100.00	
	Tom L. Johnson	100.00	
	Wm. A. Jones	100.00	
	Antonio Joseph	100.00	
	Chas. F. Joy	100.00	
	Omer M. Kem	100.00	
	Andrew R. Kiefer	100.00	
	C. Buckley Kilgore	100.00	
	George F. Kribbs	100.00	
	John C. Kyle	100.00	
	John F. Lacey	100.00	
	Edward Lane	100.00	
	Oscar Lapham	100.00	
	Asbury C. Latimer	100.00	
	Thos. G. Lawson	100.00	
	Fernando C. Layton	100.00	
	Jacob Lefever	100.00	
	Rufus E. Lester	100.00	
	William S. Linton	100.00	
	Marcus C. Lisle	100.00	
	L. F. Livingston	100,00	
	Dan'l N. Lockwood	100.00	
	Eugene F. Loud	100.00	
	Henry C. Loudenslager	100.00	
	Wm. V. Lucas	100.00	
	Thos. Lynch	75.00	
	John W. Maddox	100.00	
	Thos. F. Magner	100.00	
	James G. Maguire	100.00	
	Thaddeus M. Mahon	100.00	
	Stephen R. Mallory	80.00	
	Benjamin F. Marsh	100.00	
	James W. Marshall	100.00	
	Francis Marvin	100.00	
	Wm. McAleer	100.00	
	Sam'l W. McCall	100.00	
	James T. McCleary	100.00	
	Philip D. McCulloch, jr	100.00	
	John J. McDannold	100,00	
	James C. McDearmon	100.00	
	Alex. McDowell	100.00	
	Michael J. McEttrick	100.00	
	Wm. M. McKaig	45.00	
	Wm. A. McKeighan	100.00	
	Wm. F. McNagny	90.00	
	George D. Meiklejohn	100.00	
	David H. Mercer	100.00	
	Elisha E. Meredith	100.00	
	Adolph Meyer	100.00	
	Seth L. Milliken	100.00	
	Hernando D. Money	100.00	
	Alex. B. Montgomery	100.00	
	John W. Moon	100.00	
	Chas. H. Morgan	100.00	
	Elijah A. Morse	100.00	
	George W. Murray	100.00	
	Howard Mutchler	100.00	
	Francis G. Newlands	100.00	
	Robt. Neill	100.00	
	Wm. C. Oates	100 00	
	Joseph H. O'Neil	100.00	
	Thos. M. Paschal	100.00	
	Josiah Patterson	100.00	
	Sereno E. Payne	100.00	
	Thomas H. Paynter	100.00	
	Lafe Pence	100.00	
	George C. Pendleton	100.00	
	George D. Perkins	100.00	
	Thomas W. Phillips	100.00	
	John A. Pickler	100.00	
	James P. Pigott	100.00	
	Philip S. Post	100.00	
	H. Henry Powers	100.00	
	Andrew Price	100.00	
	Lemuel E. Quigg	100.00	
	Charles S. Randall	100.00	
	George W. Ray	100.00	
	Thomas B. Reed	100.00	

Clerk hire of Members and Delegates, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
	February, 1894—Continued.		
1300	Jo Abbott et al.—Continued.		
	John E. Reyburn	$100.00	
	Jas. A. D. Richards	100.00	
	George F. Richardson	100.00	
	Byron F. Ritchie	100.00	
	Gaston A Robbins	100.00	
	John B. Robinson	100.00	
	Chas. A. Russell	100.00	
	Benjamin E. Russell	100.00	
	Wm. Ryan	100.00	
	Simon J. Schermerhorn	100.00	
	Joseph A. Scranton	100.00	
	Thos. Settle	100.00	
	George B. Shaw	100.00	
	George W. Shell	100.00	
	James S. Sherman	100.00	
	Joseph C. Sibley	100.00	
	Daniel E. Sickles	100.00	
	Jerry Simpson	100.00	
	Henry C. Snodgrass	100.00	
	Peter J. Somers	100.00	
	Lewis Sperry	100.00	
	Jesse F. Stallings	100.00	
	Samuel M. Stephenson	100.00	
	Moses T. Stevens	100.00	
	Thos. R. Stockdale	100.00	
	Chas. W. Stone	100.00	
	Wm. A. Stone	100.00	
	William J. Stone	100.00	
	Bellamy Storer	100.00	
	Thos. J. Strait	100.00	
	Luther M. Strong	100.00	
	Claude A. Swanson	100.00	
	Willis Sweet	100.00	
	Isidor Straus	50.00	
	William J. Talbert	100.00	
	J. Frederick C. Talbott	100.00	
	Farish C. Tate	100.00	
	James A. Tawney	100.00	
	Alfred A. Taylor	100.00	
	Arthur H. Taylor	100.00	
	Wm. L. Terry	100.00	
	Henry F. Thomas	100.00	
	Chas. Tracey	100.00	
	Henry G. Turner	87.80	
	Louis W. Turpin	100.00	
	D. Gardiner Tyler	100.00	
	S. S. Turner	100.00	
	Thos. Updegraff	100.00	
	Jno. VanVoorhis	100.00	
	Henry C. Van Voorhis	100.00	
	James W. Wadsworth	100.00	
	Joseph H. Walker	100.00	
	Irving P. Wagner	100.00	
	John De Witt Warner	100.00	
	Dan Waugh	100.00	
	Owen A. Wells	100.00	
	John M. Wever	100.00	
	Hamilton K. Wheeler	100.00	
	William J. White	100.00	
	Justin R. Whiting	100.00	
	James R. Williams	100.00	
	John S. Williams	100.00	
	George W. Wilson	100.00	
	John L. Wilson	100.00	
	Simon P. Wolverton	100.00	
	Frederick A. Woodard	100.00	
	Ephraim M. Woomer	100.00	
	Ashley B. Wright	100.00	
	Myron B. Wright	100.00	
			$28,957.80
1306	Henry H Bingham et al.:		
	Henry H. Bingham	100.00	
	James F. Epes	100.00	
			200.00
	December 3 to 31, 1893.		
1307	J. C. Sibley		90.30
	January, 1894.		
1308	J. C. Sibley		100.00

Clerk hire of Members and Delegates, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
	February, 1894.		
1317	John L. McLaurin et al.:		
	John L. McLaurin	$100.00	
	J. Capehart	100.00	
			$200.00
1320	R. A. Childs et al.:		
	R. A. Childs	100.00	
	S. M. Robertson	100.00	
	Geo. B. Fielder	100.00	
	Wm. H. Brawley	42.12	
	William W. Grout	100.00	
			442.12
1321	W. H. Bower et al.:		
	W. H. Bower	100.00	
	Marcus A. Smith	100.00	
			200.00
1324	D. A. De Armond et al.:		
	D. A. De Armond	100.00	
	S. A. Northway	100.00	
	J. E. Washington	100.00	
			300.00
1325	J. L. Rawlins	.....	100.00
1338	Galusha A. Grow	.....	29.56
1355	Geo. W. Smith et al.:		
	Geo. W. Smith	100.00	
	William A. Sipe	100.00	
			200.00
1365	Jno. C. Houk	.....	100.00
	March, 1894.		
1408	Jo Abbott et al.:		
	Jo Abbott	100.00	
	Silas Adams	100.00	
	David D. Aitken	100.00	
	John D. Alderson	100.00	
	J. Frank Aldrich	100.00	
	S. B. Alexander	100.00	
	John M. Allen	100.00	
	Lewis D. Apsley	100.00	
	John Avery	100.00	
	Robert Adams, jr	100.00	
	Joseph W. Babcock	100.00	
	Joseph W. Bailey	100.00	
	Henry M. Baker	100.00	
	William Baker	100.00	
	Melvin R. Baldwin	100.00	
	Lyman E. Barnes	100.00	
	Richard Bartholdt	100.00	
	Franklin Bartlett	100.00	
	Chas. Barwig	100.00	
	James J. Belden	100.00	
	John C. Bell	100.00	
	Albert S. Berry	100.00	
	Henry H. Bingham	100.00	
	John C. Black	100.00	
	Henry W. Blair	100.00	
	Chas. J. Boatner	100.00	
	Haldor E. Boen	100.00	
	Chas. A. Boutelle	100.00	
	William H. Bower	100.00	
	Wm. W. Bowers	100.00	
	Wm. A. B. Branch	100.00	
	Chas. K. Bell	100.00	
	Clifton R. Breckinridge	100.00	
	Wm. C. P. Breckinridge	100.00	
	John L. Bretz	100.00	
	George H. Brickner	100.00	
	Case Broderick	100.00	
	MariottBrosius	50.00	
	Wm. J. Bryan	100.00	
	Daniel D. Burnes	100.00	
	Julius C. Burrows	100.00	
	Wm. D. Bynum	100.00	
	H. S. Bundy	100.00	
	Thos. B. Cabaniss	100.00	
	C. A. Cadmus	100.00	
	John. A. Caldwell	100.00	
	Anthony Camine tti	100.00	
	Timothy J. Campbell	100.00	
	Joseph G. Cannon	100.00	
	Marion Cannon	100.00	

Clerk hire of Members and Delegates, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
	March, 1894—Continued.		
1408	Jo Abbott et al.—Continued.		
	James Capehart	$100.00	
	Asher G. Caruth	100.00	
	John W. Causey	100.00	
	Chas. A. Chickering	100.00	
	Robert A. Childs	100.00	
	John M. Clancy	100.00	
	Champ Clark	100.00	
	James E. Cobb	100.00	
	Seth W. Cobb	100.00	
	W. Bourke Cochran	100.00	
	J. V. Cockrell	100.00	
	Henry A. Coffeen	100.00	
	Wm. Cogswell	100.00	
	Chas G. Conn	75.00	
	William J. Coombs	100.00	
	Chas. M. Cooper	100.00	
	Henry A. Cooper	100.00	
	S. B. Cooper	100.00	
	Johnston Cornish	100.00	
	Robert G. Cousins	100.00	
	William H. Crain	100.00	
	Chas. Curtis	100.00	
	Newton M. Curtis	100.00	
	Chas. Daniels	100.00	
	Robert C. Davey	100.00	
	John Davis	100.00	
	Nicholas N. Cox	75.00	
	William H. Denson	100.00	
	Nelson Dingley, jr	100.00	
	Hugh A. Dinsmore	100.00	
	Alex. M. Dockery	100.00	
	Jona. P. Dolliver	100.00	
	Dennis D. Donovan	100.00	
	Wm. H. Doolittle	100.00	
	Wm. F. Draper	100.00	
	John T. Dunn	100.00	
	Edward J. Dunphy	100.00	
	Allen C. Durborow, jr	100.00	
	Paul C. Edmunds	100.00	
	Wm. R. Ellis	100.00	
	Thos. D. English	100.00	
	James F. Epes	100.00	
	Constantine J. Erdman	100.00	
	Wm. Everett	100.00	
	George B. Fielder	100.00	
	Loran Fletcher	100.00	
	Dennis T. Flynn	100.00	
	Benjamin F. Funk	100.00	
	Edward H. Funston	100.00	
	Robert W. Fyan	100.00	
	John J. Gardner	100.00	
	John H. Gear	100.00	
	Thos. J. Geary	100.00	
	Chas. W. Gillet	75.00	
	Frederick H. Gillett	100.00	
	Julius Goldzier	100.00	
	James S. Gorman	100.00	
	Benjamin F. Grady	100.00	
	Walter Gresham	100.00	
	Chas. H. Grosvenor	100.00	
	Wm. W. Grout	100.00	
	Galusha A. Grow	100.00	
	Levi T. Griffin	100.00	
	A. L. Hager	100.00	
	Eugene J. Hainer	100.00	
	Chas. D. Haines	100.00	
	Osee M. Hall	100.00	
	Uriel S. Hall	100.00	
	Thos. Hammond	100.00	
	Darius D. Hare	100.00	
	Alfred C. Harmer	100.00	
	William A. Harris	100.00	
	Michael D. Harter	100.00	
	Chas. S. Hartman	100.00	
	Nils P. Haugen	100.00	
	Walter I. Hayes	100.00	
	David B. Henderson	100.00	
	Thomas J. Henderson	100.00	
	Joseph C. Hendrix	100.00	

Clerk hire of Members and Delegates, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
	March, 1894—Continued.		
1408	Jo Abbott et al.—Continued.		
	William P. Hepburn	$100 00	
	Binger Herman	100.00	
	Josiah D. Hicks	100.00	
	Samuel G. Hilborn	100.00	
	William H. Hines	100 00	
	Chas. E. Hooker	100.00	
	Warren B. Hooker	100.00	
	Albert C. Hopkins	100.00	
	Albert J. Hopkins	100.00	
	Thomas J. Hudson	100.00	
	George W. Hulick	100 00	
	John A. T. Hull	100.00	
	Andrew J. Hunter	100.00	
	Joseph C. Hutcheson	100.00	
	Geo. P. Ikirt	100.00	
	Henry U. Johnson	100.00	
	Martin N. Johnson	100 00	
	Tom L. Johnson	100.00	
	William A. Jones	100.00	
	Antonio Joseph	100 00	
	Chas. F. Joy	100 00	
	Omer M. Kem	100 00	
	Andrew R. Kiefer	100.00	
	C. Buckley Kilgore	100.00	
	George F. Kribbs	100.00	
	John C. Kyle	100.00	
	John F. Lacey	100.00	
	Edward Lane	100.00	
	Asbury C. Latimer	100.00	
	Thomas G. Lawson	100.00	
	Fernando C. Layton	100.00	
	Jacob Lefever	100.00	
	Rufus E. Lester	100 00	
	William S. Linton	100.00	
	Marcus C. Lisle	100.00	
	L. F. Livingston	100.00	
	Danl. N. Lockwood	100.00	
	Eugene F. Loud	100.00	
	Henry C. Loudenslager	100.00	
	Wm. V. Lucas	100.00	
	Thos. Lynch	75.00	
	John W. Maddox	100.00	
	Thomas F. Magner	100.00	
	James G. Maguire	100.00	
	Thaddeus M. Mahon	100.00	
	Benjamin F. Marsh	100.00	
	James W. Marshall	100.00	
	Francis Marvin	100.00	
	Wm. McAleer	100.00	
	Saml. W. McCall	100.00	
	James T. McCleary	100.00	
	Philip D. McCulloch, jr	100.00	
	John J. McDannold	100.00	
	James C. McDearmon	100.00	
	Alex. McDowell	100.00	
	Michael J. McEttrick	100.00	
	William M. McKaig	45.00	
	William A. McKeighan	100.00	
	George D. Meiklejohn	100.00	
	David H. Mercer	100 00	
	Elisha E. Meredith	100.00	
	Adolph Meyer	100.00	
	Seth L. Milliken	100.00	
	Hernando D. Money	100.00	
	Alex. B. Montgomery	100.00	
	John W. Moon	100.00	
	Chas. H. Morgan	100.00	
	Elijah A. Morse	100.00	
	George W. Murray	100.00	
	Howard Mutchler	100.00	
	Francis G. Newlands	100.00	
	Robt. Neill	100.00	
	Stephen A. Northway	100 00	
	William C. Oates	100.00	
	Joseph H. O'Neil	100 00	
	Thos. M. Paschal	100.00	
	Josiah Patterson	100.00	
	Sereno E. Payne	100.00	
	Thos. H. Paynter	100.00	

Clerk hire of Members and Delegates, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
	March, 1894—Continued.		
1408	Jo Abbott et al.—Continued.		
	Lafe Pence	$100.00	
	George C. Pendleton	100.00	
	George D. Perkins	100.00	
	Thos. W. Phillips	100.00	
	John A. Pickler	100.00	
	James P. Pigott	100.00	
	Philip S. Post	100.00	
	H. Henry Powers	100.00	
	Andrew Price	100.00	
	Lemuel E. Quigg	100.00	
	Jos. L. Rawlins	100.00	
	George W. Ray	100.00	
	Thomas B. Reed	100.00	
	John E. Reyburn	100.00	
	Jas. A. D. Richards	100.00	
	George F. Richardson	100.00	
	Byron F. Ritchie	100.00	
	Gaston A. Robbins	100.00	
	Sam'l M. Robertson	100.00	
	John B. Robinson	100.00	
	Chas. A. Russell	100.00	
	Benjamin E. Russell	100.00	
	Wm. Ryan	100.00	
	Simon J. Schermerhorn	100.00	
	Joseph A. Scranton	100.00	
	Thos. Settle	100.00	
	George B. Shaw	100.00	
	George W. Shell	100.00	
	James S. Sherman	100.00	
	J. C. Sibley	100.00	
	Daniel E. Sickles	100.00	
	Jerry Simpson	100.00	
	William A. Sipe	100.00	
	George W. Smith	100.00	
	Marcus A. Smith	100.00	
	Henry C. Snodgrass	100.00	
	Peter J. Somers	100.00	
	Lewis Sperry	100.00	
	Jesse F. Stallings	100.00	
	Sam'l M. Stephenson	100.00	
	Moses T. Stevens	100.00	
	Thos R. Stockdale	100.00	
	Chas. W. Stone	100.00	
	William A. Stone	100.00	
	William J. Stone	100.00	
	Bellamy Storer	100.00	
	Thos. J. Strait	100.00	
	Luther M. Strong	100.00	
	Claude A. Swanson	100.00	
	Willis Sweet	100.00	
	Isidor Straus	100.00	
	William J. Talbert	100.00	
	J. Frederick C. Talbott	100.00	
	Farish C. Tate	100.00	
	James A. Tawney	100.00	
	Alfred A. Taylor	100.00	
	Arthur H. Taylor	100.00	
	Henry F. Thomas	100.00	
	Chas. Tracey	100.00	
	Henry G. Turner	21.50	
	Louis W. Turpin	100.00	
	D. Gardiner Tyler	100.00	
	S. S. Turner	100.00	
	Thos. Updegraff	100.00	
	Jno. Van Voorhis	100.00	
	Henry C. Van Voorhis	100.00	
	James W. Wadsworth	100.00	
	Joseph H. Walker	100.00	
	Irving P. Wanger	100.00	
	John De Witt Warner	100.00	
	Joseph E. Washington	100.00	
	Dan Waugh	100.00	
	Owen A. Wells	100.00	
	John M. Wever	100.00	
	H. K. Wheeler	100.00	
	Wm. J. White	100.00	
	Justin R. Whiting	100.00	
	James R. Williams	100.00	
	John S. Williams	100.00	

Clerk hire of Members and Delegates, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
	March, 1894—Continued.		
1408	Jo Abbott et al.—Continued.		
	George W. Wilson	$100.00	
	John L. Wilson	100.00	
	Frederick A. Woodward	100.00	
	Ephraim M. Woomer	100.00	
	Ashley B. Wright	100.00	
	Myron B. Wright	100.00	
	Simon P. Wolverton	100.00	
			$29,116.50
	February, 1894.		
1409	John C. Tarsney		100.00
	March, 1894.		
1410	Elijah V. Brookshire et al.:		
	Elijah V. Brookshire	50.00	
	John C. Tarsney	100.00	
			150.00
1416	Marshall Arnold et al.:		
	Marshall Arnold	100.00	
	T. J. Catchings, 1-11	35.42	
	David A. De Armond	100.00	
			235.42
1417	Robert F. Brattan et al.:		
	Robert F. Brattan	100.00	
	John H. Graham	100.00	
	William F. McNagny	90.00	
			290.00
1418	W. S. Forman et al.:		
	W. S. Forman	100.00	
	I. H. Goodnight	100.00	
	D. B. Heiner	100.00	
	O. Lapham	100.00	
	Jno. L. McLaurin	100.00	
	Chas. S. Randall	100.00	
	John Dalzell	100.00	
			700.00
1427	S. R. Mallory		50.00
1429	Jno. C. Houk		100.00
	April, 1894.		
1489	Jo Abbott et al.:		
	Jo Abbott	100.00	
	Silas Adams	100.00	
	David D. Aitken	100.00	
	John D. Alderson	100.00	
	J. Frank Aldrich	100.00	
	S. B. Alexander	100.00	
	John M. Allen	100.00	
	John Avery	100.00	
	Robt. Adams, jr	100.00	
	Joseph W. Babcock	100.00	
	Joseph W. Bailey	100.00	
	Henry M. Baker	100.00	
	William Baker	100.00	
	Melvin R. Baldwin	100.00	
	Lyman E. Barnes	100.00	
	Richard Bartholdt	100.00	
	Franklin Bartlett	100.00	
	Chas. Barwig	100.00	
	James J. Belden	100.00	
	Charles K. Bell	100.00	
	John C. Bell	100.00	
	Albert S. Berry	100.00	
	Henry H. Bingham	100.00	
	John C. Black	100.00	
	Henry W. Blair	100.00	
	Haldor E. Boen	100.00	
	Chas. A. Boutelle	100.00	
	Wm. H. Bower	100.00	
	Wm. W. Bowers	100.00	
	Clifton R. Breckinridge	100.00	
	Wm. C. P. Breckinridge	100.00	
	John L. Bretz	100.00	
	George H. Brickner	100.00	
	Case Broderick	100.00	
	Marriott Brosius	50.00	
	William J. Bryan	100.00	
	Julius C. Burrows	100.00	
	William D. Bynum	100.00	

Clerk hire of Members and Delegates, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
	April, 1894—Continued.		
1489	Jo Abbott et al.—Continued.		
	H. S. Bundy	$100.00	
	Thomas B. Cabaniss	100.00	
	Cornelius A. Cadmus	100.00	
	John A. Caldwell	100.00	
	Anthony Caminetti	100.00	
	Joseph G. Cannon	100.00	
	Marion Cannon	100.00	
	Asher G. Caruth	100.00	
	John W. Causey	100.00	
	Chas. A. Chickering	100.00	
	Robert A. Childs	100.00	
	John M. Clancy	100.00	
	Champ Clark	100.00	
	Seth W. Cobb	100.00	
	W. Bourke Cockran	100.00	
	J. V. Cockrell	100.00	
	Wm. Cogswell	100.00	
	Chas. G. Conn	90.00	
	William J. Coombs	100.00	
	Chas. M. Cooper	100.00	
	Henry A. Cooper	100.00	
	S. B. Cooper	100.00	
	Johnston Cornish	100.00	
	Robert G. Cousins	100.00	
	Nicholas N. Cox	100.00	
	William H. Crain	100.00	
	Chas. Curtis	100.00	
	Newton M. Curtis	100.00	
	Jno. Dalzell	100.00	
	Chas. Daniels	100.00	
	Robert C. Davey	100.00	
	John Davis	100.00	
	David A. De Armond	100.00	
	William H. Denson	100.00	
	Nelson Dingley, jr	100.00	
	Hugh A. Dinsmore	100.00	
	Alex M. Dockery	100.00	
	Jona. P. Dolliver	100.00	
	Dennis D. Donovan	100.00	
	William H. Doolittle	100.00	
	William F. Draper	100.00	
	John T. Dunn	100.00	
	Edward J. Dunphy	100.00	
	Allen C. Durborow, jr	100.00	
	Paul C. Edmunds	100.00	
	William R. Ellis	100.00	
	Thomas D. English	100.00	
	James F. Epes	100.00	
	Constantine J. Erdman	100.00	
	Wm. Everett	100.00	
	Warren B. English	86.66	
	George B. Fielder	100.00	
	Loren Fletcher	100.00	
	Dennis T. Flynn	100.00	
	Edward H. Funston	100.00	
	Robert W. Fyan	100.00	
	John J. Gardner	100.00	
	John H. Gear	100.00	
	Thos. J. Geary	100.00	
	Chas. W. Gillet	55.00	
	Frederick H. Gillett	100.00	
	Julius Goldzier	100.00	
	Isaac H. Goodnight	100.00	
	James S. Gorman	100.00	
	Benjamin F. Grady	100.00	
	John H. Graham	100.00	
	Walter Gresham	100.00	
	Chas. H. Grosvenor	100.00	
	William W. Grout	100.00	
	Galusha A. Grow	100.00	
	Levi T. Griffin	100.00	
	A. L. Hager	100.00	
	Eugene J. Hainer	100.00	
	Chas. D. Haines	100.00	
	Osee M. Hall	100.00	
	Uriel S. Hall	100.00	
	Thos. Hammond	100.00	
	Darius D. Hare	100.00	
	Alfred C. Harmer	100.00	

Clerk hire of Members and Delegates, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
	April, 1894—Continued.		
1498	Jo Abbott et al.—Continued.		
	William A. Harris	$100.00	
	Michael D. Harter	100.00	
	Chas S. Hartman	100.00	
	Nils P. Haugen	100.00	
	David B. Henderson	100.00	
	Thos. J. Henderson	100.00	
	William P. Hepburn	100.00	
	Binger Hermann	100.00	
	Josiah D. Hicks	100.00	
	William H. Hines	100.00	
	Warren B. Hooker	100.00	
	Albert C. Hopkins	100.00	
	Albert J Hopkins	100.00	
	Jno C. Houk	100.00	
	Thos. J. Hudson	100.00	
	John A. T. Hull	100.00	
	Andrew J. Hunter	100.00	
	Joseph C. Hutcheson	100.00	
	Geo. P. Ikirt	100.00	
	Jas. F Izlar	100.00	
	Henry U. Johnson	100.00	
	Martin N. Johnson	100.00	
	Tom L. Johnson	100.00	
	William A. Jones	100.00	
	Antonio Joseph	100.00	
	Chas. F. Joy	10.00	
	Omer M. Kem	100.00	
	Andrew R. Kiefer	100.00	
	C. Buckley Kilgore	100.00	
	George F. Kribbs	100.00	
	John C. Kyle	100.00	
	John F. Lacey	100.00	
	Edward Lane	100.00	
	Oscar Lapham	100.00	
	Asbury C. Latimer	100.00	
	Thos. G. Lawson	100.00	
	Fernando C. Layton	100.00	
	Jacob Lefever	100.00	
	Rufus E. Lester	100.00	
	William S. Linton	100.00	
	Marcus C. Lisle	100.00	
	Leonidas F. Livingston	100.00	
	Danl. N. Lockwood	100.00	
	Eugene F. Loud	100.00	
	Henry C. Loudenslager	100.00	
	William V. Lucas	100.00	
	Thos. Lynch	75.00	
	John W. Maddox	100.00	
	Thos. F. Magner	100.00	
	James G. Maguire	100.00	
	Thaddeus M. Mahon	100.00	
	Stephen R. Mallory	50.00	
	Benjamin F. Marsh	100.00	
	James W. Marshall	100.00	
	Francis Marvin	100.00	
	Wm. McAleer	100.00	
	Saml. W. McCall	100.00	
	James T. McCleary	100.00	
	Philip D. McCulloch, jr	100.00	
	John J. McDannold	100.00	
	James C. McDearmon	100.00	
	Alex. McDowell	100.00	
	Michael J. McEttrick	100.00	
	William M. McKaig	45.00	
	William A. McKeighan	100.00	
	John L. McLaurin	100.00	
	George D. Meiklejohn	100.00	
	David H. Mercer	100.00	
	Elisha E. Meredith	100.00	
	Adolph Meyer	100.00	
	Seth L. Milliken	100.00	
	Hernando D. Money	100.00	
	Alex. B. Montgomery	100.00	
	John W. Moon	100.00	
	Chas. H. Morgan	100.00	
	Elijah A. Morse	100.00	
	Howard Mutchler	100.00	
	Francis G. Newlands	100.00	
	Robt Neill	100.00	

Clerk hire of Members and Delegates, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
	April, 1894—Continued.		
1498	Jo Abbott et al.—Continued.		
	Stephen A. Northway	$100.00	
	William C. Oates	100.00	
	Joseph H. O'Neil	100.00	
	John J. O'Neill	90.00	
	Thomas M. Paschal	100.00	
	Josiah Patterson	100.00	
	Sereno E. Payne	100.00	
	Thomas H. Paynter	100.00	
	Lafe Pence	100.00	
	George C. Pendleton	100.00	
	George D. Perkins	100.00	
	Thos. W. Phillips	100.00	
	John A. Pickler	100.00	
	James P. Pigott	100.00	
	Phillip S. Post	100.00	
	H. Henry Powers	100.00	
	Lemuel E. Quigg	100.00	
	Chas. S. Randall	100.00	
	Jos. L. Rawlins	100.00	
	George W. Ray	100.00	
	Thomas B. Reed	100.00	
	John E. Reyburn	100.00	
	Jas. A. D. Richards	100.00	
	George F. Richardson	100.00	
	Byron F. Ritchie	100.00	
	Gaston A. Robbins	100.00	
	Samuel M. Robertson	100.00	
	John B. Robinson	100.00	
	Chas. A. Russell	100.00	
	Benjamin E. Russell	100.00	
	Wm. Ryan	100.00	
	Joseph A. Scranton	100.00	
	Thos. Settle	100.00	
	George B. Shaw	100.00	
	George W. Shell	100.00	
	James S. Sherman	100.00	
	Joseph C. Sibley	100.00	
	Daniel E. Sickles	100.00	
	Jerry Simpson	100.00	
	William A. Sipe	100.00	
	Marcus A. Smith	100.00	
	Henry C. Snodgrass	100.00	
	Peter J. Somers	100.00	
	Lewis Sperry	100.00	
	Jesse F. Stallings	100.00	
	Sam'l M. Stephens	100.00	
	Moses T. Stevens	100.00	
	Thos. R. Stockdale	100.00	
	Chas. W. Stone	100.00	
	Wm. A. Stone	100.00	
	Wm. J. Stone	100.00	
	Bellamy Storer	100.00	
	Thos. J. Strait	100.00	
	Luther M. Strong	100.00	
	Claude A. Swanson	100.00	
	Willis Sweet	100.00	
	Isidor Straus	100.00	
	William J. Talbert	100.00	
	J. Frederick C. Talbott	100.00	
	John C. Tarsney	100.00	
	Farish C. Tate	100.00	
	James A. Tawney	100.00	
	Alfred A. Taylor	100.00	
	Arthur H. Taylor	100.00	
	Chas. Tracey	100.00	
	Henry G. Turner	20.50	
	Louis W. Turpin	100.00	
	D. Gardiner Tyler	100.00	
	S. S. Turner	100.00	
	Thos. Updegraff	100.00	
	Jno. Van Voorhis	100.00	
	Henry C. Van Voorhis	100.00	
	James W. Wadsworth	100.00	
	Joseph H. Walker	100.00	
	Irving P. Wanger	100.00	
	John De Witt Warner	100.00	
	Joseph E. Washington	100.00	
	Owen A. Wells	100.00	
	Justin R. Whiting	100.00	

Clerk hire of Members and Delegates, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
	April, 1894—Continued.		
1498	Jo Abbott et al.—Continued.		
	James R. Williams	$100.00	
	John S. Williams	100.00	
	George W. Wilson	100.00	
	John L. Wilson	100.00	
	Simon P. Wolverton	100.00	
	Frederick A. Woodard	100.00	
	Ephraim M. Woomer	100.00	
	Ashley B. Wright	100.00	
	Myron B. Wright	100.00	
			$27,972.16
	November 1 to 3, 1893.		
1499	Benton McMillin		7.50
	December 4 to 31, 1893.		
1500	Benton McMillin		71.50
	April, 1894.		
1501	Chas. E. Hooker et al.:		
	Chas. E. Hooker	100.60	
	Henry F. Thomas	100.00	
	C. J. Boatner	100.00	
			300.00
1503	J Capehart et al.:		
	J. Capehart	100.00	
	Walter I. Hayes	100.00	
	Wm. A B. Branch	100.00	
	Elijah V Brookshire	50.00	
	Henry A. Coffeen	100.00	
	George W. Hulick	100.00	
	Dan Waugh	100.00	
	Hamilton K. Wheeler	100.00	
			750.00
1504	George W. Murray		100.00
1510	William S. Forman		100.00
1512	William L. Terry		100.00
	March, 1894.		
1513	William L. Terry		85.00
	April, 1894.		
1515	Lewis D. Apsley et al.:		
	Lewis D. Apsley	100.00	
	Andrew Price	100.00	
	William F. McNagny	92.00	
			292.00
1516	Daniel B. Heiner		100.00
1523	George W. Smith		100.00
1524	Marshall Arnold et al.:		
	Marshall Arnold	100.00	
	John M. Wever	100.00	
	William J. White	100.00	
	Timothy J. Campbell	100.00	
			400.00
1532	Dan'l D. Burnes		100.00
1543	Joseph C. Hendrix		100.00
1563	James E. Cobb		100.00
1564	Simon J. Schermerhorn		100.00
	April 24 to 31, 1894.		
1575	H. W. Ogden		20.00
	May, 1894.		
1576	Jo Abbott et al.:		
	Jo Abbott	100.00	
	Silas Adams	100.00	
	David D. Aitken	100.00	
	John D. Alderson	100.00	
	J. Frank Aldrich	100.00	
	S. B. Alexander	100.00	
	John M. Allen	100.00	
	Lewis D. Apsley	100.00	
	Marshall Arnold	100.00	
	John Avery	100.00	
	Robt. Adams, jr	100.00	
	Joseph W. Babcock	100.00	
	Joseph W. Bailey	100.00	
	Henry M. Baker	100.00	

Clerk hire of Members and Delegates, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
	May, 1894—Continued.		
1576	Jo Abbott et al.—Continued.		
	William Baker	$100.00	
	Melvin R. Baldwin	100.00	
	Lyman E. Barnes	100.00	
	Richard Bartholdt	100.00	
	Chas. Barwig	100.00	
	James J. Belden	100.00	
	Chas. K. Bell	100.00	
	John C. Bell	100.00	
	Albert S. Berry	100.00	
	Henry H. Bingham	100.00	
	John C. Black	100.00	
	Henry W. Blair	100.00	
	Charles J. Boatner	100.00	
	Hador E. Boen	100.00	
	William H. Bower	100.00	
	William W. Bowers	100.00	
	Clifton R. Breckinridge	100.00	
	Wm. C. P. Breckinridge	100.00	
	John L. Bretz	100.00	
	George H. Brickner	100.00	
	Case Broderick	100.00	
	Marriott Brosius	50.00	
	William J. Bryan	100.00	
	Danl. D. Burnes	100.00	
	Julius C. Burrows	100.00	
	William D. Bynum	100.00	
	H. S. Bundy	100.00	
	Thomas B. Cabaniss	100 00	
	Cornelius A. Cadmus	100.00	
	John A. Caldwell	10.00	
	Anthony Caminetti	100.00	
	Timothy J. Campbell	100.00	
	Joseph G. Cannon	100.00	
	Marion Cannon	100.00	
	James Capehart	100.00	
	John W. Causey	100.00	
	Robert A. Childs	100.00	
	John M. Clancy	100.00	
	Champ Clark	100.00	
	James E. Cobb	100.00	
	Seth W. Cobb	54.84	
	W. Bourke Cockran	100.00	
	J. V. Cockrell	100.00	
	Henry A. Coffeen	100.00	
	Wm. Cogswell	100.00	
	Wm. J. Coombs	100.00	
	Chas. M. Cooper	100,00	
	Henry A. Cooper	100.00	
	S. B. Cooper	100.00	
	Johnston Cornish	100.00	
	Robert G. Cousins	100.00	
	Nicholas N. Cox	100.00	
	Wm. H. Crain	100.00	
	Chas. Curtis	100.00	
	Jno. Dalzell	100.00	
	Chas. Daniel	100.00	
	Robert C. Davey	100.00	
	John Davis	100.00	
	David A. De Armond	100.00	
	Wm. H. Denson	100.00	
	Nelson Dingley, jr	100.00	
	Hugh A. Dinsmore	100.00	
	Jona P. Dolliver	100.00	
	Dennis D. Donovan	100.00	
	Wm. H. Doolittle	100.00	
	William F. Draper	100.00	
	John T. Dunn	100.00	
	Edward J. Dunphy	100.00	
	Allen C. Durborow, jr	100.00	
	Paul C. Edmunds	100.00	
	William R. Ellis	100.00	
	Thomas D. English	100.00	
	Constantine J. Erdman	100.00	
	Wm. Everett	100.00	
	Warren B. English	100.00	
	Loran Fletcher	100.00	
	Dennis T. Flynn	100.00	
	William S. Forman	100.00	
	Edward H. Funston	100.00	

Clerk hire of Members and Delegates, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
	May, 1894—Continued.		
1576	Jo Abbott et al.—Continued.		
	Robert W. Fyan	$100.00	
	John J. Gardner	100.00	
	John H. Gear	100.00	
	Thomas J. Geary	100.00	
	Chas. W. Gillet	75.00	
	Frederick H. Gillett	100.00	
	Julius Goldzier	100.00	
	James S. Gorman	100.00	
	Benjamin F. Grady	100.00	
	John H. Graham	100.00	
	Chas. H. Grosvenor	100.00	
	William W. Grout	100.00	
	Levi T. Griffin	100.00	
	Galusha A. Grow	100.00	
	A. L. Hager	100.00	
	Eugene J. Hainer	100.00	
	Chas. D. Haines	100.00	
	Osee M. Hall	100.00	
	Uriel S. Hall	100.00	
	Thos. Hammond	100.00	
	Darius D. Hare	100.00	
	Alfred C. Harmer	100.00	
	William A. Harris	100.00	
	Michael D. Harter	100.00	
	Chas. S. Hartman	100.00	
	Nils P. Haugen	100.00	
	Walter I. Hayes	100.00	
	Daniel B. Heiner	100.00	
	David B. Henderson	100.00	
	Thomas J. Henderson	100.00	
	William P. Hepburn	100.00	
	Binger Hermann	100.00	
	Josiah D. Hicks	100.00	
	Wm. H. Hines	100.00	
	Chas. E. Hooker	100.00	
	Albert C. Hopkins	100.00	
	Albert J. Hopkins	100.00	
	Jno. C. Houk	100.00	
	Thos. J. Hudson	100.00	
	John A. T. Hull	100.00	
	Andrew J. Hunter	100.00	
	Joseph C. Hutcheson	100.00	
	Geo. P. Ikirt	100.00	
	James F. Izlar	100.00	
	Henry U. Johnson	100.00	
	Martin N. Johnson	100.00	
	Tom L. Johnson	100.00	
	William A. Jones	100.00	
	Antonio Joseph	100.00	
	Omer M. Kem	100.00	
	Andrew R. Kiefer	100.00	
	C. Buckley Kilgore	100.00	
	George F. Kribbs	100.00	
	John C. Kyle	100.00	
	John F. Lacey	100.00	
	Edward Lane	100.00	
	Asbury C. Latimer	100.00	
	Thos. G. Lawson	100.00	
	Fernando C. Layton	100.00	
	William S. Linton	100.00	
	Marcus C. Lisle	100.00	
	Leonidas F. Livingston	100.00	
	Dan'l N. Lockwood	100.00	
	Eugene F. Loud	100.00	
	Henry C. Loudenslager	100.00	
	William V. Lucas	100.00	
	John W. Maddox	100.00	
	James G. Maguire	100.00	
	Thaddeus M. Mahon	100.00	
	Stephen R. Mallory	50.00	
	Benjamin F. Marsh	100.00	
	Francis Marvin	100.00	
	Wm. McAleer	100.00	
	Sam'l W. McCall	100.00	
	Jas. T. McCleary	100.00	
	Philip D. McCulloch, jr	100.00	
	James C. McDearmon	100.00	
	Alex. McDowell	100.00	
	Michael J. McEttrick	100.00	

Clerk hire of Members and Delegates, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
	May, 1894—Continued.		
1576	Jo Abbott et al.—Continued.		
	Wm. M. McKaig	$45.00	
	William A. McKeighan	100.00	
	John L. McLaurin	100.00	
	William F. McNagny	90.00	
	George D. Meiklejohn	100.00	
	David H. Mercer	100.00	
	Elisha E. Meredith	100.00	
	Adolph Meyer	100.00	
	Hernando D. Money	100.00	
	Alex. B. Montgomery	100.00	
	John W. Moon	100.00	
	Chas. H. Morgan	100.00	
	Elijah A. Morse	100.00	
	Howard Mutchler	100.00	
	Francis G. Newlands	100.00	
	Robt. Neill	100.00	
	Stephen A. Northway	100.00	
	William C. Oates	100.00	
	Joseph H. O'Neil	100.00	
	John J. O'Neill	100.00	
	H. W. Ogden	100.00	
	Thos. M. Paschal	100.00	
	Josiah Patterson	100.00	
	Sereno E. Payne	100.00	
	Thos. H. Paynter	100.00	
	George C. Pendleton	100.00	
	George D. Perkins	100.00	
	Thos. W. Phillips	100.00	
	John A. Pickler	100.00	
	James P. Pigott	100.00	
	Philip S. Post	100.00	
	H. Henry Powers	100.00	
	Andrew Price	100.00	
	Lemuel E. Quigg	100.00	
	Chas. S. Randall	100.00	
	George W. Ray	100.00	
	Thos. B. Reed	100.00	
	John E. Reyburn	100.00	
	Jas. A. D. Richards	100.00	
	George F. Richardson	100.00	
	Byron F. Ritchie	100.00	
	Gaston A. Robbins	100.00	
	Sam'l M. Robertson	100.00	
	John B. Robinson	100.00	
	Chas. A. Russell	100.00	
	Benjamin E. Russell	100.00	
	Wm. Ryan	100.00	
	Thos. Settle	100.00	
	George B. Shaw	100.00	
	George W. Shell	100.00	
	James S. Sherman	100.00	
	Joseph C. Sibley	100.00	
	Daniel E. Sickles	100.00	
	Jerry Simpson	100.00	
	William A. Sipe	100.00	
	George W. Smith	100.00	
	Marcus A. Smith	100.00	
	Henry C. Snodgrass	100.00	
	Lewis Sperry	100.00	
	Jesse F. Stallings	100.00	
	Sam'l M. Stephenson	100.00	
	Moses T. Stevens	100.00	
	Thos. R. Stockdale	100.00	
	Chas. W. Stone	109.00	
	William A. Stone	100.00	
	William J. Stone	100.00	
	Bellamy Storer	100.00	
	Thos. J. Strait	100.00	
	Luther M. Strong	100.00	
	Claude A. Swanson	100.00	
	Willis Sweet	100.00	
	Isidor Straus	100.00	
	William J. Talbert	100.00	
	J. Frederick C. Talbott	100.00	
	Farish C. Tate	100.00	
	James A. Tawney	100.00	
	Alfred A. Taylor	100.00	
	Arthur H. Taylor	100.00	
	Chas. Tracey	100.00	
	Henry G. Turner	10.30	

Clerk hire of Members and Delegates, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
	May, 1894—Continued.		
1576	Jo Abbott et al.—Continued.		
	Louis W. Turpin	$100.00	
	D. Gardiner Tyler	100.00	
	S. S. Turner	100.00	
	Thos. Updegraff	100.00	
	Jno. Van Voorhis	100.00	
	Henry C. Van Voorhis	100.00	
	Joseph H. Walker	100.00	
	Irving P. Wanger	100.00	
	John De Witt Warner	100.00	
	Joseph E. Washington	100.00	
	Dan Waugh	100.00	
	Owen A. Wells	100.00	
	John M. Wever	100.00	
	Justin R. Whiting	100.00	
	James R. Williams	100.00	
	John S. Williams	100.00	
	George W. Wilson	100.00	
	John L. Wilson	100.00	
	Simon P. Wolverton	100.00	
	Frederick A. Woodard	100.00	
	Ephraim M. Woomer	100.00	
	Ashley B. Wright	100.00	
	Myron B. Wright	100.00	
			$27,085.14
1591	Newton M. Curtis et al.:		
	Newton M. Curtis	100.00	
	Warren B. Hooker	100.00	
	Rufus E. Lester	100.00	
	Oscar Lapham	100.00	
	George W. Murray	100.00	
	Thos. Lynch	75.00	
	George B. Fielder	100.00	
	Hamilton K. Wheeler	100.00	
	Lafe Pence	100.00	
			875.00
1592	Chas. G. Conn et al.:		
	Chas. G. Conn	80.00	
	George W. Hulick	100.00	
	Henry F. Thomas	100.00	
	Thos. F. Magner	100.00	
	John C. Tarsney	100.00	
	Seth L. Milliken	100.00	
			580.00
1596	Chas. A. Chickering et al.:		
	Chas. A. Chickering	100.00	
	James F. Epes	100.00	
	Wm. L. Terry	82.00	
	James W. Wadsworth	100.00	
			382.00
1600	John J. McDannold et al.:		
	John J. McDannold	100.00	
	James W. Marshall	100.00	
			200.00
1601	Wm. A. B. Branch		100.00
1605	Jacob Lefever et al.:		
	Jacob Lefever	100.00	
	Peter J. Somers	100.00	
	Elijah V. Brookshire	60.00	
			260.00
	September, 1893.		
1608	Alex M. Dockery		100.00
	March, 1894.		
1609	Richard H. Clarke		100.00
	April, 1894.		
1610	Richard H. Clarke et al.:		
	Richard H. Clarke	100.00	
	Benjamin F. Funk	100.00	
			200.00
	May, 1894.		
1611	Richard H. Clarke et al.:		
	Richard H. Clarke	100.00	
	Alex M. Dockery	100.00	
	Benjamin F. Funk	100.00	
			300.00
1612	Asher G. Caruth		100.00
1617	J. L. Rawlins		100.00

Clerk hire of Members and Delegates, 1894—Continued.

No. of voucher	To whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
	May 1 to 15, 1894.		
1631	Franklin Bartlett		$48.38
	May, 1894.		
1698	C. A. Boutelle		100.00
1729	Walter Gresham		100.00
	May 2 to 31, 1894.		
1758	Paul J. Sorg		96.77
	Total		256,539.20

Contingent Fund of the House of Representatives—Newspapers and Stationery, 1894.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893. Aug. 8	21	Hon. Wm. Cogswell:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To cash		$125.00
	22	Hon. Henry U. Johnson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	23	Hon. Paul C. Edmunds:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	2.30	
				122.70
	24	Hon. John H. Gear:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	15.94	
				109.06
	25	Hon. Wm. J. Bryan:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	13.48	
				111.52
	26	Hon. F. E. Beltzhoover:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
9	28	Hon. A. A. Taylor:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	2.53	
				122.47
	29	Hon. Wm. J. Coombs:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	4.62	
				120.38
	30	Hon. Wm. H. Denson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	13.99	
				111.01
	31	Hon. M. N. Johnson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	2.78	
				122.22
	32	Hon. Byron F. Ritchie:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	15.14	
				109.86
	33	Hon. L. W. Turpin:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	10.18	
				114.82
	34	Hon. J. J. McDannold:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	15.72	
				109.28
	35	Hon. John A. Pickler:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	3.77	
				121.23
	36	Hon. H. St. George Tucker:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	16.24	
				108.76

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893.				
Aug. 9	37	Hon. A. N. Martin:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To cash		$125.00
	38	Hon. A. G. Caruth:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	39	Hon. B. A. Enloe:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	40	Hon. A. S. Berry:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	6.37	
				118.63
	41	Hon. J. P. Dolliver:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	5.86	
				119.14
	42	Hon. H. E. Boen:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	19.49	
				105.51
	43	Hon. Charles A. Russell:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	.68	
				124.32
10	45	Hon. James F. Epes:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	3.06	
				121.94
	46	Hon. Wm. D. Bynum:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	18.61	
				106.39
	47	Hon. George W. Smith:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	48	Hon. Wm. T. Crawford:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	49	Hon. Jacob Lefevre:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	4.00	
				121.00
	50	Hon. John B. Robinson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	4.88	
				120.12
	51	Hon. J. T. McCleary:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	8.69	
				116.31
	52	Hon. James S. Sherman:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	1.72	
				123.28
	53	Hon. A. C. Hopkins:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	54	Hon. John M. Clancy:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	55	Hon. Chas. D. Haines:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	9.86	
				115.14
	56	Hon. D. A. De Armond:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	57	Hon. W. W. Bowers:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	4.32	
				120.68
	58	Hon. Richard Bartholdt:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	12.28	
				112.72
	59	Hon. C. F. Joy:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	11.02	
				113.98

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893.				
Aug. 10	60	Hon. John C. Black:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To cash		$125.00
	61	Hon. John M. Allen:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	.88	
				124.12
	62	Hon. A. R. Kiefer:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	4.66	
				120.34
	63	Hon. Lewis D. Apsley:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	13.02	
				111.98
	64	Hon. George W. Shell:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	4.92	
				120.08
	65	Hon. James B. Reilly:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	66	Hon. Warren B. Hooker:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	44.90	
				80.10
	67	Hon. W. I. Hayes:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	12.53	
				112.47
	68	Hon. Nelson Dingley, jr.:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	69	Hon. John S. Henderson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	70	Hon. E. M. Woomer:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	5.09	
				119.91
11	71	Hon. D. D. Aitken:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	.50	
				124.50
	72	Hon. John Avery:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	3.33	
				121.67
	73	Hon. Wm. S. Linton:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	2.36	
				122.64
	74	Hon. Joseph W. Bailey:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	8.95	
				116.05
	75	Hon. Owen A. Wells:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	12.30	
				112.70
	76	Hon. Chas. H. Morgan:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	21.08	
				103.92
	77	Hon. Geo. W. Fithian:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	78	Hon. D. N. Lockwood:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	79	Hon. Wm. H. Crain:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	14.99	
				110.01
	80	Hon. Marshall Arnold:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	3.21	
				121.79
	81	Hon. J. F. Stallings:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	17.90	
				107.10

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893.				
Aug. 11	82	Hon. Thos. M. Paschal:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To stationery	14.06	
				$110.94
12	84	Hon. A. C. Latimer:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	1.00	
				124.00
	85	Hon. Thos. J. Strait:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	86	Hon Wm. M. McKaig:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	1.67	
				123.33
	87	Hon. Arthur H. Taylor:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	10.85	
				114.15
	88	Hon. I. H. Goodnight:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	89	Hon. Jas. W. Marshall:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	12.97	
				112.03
	90	Hon. C. K. Bell:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	5.41	
				119.59
	91	Hon. R. C. Davey:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	92	Hon. Thos. C. McRae:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	19.80	
				105.20
14	94	Hon. A. C. Durborow, jr.:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	4.87	
				120.13
	95	Hon. James E. Cobb:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	96	Hon. Gaston A. Robbins:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	45.28	
				79.72
	97	Hon. Wm. A. Stone:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	11.72	
				113.28
	98	Hon. J. C. Burrows:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	5.96	
				119.04
	99	Hon. Henry F. Thomas:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	12.23	
				112.77
	100	Hon. Wm. A. McKeighan:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	5.05	
				119.95
	101	Hon. D. T. Flynn:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	18.28	
				106.72
	102	Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	9.83	
				115.17
	103	Hon. C. A. Chickering:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	104	Hon. James P. Pigott:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	14.21	
				110.79

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893.				
Aug. 14	105	Hon. W. R. Ellis:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To stationery	3.30	
				$121.70
	106	Hon. John C. Houk:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	11.41	
				113.59
	107	Hon. Chas. L. Moses:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	4.59	
				120.41
	108	Hon. Darius D. Hare:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	15.66	
				109.34
	109	Hon. Thomas Settle:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	18.42	
				106.58
15	114	Hon. T. B. Cabaniss:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	8.65	
				116.35
	115	Hon. William A. Sipe:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash	.....	
				125.00
	116	Hon. Charles H. Page:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	3.17	
				121.83
	117	Hon. Geo. F. Richardson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	6.44	
				118.56
	118	Hon. J. Frank Aldrich:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	4.86	
				120.14
	119	Hon. James W Wadsworth:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash	.....	
				125.00
	120	Hon. A. J. Pearson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	5.68	
				119.32
	121	Hon. John R. Fellows:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	9.68	
				115.32
	122	Hon. F. C. Tate:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	34.51	
				90.49
	123	Hon. Howard Mutchler:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	5.17	
				119.83
	124	Hon. Jas. A. D. Richards:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	5.83	
				116.47
	125	Hon. Wm. Baker:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	1.25	
				123.75
	126	Hon. Wm. H. Hines:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	18.37	
				106.63
16	167	Hon. Walter Gresham:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash	.....	
				125.00
	168	Hon. Wm. L. Wilson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	12.87	
				112.13
	169	Hon. Willis Sweet:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	7.56	
				117.44

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893.				
Aug. 16	170	Hon. J. C. Hutcheson:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To cash		$125.00
	171	Hon. Chas. Tracey:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	8.43	
				116.57
	172	Hon. F. A. Woodard:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	7.66	
				117.34
	173	Hon. W. S. Forman:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	6.35	
				118.65
17	176	Hon. Jason B. Brown:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	177	Hon. J. D. Hicks:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	27.45	
				97.53
	178	Hon. Jas. R. Williams:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	179	Hon. D. D. Donovan:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	17.47	
				107.53
	180	Hon. Wm. J. Talbert:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	181	Hon. N. P. Haugen:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	182	Hon. W. A. B. Branch:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	3.33	
				121.67
	183	Hon. J. W. Maddox:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	4.97	
				120.03
	184	Hon. D. B. Heiner:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationary	10.41	
				114.59
	185	Hon. A. B. Montgomery:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
18	186	Hon. C. J. Boatner:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	11.10	
				113.90
	187	Hon. Thos. H. Paynter:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	5.06	
				119.94
	188	Hon. Peter J. Somers:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	13.98	
				111.02
19	194	Hon. J. D. Richardson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	3.65	
				121.35
	195	Hon. Chas. G. Conn:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	7.48	
				117.52
	196	Hon. S. M. Robertson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	5.89	
				119.11
	197	Hon. Geo. W. Wilson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	9.01	
				115.99
21	198	Hon. D. Gardner Tyler:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	7.23	
				117.77

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893.				
Aug. 21	199	Hon. Geo. F. Kribbs:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To cash		$125.00
25	203	Hon. R. E. De Forest:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	2.86	
				122.14
	204	Hon. S. B. Cooper:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	11.43	
				113.57
	205	Hon. Thos. A. E. Weadock:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	9.27	
				115.73
	206	Hon. Thos. G. Lawson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	207	Hon. John Davis:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	23.36	
				101.64
	208	Hon. E. V. Brookshire:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	209	Hon. Champ Clark:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	14.21	
				110.79
	210	Hon. A. M. Dockery:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	10.53	
				114.47
	211	Hon. D. B. Culberson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	18.47	
				106.53
	212	Hon. F. C. Layton:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	213	Hon. J. Goldzier:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	11.49	
				113.51
25	214	Easton & Rupp:		
		1893.		
		July 1. ½ dozen Par files	3.62	
		1 balance book	1.50	
		12. 6 reams blotting board, $11.25	67.50	
		1 1-12 dozen table baskets, 2118 D, $10.75	11.64	
		3 dozen quarts Carter's fluid, $3.35	10.05	
		3 dozen pints Carter's fluid, $1.95	5.85	
		3 dozen 8-ounce Carter's fluid, $1.10	3.30	
		2 dozen pints Koal black ink, $2.56	5.12	
		2 dozen 8-ounce Koal black ink, $1.30	2.60	
		13. 2 1-12 dozen Sanford's stamping ink, $1.25	2.60	
		3 dozen pints Sanford's black ink, $2	6.00	
		2 dozen ½-pint Sanford's black ink	2.50	
		12 1-12 dozen Sanford's paste, $1.38	16.68	
		2 1-12 dozen sponge cups, 65 cents	1.35	
		7-12 dozen inkstands, $10.90	6.36	
		7-12 dozen Victor clips, $1.15	.66	
		7-12 dozen Victor clips P, $1.25	.73	
		1 dozen wire files	.50	
		1 dozen wire files	.50	
		1 stationery case, No. 100	1.65	
		1 stationery case, No. 20 K. B	2.00	
		1 stationery case, No. 21 K. B	2.25	
		1 stationery case, No. 101	2.55	
		1 stationery case No. 102	2.95	
		1 stationery case No. 74 B	3.00	
		1 stationery case No. 120 K	2.35	
		1-12 dozen inkstands, $9.75	.81	
		1-12 dozen paper weights, $3.50	.29	
		1-12 dozen paper weights, $4	.34	
		300 Jap letter tablets, $16	48.00	
		200 Jap packet tablets, $10.50	21.00	
		100 Jap commercial tablets	8.50	
		6 gross cork and wood penholders, $6.50	39.00	
		12. 8 1-12 dozen inkstands, 63 cents	5.09	
		2 dozen mucilage, $4	8.00	

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893. Aug. 25	214	Easton & Rupp—Continued.		
		1893. July 12. 500 scratch books, $3.65	$18.25	
		7-12 dozen letter press books, $12	7.00	
		1 1-12 dozen Davis automatic inkstands, $13	14.08	
		2 1-12 dozen Davis automatic inkstands, $13.50	38.54	
		¼ dozen Davis automatic inkstands, $7.75	2.58	
		2 1-12 dozen B. B. files, $6.60	13.75	
		3 1-12 dozen baskets, $4.40	13.57	
		3 1-12 dozen baskets, $3.68	11.35	
		5 1-12 dozen pen racks, $1.10	5.59	
		2 1-12 dozen horseshoe clips, 90 cents	1.88	
		3 1-12 dozen desk pads, $4.25	13.10	
		6 1-12 dozen Muckel envelope openers, $1.95	11.86	
		2 1-12 dozen Payson's indelible ink, $1.90	3.96	
		2 1-12 dozen Columbia paper weights, $6	12.50	
		1 1-12 dozen glass paper weights, $2.25	2.44	
		50 gross Perry's U pens, 50 cents	25.00	
		¼ dozen post-office boxes, 1 part, $1.80	.45	
		½ dozen post-office boxes, 2 parts, $2.88	1.44	
		¾ dozen post-office boxes, 3 parts, $4.15	2.07	
		1 1-12 dozen wire files, No, 39, 72 cents	.78	
		7 1-12 dozen hanging water bowls, $3.85	2.25	
		2 1-12 dozen sponge cups, 65 cents	1.35	
		4 1-12 dozen Par letter files, $2.70	11.02	
		1 dozen Par cap files	4.00	
		4 1-12 dozen Par letter files, canvas, $6.50	26.55	
		1 1-12 dozen Par cap files, canvas, $9.50	10.29	
		3 1-12 dozen paragon files, $4.75	14.65	
		42 reams typewriter cap, $1.10	46.20	
		14. 3½ dozen memorandum books, $1.75	5.39	
		3 dozen M. T. books, $3.25	9.75	
		12 dozen M. T. books, 62½ cents	7.50	
		24 dozen M. T. books, 50 cents	12.00	
		6 dozen M. T. books, $1.37½	8.25	
		2 gross penholders, 75 cents	1.50	
		1 gross penholders	1.10	
		½ gross penholders, $3.50	1.75	
		4 gross penholders, $3.34	13.36	
		2 gross penholders, $3.70	7.40	
		2 gross penholders, $4.10	8.20	
		5 gross hexagon pencils, mercantile, $2.50	12.50	
		5 gross red pencils, mercantile, $2.25	11.25	
		4 gross pencils, $4.50	18.00	
		4 gross pencils, $5.60	22.40	
		4 gross pencils, $2.24	8.96	
		5 gross pencils, $3.50	17.50	
		1 gross pencils, stenographic	6.00	
		½ gross pencils, stenographic, $6	3.00	
		1 gross pencils, triangular	3.50	
		3 pounds bevel rubber, 60 cents	1.80	
		2 pounds bevel rubber, 60 cents	1.20	
		18. 1 1-12 dozen shears, $8.75	9.48	
		3 1-12 dozen erasers, $3.40	10.48	
		2 dozen boxwood rulers, $3.45	6.90	
		1 1-12 dozen boxwood rulers, $4.18	4.53	
		12 dozen circular erasers, 32 cents	3.84	
		6 dozen T. W. erasers, 28 cents	1.68	
		6 dozen T. W. erasers, 55 cents	3.30	
		600 gross rubber bands, assorted, 33 cents	198.00	
		24 gross rubber bands, assorted, 24 cents	5.76	
		24 gross rubber bands, assorted, 36 cents	8.64	
		24 gross rubber bands, assorted, 49 cents	11.76	
		60 gross rubber bands, assorted, 6 cents	3.60	
		48 gross rubber bands, assorted, 7 cents	3.36	
		48 gross rubber bands, assorted, 8 cents	3.84	
		60 gross rubber bands, assorted, 9 cents	5.40	
		48 gross rubber bands, assorted, 8 cents	3.84	
		48 gross rubber bands, assorted, 10 cents	4.80	
		48 gross rubber bands, assorted, 10 cents	4.80	
		48 gross rubber bands, assorted, 11 cents	5.28	
		36 gross rubber bands, assorted, 12 cents	4.32	
		5 dozen thumb tacks, 72 cents	3.60	
		5 dozen thumb tacks, 96 cents	4.80	
		6 dozen ink and pencil erasers, $1.19	7.14	
		5,000 commercial fasteners, 90 cents	4.50	
		2,000 commercial fasteners, $1.20	2.40	
		7/12 dozen visiting books, $8.80	5.14	
		7/12 dozen visiting books, $8.75	5.10	
		7/12 dozen visiting books, $6.00	3.50	
		1 1/12 dozen visiting books, $5.20	5.63	

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893. Aug. 25	214	Easton & Rupp—Continued.		
		1893. July 18. 2 gross penholders, 30 cents	$0.60	
		2 gross penholders, $1.50	3.00	
		2 gross penholders, $1.72	3.44	
		½ gross penholders, $3.60	1.80	
		1 gross penholders	3.60	
		1 gross penholders	3.60	
		½ gross penholders, $7.50	3.75	
		20 gross Faber's hexagonal pencils, $5.66	113.20	
		1 gross Faber's hexagonal pencils, red and blue	9.95	
		19. 1 dozen safety inkstands, No. 1	3.30	
		1 dozen safety inkstands, No. 2	4.85	
		½ dozen safety inkstands, No. 3, $6.50	3.25	
		2 dozen paper weights, No. 400, 75 cents	1.50	
		1 dozen paper weights	3.25	
		1 dozen paper weights	1.10	
		½ dozen water bowls, $2.30	1.15	
		½ dozen tram inkstands, No. 1, $2	1.00	
		½ dozen tram inkstands, No. 2, $2.40	1.20	
		½ dozen tram inkstands, No. 3, $3	1.50	
		20. 17 memorandum books	9.04	
		22 visiting list	9.34	
		53 baskets	34.57	
		1 dozen shears, 9-inch	4.78	
		1½ dozen shears, 10-inch, $6.55	7.09	
		1 dozen shears, 11-inch	7.25	
		1½ dozen shears, 12-inch, $8.48	9.19	
		7 reams Weston super royal blue, $19	133.00	
		7½ dozen Saughton's inkpads, No. 1, $1.20	.70	
		7½ dozen Saughton's inkpads, No. 2, $1.50	.87	
		7½ dozen Saughton's inkpads, No. 3, $2.40	1.40	
		1½ dozen inkstands, No. 2½, $3.60	3.90	
		1½ dozen inkstands, No. 3, $5.40	5.85	
		6½ dozen handy clips, small, 24 cents	1.46	
		5½ dozen handy clips, medium, 28 cents	1.42	
		2½ dozen deskpads, $4.25	8.85	
		12 dozen terrace pins, 70 cents	8.40	
		7½ dozen envelope openers, $1.50	.88	
		5½ dozen envelope openers, $2	.82	
		5½ dozen envelope openers, $1.50	.62	
		3½ dozen envelope openers, $1.75	5.39	
		7½ dozen Mullin's weights, 4a, $4.50	2.63	
		7½ dozen Arlington weights, $5	2.91	
		1⅛ dozen penwipers, $3.80	4.43	
		50 gross Dreka's pens, No. 3, 55 cents	27.50	
		25 gross Gillot's pens, 71½ cents	17.87	
		25 gross Gillot's pens, 40 cents	10.00	
		25 gross Gillot's pens, 38½ cents	9.63	
		6 dozen oil boards, 12 cents	.72	
		7 7/12 dozen copy brushes, K, $1.85	1.08	
		7 7/12 dozen crescent sponge cups, $3.25	1.90	
		1 11-12 dozen handy clips, large, 50 cents	.54	
		6 ½ dozen erasers, $6.60	40.15	
		21. 3 dozen paps, Longfellow, $5.50	16.50	
		3 dozen paps, standard, $6.25	18.75	
		2 reams commercial note, $2.16	4.32	
		1 M envelopes	4.60	
		1 ream rus. blue commercial	3.25	
		½ M envelopes	3.00	
		2 reams linen oct., $1.80	3.60	
		1 M all-linen envelopes	4.00	
		1 ream rus. blue billet	2.45	
		500 envelopes	2.75	
		2 dozen paps all-linen commercial, $3.25	6.50	
		2 dozen paps all-linen oct., $2.75	5.50	
		2 dozen cards and envelopes, $4.30	8.60	
		75 gross Est. falcon pens, 37½ cents	28.12	
		50 gross Blackstone pens, 46½ cents	23.25	
		50 gross Jackson pens, 47 cents	23.50	
		50 gross commercial pens, 31 cents	15.50	
		50 gross Spencerian No. 1 pens, 65 cents	32.50	
		50 gross Spencerian No. 28 pens, 65 cents	32.50	
		1 dozen inkstands	4.70	
		2 dozen inkstands, $2.30	4.60	
		3 dozen sponge cups, 65 cents	1.95	
		22. 1 dozen quarts Underwood's ink	4.05	
		1 dozen pints Underwood's ink	2.70	
		1 dozen half pints Underwood's ink	1.53	
		1 dozen quarts Underwood's bank ink	4.05	

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893. Aug. 25	214	Easton & Rupp—Continued.		
		1893.		
		July 22. 1 dozen pints Underwood's bank ink	$2.70	
		1 dozen half pints Underwood's bank ink	1.53	
		3 1/12 dozen quarts Underwood's mucilage, $4.80	14.80	
		3 dozen pints Underwood's mucilage, $3	9.00	
		3 dozen ½ pints Underwood's mucilage, $1.92	5.76	
		5 1/6 dozen Remington ribbons, $6	32.00	
		1¼ M sheets carbon paper, $27.50	41.25	
		25. 301¼ reams Whiting's note, $1.12	337.40	
		307¼ reams Whiting's letter, $1.92	589.92	
		51¼ reams Whiting's cap, $2.25	116.44	
		1 journal and lettering	4.50	
		20 reams canary envelope paper, $1.35	27.00	
		1 dozen inkstands	7.00	
		1 dozen inkstands	7.40	
		5 1-12 dozen pen racks, $1.28	6.50	
		1 ream linen commercial	2.80	
		½ M linen envelopes, $5.30	2.65	
		¾ M linen, Octo, $2.25	1.68	
		⅔ M linen envelopes	1.73	
		100 reams Crane's anno. letter, $2.42	242.00	
		50 reams Crane's glazer letter, $2.50	125.00	
		40 reams Crane's glazer packet, $1.90	76.00	
		25 reams Crane's glazer commercial, $1.25	31.25	
		60 reams Crane's packet, $1.82	109.20	
		1 1-12 dozen baskets, 11.80	12.78	
		3 dozen Sanford's ink, 60 cents	1.80	
		3 dozen Caws ink, 50 cents	1.50	
		3½ dozen erasers, $2.70	8.33	
		6 dozen rubber erasers, 68 cents	4.08	
		10¼ dozen sponges, 60 cents	6.15	
		10¼ dozen sponges, 80 cents	8.20	
		8 reams T. W. cap, $1.10	8.80	
		½ M congress Til. enp., $20	10.00	
		1 1-12 dozen Bel Clips, letter, $2.70	2.92	
		1 1-12 dozen Bel Clips, cap, $2.95	3.20	
		2 1-12 dozen file boxes, $1.75	3.64	
		2 1-12 dozen memorandums, $1.40	2.92	
		7-12 dozen memorandums, $3.55	2.07	
		1 1-12 dozen memorandums, $2.55	2.76	
		1 1-12 dozen memorandums, $2.10	2.27	
		2 1-12 dozen memorandums, $1.70	3.55	
		7-12 dozen memorandums, $6.60	3.85	
		7-12 dozen memorandums, $6.50	3.79	
		1 1 12 dozen memorandums, $5.50	5.96	
		7-12 dozen memorandums, $3.80	2.21	
		6 1-12 dozen memorandums, $0.45	2.74	
		2 1-12 dozen memorandums, $1.62	3.37	
		2 1-12 dozen memorandums, $2.20	4.58	
		1 1-12 dozen memorandums, $2.00	2.17	
		1 1-12 dozen memorandums, $2.55	2.76	
		3 1-12 dozen memorandums, $5.25	16.18	
		2 1-12 dozen memorandums, $7.00	14.59	
		1 1-12 dozen memorandums, $7.75	8.40	
		37 records, 111 qrs., 9½ cents	10.54	
		36 records, 72 qrs., 9½ cents	6.84	
		37 records, 111 qrs., 14 cents	15.54	
		24 records, 48 qrs., 14 cents	6.72	
		25 records, 50 qrs., 16½ cents	8.25	
		25 records, 50 qrs., 12 cents	6.00	
		25 records, 100 qrs., 19 cents	19.00	
		12 records, 36 qrs., 19 cents	6.84	
		25 records, 75 qrs., 15⅓ cents	11.63	
		3 1-12 dozen shorthand books, 85 cents	2.62	
		3 1-12 dozen letter books, $9.75	30.06	
		7-12 dozen visiting lists, $4.75	2.77	
		Aug. 3. 7-12 dozen Mullen's weights, $5.70	3.32	
		12 dozen Russ. memo. and pads, $2	24.00	
		300 dozen memo. calendar pads, $4.25	12.75	
		3 dozen pints Arnold's fluids, $2.62	7.86	
		1 gross carbon pens	.50	
		1 journal	.60	
		10 reams canary envelopes, $1.35	13.50	
		12 pounds cable twine, 50 cents	6.00	
				$4,069.48
	215	Easton & Rupp:		
		1893.		
		July 1. Engraving die, and stamping paper and envelopes	2.65	
		2 bottles Caw's ink	.10	
		200 cards, 200 envelopes	2.20	
		1 quire bond note and envelopes	.35	

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893. Aug. 25	215	Easton & Rupp—Continued.		
		1893. July 1. 2 quires paper and envelopes	$0.80	
		½ gross pens and memorandum book	.20	
		400 cards and printing	2.80	
		Note paper and envelopes	.60	
		100 cards and printing	.70	
		2 baskets	1.40	
		1 memoranda book	.35	
		1 scrap book	1.50	
		1 rubber stamp and pad	2.25	
		1 record book	1.00	
		1 mail box	1.50	
		Stamping ½ ream note	.75	
		Plate and 100 cards	1.40	
		100 cards and printing	.80	
		200 cards and envelopes	2.40	
		2 scrap books	2.70	
		2,000 white envelopes	4.00	
		2 scrap books	2.50	
		1 basket	.55	
		1 dozen envelopes	.25	
		4 balls twine	.20	
		2 blotters	.20	
		1 scrap book	1.35	
		2 rubber stamps	3.00	
		1 bottle Caw's ink	.30	
		2 quires bond note	.65	
		1 rubber stamp	2.25	
		1 rubber stamp	2.25	
		1 rubber stamp, self-inker	4.00	
		1 rubber stamp and postage	2.40	
		1 memo. book and fountain pen	1.90	
		1 reservoir mucilage	.45	
		½ ream bond letter paper and stamping	.90	
		1 rubber stamp and postage	2.45	
		50 sheets manila paper	.40	
		1 gross bands and 2 packages blotting paper	.50	
		100 cards and printing	.70	
		12 sheets carbon paper	.40	
		1 rubber stamp	2.25	
		300 cards, printing, and postage	2.16	
		200 cards, printing, and postage	1.55	
		Lettering letter case	.25	
		1 gross Gillott's pens	.90	
		½ ream bond note and envelopes	2.50	
		1,000 book labels	11.00	
		1.000 book labels	22.50	
		½ dozen Crown penholders	.20	
		Aug. 3. 1 letter file	.30	
		1 blank book, indexed	1.30	
		1 copy press and water cups	6.10	
		1 copy press and stand and bath	17.50	
		1 copy press	9.00	
		8. 1 rubber stamp	2.50	
		1 felt copy brush	.45	
		1 press and brush	4.70	
		1 press and bath	7.00	
		2 newspaper files	1.00	
		1 inkstand and pen rack	.35	
		1 gross pens	.50	
		1 bottle mucilage	.05	
		1 paper cutter	.15	
		1 press stand	14.00	
		Difference in exchange of press	2.50	
		1 Record binder	1.75	
		5 inkstand caps	.75	
		11. 1 oil and blotting board	.75	
		3 newspaper files	1.50	
		1 rubber hand stamp	1.25	
		1 rubber hand stamp	1.25	
		1 rubber hand stamp	1.25	
		1 rubber self-inker stamp	2.50	
		1 rubber self-inker stamp	2.50	
		2 erasers	.55	
		1 pair shears	.65	
		1 brush and bowl	.60	
		1 rubber stamp	1.25	
		1 roll pins, 7 cents; 1 bottle paste, 13 cents; 1 file, 20 cents: ink pad, 25 cents	.65	
		1 bottle ink	.30	

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893. Aug. 25	215	Easton & Rupp—Continued.		
		1893.		
		Aug. 11. 1 rubber stamp and pad	$1.75	
		1 rubber stamp and pad	1.25	
		1 rubber stamp and pad	1.25	
		1 Caw's fountain pen	4.25	
		July 1. 1 rubber stamp	2.25	
		1 rubber stamp	2.25	
		1 Caw's pen	3.50	
		1 rubber stamp	2.25	
		1 rubber stamp	2.25	
		1 memorandum book	.35	
		3 sheets blotting paper	.20	
		¼ ream bond note and envelopes	1.15	
		1 rubber stamp and postage	2.37	
		1 rubber stamp and postage	2.37	
		1 rubber stamp and postage	2.25	
		10 tablets and expressage	2.20	
		½ ream note, envelopes and stamping	4.60	
		1 rubber stamp	2.25	
		Engraving plates, printing cards, and invitation	55.90	
		1 self-inking stamp	4.00	
		7 sheets blotting, cut	.35	
		Engraving plate and 300 cards	3.20	
		1 mat for inkstand	.75	
		1 package envelopes and postage	.35	
		¼ ream note and envelopes	1.40	
		4 pencil sharpeners	.80	
		1 gross pens	.75	
		250 cards and printing	1.95	
		50 cards and printing	.40	
		¼ ream note and envelopes	.90	
		1 gross pens	.75	
		100 cards and printing	.70	
		1 toilet fixture	.75	
		1 fountain pen and holder	1.80	
		Plate and 250 cards	3.90	
		250 cards and printing	1.75	
				$305.40
	216	James J. Chapman:		
		1893.		
		July 1. 1-12 dozen card cases, $32.40	2.70	
		1-12 dozen card cases, $52.80	4.40	
		1-12 dozen card cases, $23.40	1.95	
		1-12 dozen card cases, $36.60	3.05	
		1.12 dozen letter cases, $23.28	1.94	
		1-12 dozen letter cases, $29.76	2.48	
		1-12 dozen letter cases, $24.72	2.06	
		1-12 dozen letter cases, $39.48	3.29	
		1-12 dozen letter cases, $27	2.25	
		1-12 dozen letter cases, $15	1.25	
		1-12 dozen letter cases, $26.76	2.23	
		1-12 dozen letter cases, $26.40	2.20	
		1-12 dozen letter cases, $30	2.50	
		1-12 dozen letter cases, $9.96	.83	
		1-12 dozen letter cases, $26.64	2.22	
		1-12 dozen letter cases, $23.40	1.95	
		1-12 dozen letter cases, $23.40	1.95	
		1-12 dozen letter cases, $23.40	1.95	
		1-12 dozen letter cases, $26.64	2.22	
		1-12 dozen letter cases, $14.88	1.24	
		1-12 dozen bell books, $5.76	.48	
		1-12 dozen bell books, $30	2.50	
		1-12 dozen bell books, $33	2.75	
		1-12 dozen bell books, $4.56	.38	
		1-12 dozen bell books, $6.36	.53	
		1-12 dozen bell books, $7.20	.60	
		1-12 dozen card cases, $23.28	1.94	
		1-12 dozen card cases, $21.60	1.80	
		1-12 dozen card cases, $24.48	1.79	
		1-12 dozen card cases, $19.68	1.64	
		1-12 dozen card cases, $21.48	1.79	
		1-12 dozen card cases, $21.60	1.80	
		1-12 dozen portfolios, $33.60	2.80	
		1-12 dozen portfolios, $39.60	3.30	
		1-12 dozen portfolios, $26.40	2.20	
		1-12 dozen portfolios, $39.60	3.30	
		1-12 dozen portfolios, $43.40	3.62	
		1-12 dozen portfolios, $43	3.58	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks, $11.64	.97	

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893. Aug. 25	216	James J. Chapman—Continued.		
		1893.		
		July 1. 1-12 dozen pocketbooks, $7.68	$.64	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks, $18.36	1.53	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks $15	1.25	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks, $26.40	2.20	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks, $15	1.25	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks, $18.36	1.53	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks, $11.64	.97	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks, $9.36	.78	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks, $8.88	.74	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks, $11.64	.97	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks, $7.80	.65	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks, $24.98	2.08	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks, $26.64	2.22	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks. $15	1.25	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks, $11.64	.97	
		1-12 dozen combination, $39.60	3.30	
		1-12 dozen combination, $42.84	3.57	
		1-12 dozen combination, $42.84	3.57	
		1-12 dozen combination, $39.48	3.29	
		1-12 dozen combination, $16.40	1.37	
		1-12 dozen combination, $16.80	1.40	
		1-12 dozen combination, $33.60	2.80	
		1-12 dozen combination, $13.36	1.11	
		1-12 dozen combination, $39	3.25	
		1-12 dozen combination, $39.60	3.30	
		1-12 dozen purses, $2.16	.18	
		1-12 dozen purses, $1.65	.14	
		1-12 dozen purses, $1.44	.12	
		1-12 dozen combination cases, $33.60	2.80	
		1-12 dozen inkstands, $15	1.25	
		1-12 dozen inkstands	1.60	
		1-12 dozen inkstands, $3.48	.29	
		1-12 dozen inkstands, $3.48	.29	
		1-12 dozen inkstands, $3.48	.29	
		1-12 dozen inkstands	1.75	
		1-12 dozen papeteries, $8.16	.68	
		1-12 dozen papeteries, $6.80	.56	
		1-12 dozen papeteries, $5.78	.48	
		1-12 dozen papeteries, $5.44	.45	
		1-12 dozen papeteries, $4.76	.40	
		1-12 dozen papeteries, transatlantic, $4.20	.35	
		1-12 dozen papeteries, $4.80	.40	
		1-12 dozen papeteries, $3.95	.33	
		1-12 dozen autograph albums, $8.40	.70	
		1-12 dozen autograph albums, $15.84	1.32	
		1-12 dozen autograph albums, $12	1.00	
		1-12 dozen autograph albums, $10.56	.88	
		1-12 dozen visiting list, $3.96	.33	
		1-12 dozen visiting list, $3.96	.33	
		1-12 dozen visiting list. $7.92	.66	
		1-12 dozen visiting list, $9	.75	
		1-12 dozen visiting list, $7.92	.66	
		1-12 dozen visiting list, $7.92	.66	
		1-12 dozen visiting list, $8.76	.73	
		1-12 dozen visiting list, $4.32	.36	
		1-12 dozen visiting list, $6.72	.56	
		1-12 dozen visiting list, $3.60	.30	
		1-12 dozen desk pads, $4.92	.41	
		20. 2½ dozen desk pads, $4.92	12.30	
		1 dozen autograph albums	8.40	
		1 dozen autograph albums	10.56	
		½ dozen engagements, $6.72	3.36	
		½ dozen visiting, $7.92	3.96	
		24. ½ dozen autograph albums, $12	6.00	
		½ dozen purses, $2.16	1.08	
		½ dozen purses, $1.65	.83	
		½ dozen purses, $1.44	.72	
		¼ dozen breast pocketbooks, $4.56	1.14	
		¼ dozen breast pocketbooks, $6.36	1.59	
		¼ dozen breast pocketbooks, $7.20	1.80	
		¼ dozen card cases, $21.48	5.37	
		¼ dozen card cases, $21.60	5.40	
		¼ dozen card cases, $21.60	5.40	
		28. 1 dozen papeteries	4.20	
		½ dozen papeteries, $8.16	4.08	
		1 dozen papeteries	6.80	
		½ dozen papeteries, $5.78	2.89	
		½ dozen papeteries, $5.44	2.72	
		1 dozen linen floss	4.80	

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893. Aug. 25	216	James J. Chapman—Continued.		
		1893. July 28. 1 dozen linen floss	$3.95	
		1 dozen pure flax	4.76	
		2 reams 412 R 12, $1.56	3.12	
		1 M envelopes, $3.94	3.94	
		2 reams linen floss, $2.01	4.02	
		1 M envelopes, $3.94	3.94	
		2 reams royal ivory, $2.87	5.74	
		1 M envelopes, $6.15	6.15	
		2 reams floss bond, $1.73	3.46	
		1 M envelopes, bond, $3.49	3.49	
		2 reams royal ivory note, $2.63	5.26	
		1 M envelopes, $5.33	5.33	
		31. 1 dozen autograph albums	15.84	
		4 reams Royal Irish note, $2.62	10.48	
		4 reams Royal Irish note, $2.13	8.52	
		Aug. 3. 2 M envelopes, $5.58	11.16	
		2 M envelopes, $4.59	9.18	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks, $15	1.25	
				$353.42
	217	Robert Beall:		
		1893. July 13. 4 1-12 dozen erasers, $3.26	13.31	
		15. 1-12 dozen card cases $8.25		
		1-12 dozen card cases 7.70		
		1-12 dozen card cases 7.15		
		1-12 dozen card cases 9.90		
		1-12 dozen card cases 8.80		
		1-12 dozen card cases 11.55		
		1-12 dozen card cases 4.95		
		1-12 dozen card cases 19.80		
		1-12 dozen card cases 11.55		
		One-twelfth of 89.65	7.47	
		1-12 dozen portfolios 26.40		
		1-12 dozen portfolios 21.45		
		1-12 dozen portfolios 39.60		
		1-12 dozen portfolios 69.30		
		1-12 dozen portfolios 24.75		
		1-12 dozen portfolios 52.80		
		1-12 dozen portfolios 26.40		
		1-12 dozen lap tablets 29.70		
		1-12 dozen lap tablets 29.70		
		1-12 dozen lap tablets 39.60		
		One-twelfth of 359.70	29.98	
		1-12 dozen cardcases and pocketbooks 26.40		
		1-12 dozen cardcases and pocketbooks 39.60		
		1-12 dozen cardcases and pocketbooks 16.50		
		1-12 dozen cardcases and pocketbooks 26.40		
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks 8.25		
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks 8.25		
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks 14.85		
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks 9.35		
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks 21.45		
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks 19.80		
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks 7.70		
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks 13.20		
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks 33.00		
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks 42.90		
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks 29.70		
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks 36.30		
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks 29.70		
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks 36.30		
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks 23.10		
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks 33.00		
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks 39.60		
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks 39.60		
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks 29.70		
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks 18.15		
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks 16.15		
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks 23.10		
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks 9.35		
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks 14.85		
		One-twelfth of 666.60	55.55	

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.		Amount.	Total.
1893. Aug. 25	217	Robert Beall—Continued.			
		1893.			
		July 15. 1-12 dozen gold pens and holders	$13.50		
		1-12 dozen gold pens and holders	16.20		
		1-12 dozen gold pens and holders	20.25		
		1-12 dozen gold pens and holders	24.30		
		1-12 dozen gold pens and holders	28.80		
		1-12 dozen gold pens and holders	34.20		
		One-twelfth of	137.25	$11.44	
		1-6 dozen gold pens and holders	15.75		
		1-6 dozen gold pens and holders	21.60		
		1-6 dozen gold pens and holders	20.70		
		One-sixth of	58.05	9.67	
		1-12 dozen gold pens and holders	17.70		
		1-12 dozen gold pens and holders	22.10		
		1-12 dozen gold pens and holders	26.35		
		1-12 dozen gold pens and holders	31.45		
		One-twelfth of	97.60	8.13	
		1-6 dozen gold pens and holders	22.10		
		1-6 dozen gold pens and holders	25.50		
		1-6 dozen gold pens and holders	29.75		
		One-sixth of	77.35	12.89	
		1-12 dozen gold pens and holders	13.60		
		1-12 dozen gold pens and holders	16.15		
		1-12 dozen gold pens and holders	19.90		
		1-12 dozen gold pens and holders	23.80		
		1-12 dozen gold pens and holders	28.90		
		One-twelfth of	102.35	8.53	
		1-6 dozen gold pens and holders	18.90		
		1-6 dozen gold pens and holders	21.60		
		1-6 dozen gold pens and holders	24.30		
		1-6 dozen gold pens and holders	27.10		
		One-sixth of	91.90	15.31	
		1-12 dozen gold pens and holders	15.30		
		1-12 dozen gold pens and holders	18.12		
		1-12 dozen gold pens and holders	22.50		
		1-12 dozen gold pens and holders	26.35		
		1-12 dozen gold pens and holders	30.60		
		1-12 dozen gold pens and holders	37.80		
		1-12 dozen gold pens and holders	45.90		
		One-twelfth of	196.57	16.38	
		1-6 dozen gold pens and holders	41.40		
		1-6 dozen gold pens and holders	50.40		
		One-sixth of	91.80	15.30	
		1-12 dozen gold pens and holders	59.40	4.95	
		1-6 dozen gold pens and holders	38.50		
		1-6 dozen gold pens and holders	47.40		
		One-sixth of	85.90	14.32	
		26. 1-3 dozen cardcases	18.15		
		1-3 dozen cardcases	26.40		
		1-3 dozen cardcases	29.70		
		1-3 dozen cardcases	19.80		
		1-3 dozen cardcases	19.80		
		1-3 dozen cardcases	21.45		
		1-3 dozen cardcases	21.45		
		One-third of	156.75	52.25	
		27. 1-12 dozen pocketbooks, $23.10		1.92	
		1-2 dozen gold pens	15.30		
		1-2 dozen gold pens	15.30	15.30	
		4 1-12 dozen No. 1 business pencils, $3.50		14.29	
		2 1-12 dozen No. 2 business pencils, $4.50		9.38	

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893. Aug. 25	217	Robert Beall—Continued.		
		1893. July 27. 1 dozen shears	$5.41	
		1 dozen shears	5.91	
		1 dozen shears	7.12	
		1 dozen shears	11.60	
		1½ dozen shears, $8.75	9.48	
		1 dozen shears	6.80	
		1½ dozen shears, $8.70	9.43	
		1 dozen shears	6.94	
		1 dozen shears	7.73	
		1 dozen shears	3.90	
		1 dozen shears	4.45	
		1½ dozen shears, $5.25	5.68	
		1½ dozen gold pen boxes, $1.75	2.62	
		1½ dozen gold pen boxes, $2	3.00	
		½ dozen gold pen boxes, $3.50	1.75	
				$408.19
	218	Robert Beall:		
		1893. Aug. 7. 5 quires Crane's bond note billet	1.00	
		Stamping, ½ gold, ½ silver	1.25	
		5 packages bond envelopes	1.00	
		50 cards and printing	.50	
		5 quires Irish linen note	.25	
		50 cards and printing	.50	
		50 cards and printing	.50	
		Postage	.04	
		¼ ream Crane's bond note	1.25	
		5 packages Crane's bond envelopes	1.25	
		¼ ream Irish linen note	1.00	
		125 envelopes	1.25	
		3 quires Irish linen note	.75	
		2 quires bond note	.50	
		1 Report Royal Commission on Silver, vol. 1	2.50	
		1 Report Royal Commission on Silver, vol. 2	1.50	
		1 De Lavelege Political Economy	1.50	
		1 Chevalier on Gold	1.50	
		1 Both Sides Silver Question	.25	
		1 Effects on Finances of India of Fall of Gold Value of Silver	.50	
		1 Fall in Value of Silver	.15	
		Express prepaid to Lincoln, Nebr	.62	
		1 final report Silver Commission	1.25	
		Postage	.16	
		1 Walsh on Bimetallism	.25	
		5 Walsh on Bimetallism	1.25	
		1 Fall in Gold Value of Silver	.50	
		1 Foxwell's Address	.10	
		1 Shoe and Leather Journal	.25	
		1 Free Coinage of Silver	.25	
		1 Herschell's Report	.25	
		1 Economic Crisis, Frewer	1.25	
		1 Hughes on Currency Question	1.25	
		1 Monetary Question	1.00	
		1 Growth of Capital	3.00	
		1 History of Bimetallism	2.25	
		1 Silver in Europe	1.50	
		1 Cernesche's Legal Tender	1.25	
		1 Sophisms of Protection	1.00	
		1 Weston's Silver Question	1.25	
		1 Chevalier on Gold	1.25	
		1 Jacobs's Precious Metals	4.00	
		1 George's Progress and Poverty	1.50	
		1 George's Protection and Free Trade	1.50	
		1 leather alphabet case	10.00	
		1 Currency Problem	.25	
		1 Worcester's Household Dictionary	2.00	
		1 Depreciation of Silver and Brussels Report, bound	5.00	
				63.07
	219	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict:		
		1893. July 27. 15 reams letter paper, 75 cents	11.25	
		15 reams letter paper, 87 cents	13.05	
		10 reams letter paper, $1.02	10.20	
		15 reams legal paper, 90 cents	13.50	
		15 reams legal paper, $1.08	16.20	
		10 reams legal paper, $1.29	12.90	
		1 gross rubber bands	1.00	
		1 dozen bottles oil	1.60	

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893.				
Aug. 25	219	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict—Continued,		
		1893,		
		July 27. 1 dozen paragon indelible ribbons	$6.00	
		2 dozen paragon black ribbons, $6	12.00	
		1 dozen paragon purple ribbons	6.00	
		1 dozen paragon blue ribbons	6.00	
		1 dozen paragon blue ribbons	6.00	
		1,500 sheets Regents black carbon, $1.95	29.25	
				$144.95
	220	The Smith Premier Typewriter Co.:		
		1893.		
		Aug. 9. 1 Smith Premier typewriter	90.00	
		1 month's rent for typewriter	5.00	
				95.00
	221	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons:		
		1893.		
		July 10. 5 reams note paper, $1.68	8.40	
		2,000 envelopes, $1.88	3.76	
		5 reams octo. paper, $1.40	7.00	
		2,000 envelopes, $1.77	3.54	
		2 reams billet paper, $1.25	2.50	
		1,000 envelopes	1.75	
		2,000 envelopes, $1 68	3.36	
		1 dozen papeteries	2.88	
		18. 6½ dozen Centeres mucilage, $1.08	6.57	
		19. 6 dozen pyramid pins, 53 cents	3.18	
		12 dozen pyramid pins, 49 cents	5.88	
		12 dozen pyramid pins, 44 cents	5.28	
		6 dozen pyramid pins, 41 cents	2.46	
		1 1-12 dozen memorandum books, $4.60	4.98	
		1 1-12 dozen memorandum books, $2.75	2.98	
		7-12 dozen memorandum books, $2.05	1.20	
		½ dozen memorandum books, $1.58	.79	
		7 1-12 dozen memorandum books, $1.18	.69	
		2½ dozen penracks, 85 cents	2.12	
		4½ dozen notebooks, 72 cents	2.94	
		20. 1-12 dozen memorandum books at $1.65, $3.05, $1.65, $2.35, $1.65, $3.15, $8.80, $1.65, $3.05, $1.95, $1.55, $1.45, $1.50, $2.60, $4.50, $5.60, $3.50, $1.28, $3.25, $2.60, $2.25, $9.25, $1.90, $2.90, total $75.48	6.29	
		7-12 dozen memorandum books, $3.50	2.04	
		7-12 dozen memorandum books, $2.95	1.72	
		7-12 dozen memorandum books, $1.58	.92	
		7-12 dozen memorandum books, $1.28	.75	
		6 dozen shorthand books, 52 cents	3.12	
		25. 317 reams flat paper, $1.44	456.48	
		26. 2¼ dozen office baskets, $3.85	10.58	
		3 1-12 dozen office baskets, $4.35	13.41	
		28. ¼ dozen office baskets, $3.85	1.28	
		7-12 dozen penracks, 85 cents	.50	
				569.35
	222	The Springfield Envelope Co.:		
		1893.		
		July 10. 100,000 envelopes, $1.70	170.00	
				170.00
26	250	Hon. John J. Gardner:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	2.50	
				122.50
	251	Hon. H. C. Loudenslager:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	9.90	
				115.10
	252	Hon. Wm. T. Ellis:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	253	Hon. J. R. Whiting:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	11.28	
				113.72
	256	Hon. J. G. Maguire:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	14.90	
				110.10
	257	Hon. Wm. Ryan:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	7.90	
				117.10
	258	Hon. H. C. Van Voorhis:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	6.22	
				118.78

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893.				
Aug. 26	259	Hon. E. F. Loud:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To stationery	2.39	
				$122.61
30	260	Hon. John Van Voorhis:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	5.16	
				119.84
31	263	Hon. John O. Pendleton:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	5.22	
				119.78
	264	Hon. E. H. Funston:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	5.38	
				119.62
Sept. 1	279	Hon. S. B. Alexander:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	280	Hon. Franklin Bartlett:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	281	Hon. Case Broderick:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	4.15	
				120.85
	282	Hon. T. J. Campbell:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	283	Hon. Jas. S. Gorman:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	17.02	
				107.98
2	287	Hon. Chas. Barwig:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	288	Hon. John DeWitt Warner:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	8.93	
				116.07
5	289	Hon. Geo. P. Ikirt:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	1.33	
				123.67
	290	Hon. A. J. Hopkins:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	1.92	
				123.08
6	333	The Tribune Association, New York, N. Y., for the daily and Sunday Tribune, from Aug. 5, 1893, to May 5, 1894, furnished by order of the Committee on Accounts to the Clerk		7.50
	334	The Press Co. (limited), Philadelphia Pa., for the Daily and Sunday Press from Aug. 5, 1893, to May 5, 1894, furnished by order of the Committee on Accounts to the Clerk		5.70
	335	Easton & Rupp:		
		1893.		
		Aug. 17. 1 copy press	4.00	
		1 letter book	1.30	
		6 reporter's notebooks	.75	
		1 rubber hand stamp	1.25	
		1 rubber hand stamp	1.25	
		21. 1 rubber hand stamp	1.25	
		1 rubber hand stamp	1.25	
		1 rubber hand stamp	1.25	
		22. 1 post-office scale	4.50	
		Altering plate and 200 cards	1.90	
		28. 1 rubber hand stamp	1.25	
		1 rubber hand stamp	1.25	
		29. 50 cards and printing	.40	
		1 rubber stamp	1.25	
		1 rubber stamp	1.25	
				24.10
	336	Easton & Rupp:		
		1893.		
		Aug. 5. 50 gross King's Falcon pens, 30 cents	15.00	
		25 gross King's Falcon pens, 69 cents	17.25	
		15. 15 gross Eagle pens, 33 cents	4.95	
		8. 2 wire files	.08	
		11. 1 dozen knives	2.82	

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893. Sept. 6	336	Easton & Rupp—Continued.		
		1893.		
		Aug. 11. 1 dozen knives	$9.79	
		1 dozen knives	12.72	
		1 dozen knives	12.72	
		2 dozen knives, $30.15	60.30	
		1 cutlery case	6.94	
		1 cutlery case	8.70	
		3 cutlery cases, $2.25	6.75	
		3 cutlery cases, $3.38	10.14	
		3 cutlery cases, $6.75	20.25	
		6 cases scissors, $2.62½	15.75	
		3 cases scissors, $3.61	10.83	
		3 cases scissors, $4.24	12.72	
		6 cases scissors, $2.10	12.60	
		6 cases scissors, $3.61	21.66	
		16. 1 rubber stamp	1.25	
		17. 5 dozen quarts Arnold's fluid, $4.28	21.40	
		7 dozen pints Arnold's fluid, $2.62	18.34	
		5 dozen half pints Arnold's fluid, $1.32	6.60	
		25. 1 rubber stamp	.75	
		28. 1 rubber stamp	1.25	
				$311.56
	337	Easton & Rupp:		
		1893.		
		Aug. 5. 1 gross pens	.55	
		7. 20 pension books, $2	40.00	
		500 canvas books, 20 cents	101.00	
		8. 1 pint Caw's ink	.30	
		500 cards and printing	3.50	
		10,000 members' passes, lithographing and printing	67.00	
		½ gross knife cases, assorted	7.00	
		2 dozen pencil sharpeners, $1.75	3.50	
		1 dozen rubber penholders	2.15	
		9. ½ gross pocket pencils, $3.50	1.75	
		11. 1 dozen rubber penholders	2.00	
		1 dozen rubber penholders	2.15	
		1 dozen rubber penholders	2.40	
		1 dozen rubber penholders	2.80	
		12. 1,000 envelopes	2.20	
		500 envelopes, $2.50	1.25	
		14. 2 gross Russia Mohetta pens, 75 cents	1.50	
		3 reams note made into tablets	1.25	
		Ruling and stamping 1 ream letter	3.40	
		16. 1 copy press	9.00	
		1 box seals	.30	
		3 boxes eyelets	.42	
		17. 2,000 shipping tags, with strings	3.00	
		4 dozen mucilage pots, $2	8.00	
		1 3-quire journal	.60	
		21. 4 dozen penholders, 40 cents	1.60	
		22. 1 dozen safety inkstands	3.00	
		1 dozen safety inkstands	4.50	
		1 dozen safety inkstands	6.00	
		½ dozen harp files, 70 cents	.35	
		1 dozen harp files	.50	
		23. 1 self-inker stamp	2.25	
		1 set rubber dates	1.60	
		1 ream Distaff pocket note	4.50	
				291.32
	338	Hon. J. T. Dunn:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	14.45	
				110.55
	339	The Smith Premier Typewriter Co.: For 1 Smith Premier typewriter and stand for Hon. C. S. Hartman		90.00
7	340	Hon. M. Brosius:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	341	Hon. Claude A. Swanson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	6.32	
				118.68
8	344	Hon. John C. Kyle:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
11	357	Hon. P. D. McCulloch, jr.:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	5.62	
				119.38

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893.				
Sept. 11	358	Hon. J. L. McLaurin:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To stationery	11.62	
				$113.38
13	362	Hon. C. A. Cadmus:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	8.38	
				116.65
16	372	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict:		
		1893.		
		Aug. 29. 1 dozen Paragon purple rec. ribbons	6.00	
		1 dozen Paragon blue rec. ribbons	6.00	
				12.00
	373	The Smith Premier Typewriter Co.:		
		1893.		
		Sept. 11. 1 Smith Premier typewriter	90.00	
		Credit by 1 month's rent	5.00	
				85.00
	374	The Smith Premier Typewriter Co.:		
		1893.		
		Aug. 25. 1 Smith drop cabinet, Hon. G. D. Meiklejohn		30.00
	375	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons:		
		1893.		
		Aug. 8. Stamping 2,700 envelopes, $2.30	6.21	
		Stamping 108 quires paper, 6 cents	6.48	
		9. 7-12 dozen memorandum books, $2.10	1.22	
		12. 1 1-12 dozen memorandum books, $2.25	2.44	
		14. Stamping 1,920 sheets paper, $2.30	4.42	
		15. 1 1-12 dozen memorandum books, 92 cents	1.00	
		29. 10,000 envelopes, $2.52	25.20	
				46.97
	376	Columbia Phonograph Co.:		
		1893.		
		Aug. 8. 6 dozen phonograph blanks, $4	24.00	
		23. 6 dozen phonograph blanks, $4	24.00	
				48.00
	377	E. H. Morrison:		
		1893.		
		Aug. 29. 1 combination file cabinet, Hon I. P. Wanger		51.00
	378	E. H. Morrison:		
		1893.		
		Aug. 30. 1 18-drawer combination cabinet and base		65.00
	379	James J. Chapman:		
		1893.		
		Aug. 14. 3,000 royal Irish envelopes, $5.58		16.74
20	385	Hon. J. D. Alderson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	73.10	
				51.90
	386	Hon. Wm. H. Hatch:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
21	388	Hon. James W. Covert:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
22	391	Hon. Geo. W. Cooper:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	20.08	
				104.92
	392	Hon. L. E. McGann:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	.63	
				124.37
23	398	Hon. W. S. Holman:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	9.86	
				115.14
25	400	Hon. C. J. Erdman:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	3.48	
				121.52
28	403	Hon. Antonio Joseph:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	404	Hon. O. M. Kem:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
29	406	Hon. J. Fred C. Talbott:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	46.01	
				78.99

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893.				
Sept.29	407	Hon. R. A. Childs:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To cash		$125.00
	408	Hon. J. C. Hendrix:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
Oct. 2	436	Hon. J. D. Sayers:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	3.14	
				121.86
3	437	Hon. R. E. Lester:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
4	443	Hon. J. W. Moon:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	6.64	
				118.36
9	477	Robert Beall:		
		1893.		
		Aug. 23. ¼ ream bond note	1.25	
		Stamping in silver 2¼ quires paper	.62	
		5 packages envelopes	1.25	
		Sept. 6. 1 Annual Statistician, 1893	4.00	
		12. 1 pocketbook	3.00	
		2 quires bond note	.50	
		1 Petro Ghlestre	1.00	
		4 sticks sealing wax	1.00	
		100 cards and printing	1.00	
		200 cards and printing	2.00	
		13. 1 Statesman's Year Book, 1893	3.00	
		26. 1 Webster's Unabridged Dictionary	7.00	
		1 dictionary stand	5.00	
		Volumes 1 and 2, Jefferson's Writings	10.00	
		1 Edmund Randolph	3.00	
		1 Dictionary of Foreign Quotations	1.25	
		29. 1 Lippincott's Dictionary of Biography	10.50	
		1 Webster's International Dictionary	10.00	
		1 dictionary holder	5.00	
		1 Eliot's Debates, 5 vols	12.50	
				82.87
478		James S. Topham:		
		1893.		
		Aug. 1. ¼ dozen cardcases	$7 08	
		¼ dozen cardcases	4.56	
		¼ dozen cardcases	8.04	
		¼ dozen cardcases	12.00	
		¼ dozen cardcases	13.56	
		One quarter of	45.24	11.31
		July 31. ¼ dozen cardcases, $3		1.50
		¼ dozen cardcases, $3.60		1.80
		¼ dozen cardcases, $4.56		1.14
		¼ dozen cardcases, $7.56		1.89
		¼ dozen cardcases, $8.52		2.13
		¼ dozen cardcases, $9		2.25
		¼ dozen cardcases, $9		2.25
		¼ dozen cardcases, $9		2.25
		¼ dozen cardcases, $9		4.50
		¼ dozen cardcases, $12		3.00
		¼ dozen cardcases, $10.56		2.64
		¼ dozen cardcases, $13.08		3.27
		¼ dozen cardcases, $10.08		2.52
		¼ dozen cardcases, $21		5.25
		¼ dozen cardcases, $22.56		5.64
		Aug. 1. 1-12 dozen pocketbooks	$17.04	53.34
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks	8.00	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks	4.56	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks	6.60	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks	19.56	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks	25.08	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks	31.56	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks	24.00	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks	30.00	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks	7.56	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks	21.00	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks	7.20	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks	18.00	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks	15.00	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks	9.00	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks	9.50	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks	12.00	

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893.				
Oct. 9	478	James S. Topham—Continued.		
		1893.		
		Aug. 1. 1-12 dozen pocketbooks	$4.50	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks	4.00	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks	3.00	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks	8.76	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks	3.24	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks	12.60	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks	18.00	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks	19.56	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks	24.00	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks	28.56	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks	36.00	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks	28.56	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks	10.80	
		1-12 dozen cardcases	9.00	
		1-12 dozen cardcases	3.60	
		1-12 dozen cardcases	3.00	
		1-12 dozen cardcases	9.00	
		1-12 dozen cardcases	10.56	
		1-12 dozen cardcases	21.00	
		1-12 dozen cardcases	22.56	
		1-12 dozen cardcases	9.00	
		1-12 dozen cardcases	8.52	
		1-12 dozen cardcases	7.56	
		1-12 dozen cardcases	10.08	
		1-12 dozen cardcases	4.56	
		1-12 dozen cardcases	9.00	
		1-12 dozen cardcases	12.00	
		1-12 dozen cardcases	7.08	
		1-12 dozen cardcases	8.04	
		1-12 dozen cardcases	13.50	
		1-12 dozen cardcases	4.56	
		1-12 dozen cardcases	6.00	
		1-12 dozen cardcases	5.52	
		1-12 dozen cardcases	17.04	
		1-12 dozen cardcases	9.00	
		1-12 dozen cardcases	15.00	
		1-12 dozen cardcases	10.08	
		1-12 dozen cardcases	4.56	
		1-12 dozen cardcases	15.00	
		1-12 dozen cardcases	12.00	
		1-12 dozen cardcases	23.52	
		1-12 dozen cardcases	26.52	
		1-12 dozen cardcases	18.00	
		1-12 dozen cardcases	27.00	
		1-12 dozen cardcases	21.00	
		1-12 dozen cardcases	27.60	
		1-12 dozen cardcases	36.00	
		1-12 dozen cardcases	19.56	
		1-12 dozen cardcases	12.00	
		1-12 dozen cardcases	13.08	
		1-12 dozen lap tablets	42.72	
		1-12 dozen lap tablets	37.80	
		1-12 dozen lap tablets	46.80	
		1-12 dozen lap tablets	30.24	
		1-12 dozen lap tablets	52.56	
		One-twelfth of	1,168.46	$97.37
				$150.71
	479	Jacko & McRitchie:		
		1893.		
		Sept. 8. 1 perfect copyholder, Hon. C. S. Hartman		2.50
10	486	Easton & Rupp:		
		1893.		
		Sept. 2. 1 spool linen tape, 1,000 yards	5.50	
		4. 3,000 white envelopes, $3.35	10.05	
		7. 3,000 shipping tags, $1.50	4.50	
		11. 6 dozen mucilage bottles, $2	12.00	
		1 invoice book	2.00	
		500 sheets T. W. covers	2.00	
		1 rubber stamp	1.25	
		12. 24 pension books, $2	48.00	
		200 sheets bristol board, $5	10.00	
		16. ½ dozen rulers, $3.60	1.80	
		½ dozen rulers, $2.88	1.44	
		¼ dozen rulers, $5.52	1.38	
		¼ dozen rulers, $16.20	4.05	
		¼ dozen rulers, $14.40	3.60	
		¼ dozen rulers, $2.40	.60	
		4 pencil sharpeners	.80	

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893. Oct. 10	486	Easton & Rupp—Continued.		
		1893. Sept. 16. 1 dozen memorandum books	$0.50	
		300 sheets bristol board, $5	15.00	
		25 legal cap wrappers	.90	
		1 office basket	.65	
		2 rubber stamps	1.50	
		19. 4,000 white envelopes, $2.50	10.00	
		1 inkstand mat	.65	
		26. 200 sheets bristol board, $5.50	11.00	
		200 sheets bristol board, $6.50	13.00	
				$162.17
	487	Easton & Rupp:		
		1893. Sept. 1. 1 glass top for inkstand	.25	
		¼ ream and ⅛ M bond note and envelopes	1.65	
		1 Ideal blotter bath	2.75	
		¼ ream and ⅛ M bond note and envelopes	1.50	
		2 boxes rubber bands	.55	
		1 fountain pen	1.00	
		1 memorandum book	.10	
		2. 1 plate and 250 cards	2.70	
		1 rubber stamp	1.25	
		¼ ream and ⅛ M kid note and envelopes	1.50	
		1 plate and 100 cards	1.65	
		4. 1 rubber stamp	1.25	
		1 press and stand	10.00	
		6. 1 rubber stamp	1.25	
		1 plate and 100 cards	1.65	
		100 cards and printing type B	1.25	
		11. 1 rubber stamp and pad	1.50	
		1 rubber stamp and pad	1.25	
		1 press and blotter bath	9.50	
		Oil board, cut	.75	
		1 rubber stamp	.75	
		1 plate and 200 cards	2.60	
		200 cards and printing	1.40	
		3 plates and 300 cards	4.45	
		12. 5 penholders	.50	
		2 memorandum books	.50	
		1 eraser	.85	
		1 box pens	1.00	
		Lot bond note and envelopes	2.00	
		1 dozen memorandum books	4.58	
		1 hand blotter	.50	
		16. 1 Shipman file	.75	
		¼ ream note and ⅛ M envelopes	1.65	
		1 plate and 100 cards	1.68	
		23. 1 Shannon file	1.65	
		1 rubber stamp	1.25	
		26. 1 rubber stamp	1.25	
		28. 3 file boxes	1.20	
		29. Plate and 400 cards	3.50	
				75.36
	488	Easton & Rupp:		
		1893. Sept. 1. 1 dozen pocketknives	3.90	
		1 dozen pocketknives	4.15	
		2 dozen pocketknives, $8.50	17.00	
		½ dozen pocketknives, $14.50	7.25	
		½ dozen pocketknives, $14.50	7.25	
		½ dozen pocketknives, $12.65	6.33	
		½ dozen pocketknives, $21.50	10.75	
		1 dozen pocketknives	18.50	
		1 dozen pocketknives	18.25	
		1 dozen pocketknives	22.75	
		1 dozen pocketknives	27.00	
		1 dozen pocketknives	29.00	
		1 dozen pocketknives	18.75	
		2 dozen pocketknives, $16	32.00	
		2 dozen pocketknives, $17.75	35.00	
		2 dozen pocketknives, $16.75	33.50	
		2 dozen pocketknives, $18.25	36.50	
		2 dozen pocketknives, $16	32.00	
		2 dozen pocketknives, $14.50	29.00	
		2 dozen pocketknives, $21.50	43.00	
		1½ dozen pocketknives, $17.75	26.62	
		1½ dozen pocketknives, $21.75	32.63	
		1½ dozen pocketknives, $22.25	33.37	
		1½ dozen pocketknives, $13.75	20.63	
		1½ dozen pocketknives, $21	31.50	

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893. Oct. 10	488	Easton & Rupp—Continued,		
		1893. Sept. 1 1½ dozen pocketknives, $27.50	$41.25	
		1½ dozen pocketknives, $24	36.00	
		1 dozen pocketknives	17.25	
		1 dozen pocketknives	33.00	
		1 dozen pocketknives	17.25	
		1 dozen pocketknives	27.00	
		½ dozen pocketknives, $29	14.50	
		½ dozen pocketknives, $27.25	13.62	
		1½ dozen pocketknives, $25.75	38.63	
		1½ dozen pocketknives, $23.75	35.62	
		1½ dozen pocketknives, $20.50	30.75	
		1½ dozen pocketknives, $17.50	26.25	
		1½ dozen pocketknives, $18.25	27.38	
		2 dozen pocketknives, $14.50	29.00	
		2 dozen pocketknives, $18.50	37.00	
		2 dozen pocketknives, $29	58.00	
		1 dozen pocketknives	18.50	
		1 dozen pocketknives	19.00	
		1 dozen pocketknives	28.00	
		1 dozen pocketknives	15.40	
		1 dozen pocketknives	22.75	
		1½ dozen pockteknives, $26.50	39.75	
		1½ dozen pocketknives, $26.25	39.37	
		3 dozen pocketknives, $33	99.00	
		1½ dozen pocketknives, $18.25	27.38	
			1,368.78	
		Less 25 per cent	342.19	
			1,026.59	
		12 dozen oil boards	1.44	
		4. 1 dozen boxes visiting cards	2.35	
		1 dozen boxes visiting cards	3.10	
		500 card envelopes	1.45	
		200 sheets parchment, 31 cents	62.00	
		6. 102 pounds cable twine, 50 cents	51.00	
		7. 1 gross penholders	6.50	
		3 dozen paragon files, $4.75	14.25	
		11. 2 dozen B. B. files, $6.60	13.20	
		16. 1 gross penholders	3.60	
		5,000 paper fasteners, 90 cents	4.50	
		5,000 paper fasteners, $1.20	6.00	
		19. 1½ dozen penwipers, $3.80	4.11	
		12 dozen shorthand books, 85 cents	10.20	
		21. 2 gross penholders, $6.50	13.00	
		6 dozen Lily paste, $1.38	8.28	
		26 reams typewriter cap, $1.10	28.60	
		28. 1 rubber stamp	1.25	
				$1,261.42
11	492	Hon. Charles Curtis:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	21.22	
				103.78
	493	Hon. L. M. Strong:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	.89	
				24.11
12	495	Hon. A. L. Hager:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	11.43	
				113.57
13	500	Hon. N. C. Blanchard:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
14	501	Hon. C. W. Gillet:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	.05	
				124.95
	502	Hon. L. F. Livingston:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	10.20	
				114.80
16	503	Hon. Wm. J. Stone:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	7.17	
				117 83
17	506	Hon. S. E. Payne:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	5.23	
				119 77

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893.				
Oct. 24	521	Easton & Rupp:		
		1893.		
		July 27. 10,000 envelopes, $1.10	$11.00	
		201,000 envelopes, $1.30	261.30	
				$272.30
	522	Chas. A. Muddiman:		
		1893.		
		Aug. 22. 1 portable light, Hon. G. D. Meiklejohn		3.50
26	524	Hon. Benton McMillin:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	50.96	
				74.04
	525	Hon. S. W. McCall:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	8.91	
				116.09
30	528	Hon. James Capehart:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	10.53	
				114.47
	529	Hon. Thos. J. Geary:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	9.98	
				115.02
	530	Hon. Wm. A. Jones:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
31	551	Hon. Geo. B. Shaw:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	25.01	
				99.99
	552	Hon. Thos. Dunn English:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	553	The Francis T. Witte Hardware Co.:		
		1893.		
		July 20. 4 dozen erasers, $5.25	21.00	
		3 dozen pocket scissors, $4	12.00	
		2 dozen pocket scissors, $4	8.00	
		1 dozen pocket scissors, $5.25	5.25	
		2 dozen ladies' scissors, $3.70	7.40	
		2 dozen ladies' scissors, $3.84	7.68	
		1 dozen ladies' scissors, $4.40	4.40	
		2 dozen ladies' scissors, $6.40	12.80	
				78.53
	554	Robert Beall:		
		1893.		
		Oct. 16. 1 Dunbar's Laws of Banking	2.50	
		1 Jevon's Money	1.75	
		1 Denslon's Economical Philosophy	2.50	
		1 Laughlan's Bimetallism	2.25	
		1 Wells's Economic Changes	2.00	
		20. 1 Men, Women Emotions	.50	
		1 Dr. Mirabel's Theory	.50	
		1 The Sign of Four	.50	
		1 Barbara Deering	.50	
		1 Love, by Balzac	.50	
		1 Prince of India, 2 volumes	2.50	
		1 Wood's Dictionary Quotations	2.50	
		1 Ricardo's Political Economy	1.50	
		1 McLeod's Elements of Economics	3.50	
		1 Price's Political Economy	2.00	
		1 Use of Silver as Money	.35	
		1 Monetary Situation in Germany	.25	
		27. 1 Holy Bible	6.50	
				32.60
	555	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons:		
		1893.		
		Sept. 6. 12 dozen notebooks, 72 cents	8.64	
		7. 6 baskets, $3.85	1.92	
		6 baskets, $4.35	2.18	
		14. 1½ dozen baskets, $3.85	5.77	
		1½ dozen baskets, $4.35	6.53	
		4. Stamping 100 sheets paper	2.30	
				27.34
Nov. 1	560	Hon. Thos. F. Magner:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	561	Hon. Alexander McDowell:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	2.53	
				122.47

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893.				
Nov. 1	562	Hon. E. J. Dunphy:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To stationery	16.93	
				$108.07
	563	Hon. Geo. W. Houk:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	25.87	
				99.13
3	568	Hon. H. K. Wheeler:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	7.14	
				117.86
4	585	Hon. H. A. Cooper:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	2.81	
				122.19
	586	Hon. Samuel G. Hilborn:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	7.58	
				117.42
	587	Hon. Chas. E. Hooker:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	5.26	
				119.74
	588	Hon. E. J. Hainer:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	30.14	
				94.86
6	589	Hon. M. A. Smith:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	12.02	
				112.98
8	593	Hon. G. D. Meiklejohn:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	80.74	
				44.26
9	594	Hon. J. L. Rawlins:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	17.56	
				107.44
13	597	Hon. E. E. Meredith:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	18.23	
				106.77
	598	Hon. Geo. W. Murray:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	69.27	
				55.73
16	600	National Novelty Co.:		
		1893.		
		Oct. 25. 6 gross Hustter's inkholders attached to pens, $1		6.00
25	607	Hon. Binger Hermann:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	7.83	
				117.17
	608	Hon. Chas. T. O'Ferrall:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	20.89	
				104.11
Dec. 6	625	Hon. R. F. Bratton:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	28.72	
				96.28
8	632	Hon. Geo. W. Hulick:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	8.66	
				116.34
9	633	Hon. Thos. Updegraff:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	18.50	
				106.50
12	635	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict:		
		1893.		
		Sept. 29. 1 dozen black record ribbons	6.00	
		½ dozen black record ribbons, $6	3.00	
		Oct. 12. 1 dozen bottles oil	1.60	
		16. 10 reams legal paper, 90 cents	9.00	
		10 reams legal paper, $1.08	10.80	
		5 reams legal paper, $1.29	6.45	
		23. 500 sheets Regents carbon paper, $1.95	9.75	
				46.60

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893. Dec. 12	636	The Smith Premier Typewriter Co.:		
		1893. Oct. 23. 1 Smith typewriter and stand	$100.00	
		Less 10 per cent	10.00	
				$90.00
	637	J. C. Blair Co.:		
		1893. July 27. 8¼ dozen royal Blackstone tablets	45.00	
		16⅔ dozen odd bleach	30.00	
		36 notebooks	2.16	
		36 notebooks	2.16	
		200 commercial tablets	8.64	
		500 commercial tablets	27.00	
		500 commercial tablets	36.00	
		200 commercial tablets	12.96	
		300 commercial tablets	10.80	
		2 dozen pints black ink	4.20	
		2 dozen quarts black ink	7.80	
		2 dozen ½ pints black ink	2.40	
		1 dozen rough notes	----------	
				189.12
	638	Easton & Rupp:		
		1893. Oct. 5. Plate and 50 cards	1.10	
		10. 5 dozen black ink, Sanford's, 60 cents	3.00	
		5 dozen black ink, Caw's, 50 cents	2.50	
		11. 2 dozen inkstands, 60 cents	1.20	
		12. ¼ ream note billets, $2.45	.61	
		⅛ M envelopes	.69	
		¼ ream note, octavo, $2.80	2.10	
		⅛ M envelopes, $5.50	2.06	
		1 ream linen cloth, note billet	1.90	
		½ M linen cloth envelopes, $4.50	2.25	
		23. 2 dozen favorite files, $2.70	5.40	
		26 reams typewriter cap, $1.10	28.60	
		1 ream linen cloth note	2.80	
		½ M linen cloth envelopes, $5.30	2.65	
		1 ream linen cloth, octavo	2.25	
		¼ M linen cloth envelopes, $4.60	2.30	
		27. 2 dozen Rogers knives, $40.20 $80.40		
		6 cases scissors, $3.32 19.92		
		3 cases scissors, $4.81 14.43		
		3 cases scissors, $5.65 16.95		
		3 cases scissors, $7 21.00		
		152.70		
		25 per cent off 38.17		
			114.53	
		12 gross H. of R. pencils, $4.85	58.20	
		Nov. 17. 5 gross pink tape, $25.75	128.75	
		27. 1 ream russian-blue note	3.25	
		1 ream russian-blue note	2.80	
		1 ream russian-blue note	2.45	
		500 russian-blue envelopes	3.00	
		500 russian-blue envelopes	2.75	
		500 russian-blue envelopes	2.75	
		1 ream linen cloth note	2.80	
		500 linen cloth envelopes	2.65	
		1 dozen mucilage	4.00	
		3 dozen Carter's ink, quarts, $5.80	17.40	
		3 dozen Carter's ink, pints, $3.64	10.92	
		3 dozen Carter's fluid, quarts, $3.35	10.05	
		3 dozen Carter's fluid, pints, $1.95	5.85	
		73¼ reams Whiting's packet note, $1.12	82.60	
				516.16
	639	Easton & Rupp:		
		1893. Oct. 5. Plate and 100 cards	1.40	
		100 cards and printing	.70	
		Plate and 200 cards	3.75	
		12. Plate and 100 cards	1.90	
		13. Printing 100 postal cards	1.00	
		100 cards and printing	.70	
		1 rubber stamp	1.25	
		16. Altering address, and 400 cards	3.30	
		18. 1 pair shears	.75	
		1 pot paste	.15	
		1 Davis automatic inkstand and mat	2.50	
		¼ ream note	.65	
		1 package envelopes	.15	
		3 sheets blotting	.15	

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893. Dec. 12	639	Easton & Rupp—Continued.		
		1893.		
		Oct. 18 1 rubber stamp	$0.75	
		20. 8 quires note paper, stamped	2.40	
		8 packages envelopes	1.40	
		2 dozen pens and penholders	.25	
		23. 1 rubber stamp and pad	1.45	
		1 letterpress	4.00	
		26. 1 twine box	.40	
		28. ¼ ream Irish linen note	.65	
		3 packages Irish linen envelopes	.50	
		2 packages bond envelopes	.40	
		1 tablet	.15	
		¼ ream and ⅛ M linen note and envelopes	1.50	
		1 memorandum book, indexed	.75	
		Altering plate and 300 cards	2.60	
		Plate and 200 cards	2.10	
		31. 6-quire record book, indexed	2.05	
		1,000 cards and printing	7.00	
		1 rubber stamp	2.00	
		Nov. 1. 2 reams Crane's typewriter letter	3.00	
		2. 10 reams cap, manila	1.50	
		3. 1 rubber stamp and pad	1.50	
		9. Altering plate and 100 cards	1.20	
		1 bottle ink	.25	
		3 sheets blotting	.25	
		17. 1 5-quire journal	1.60	
		50 cards and printing	.40	
		⅛ M R. I. L. envelopes	.65	
		4 tablets	.50	
		5 gross rubber bands	1.95	
		½ ream note paper	1.05	
		5 balls twine	.55	
		1 sponge	.15	
		3 quires white tissue	.30	
		29. 1 rubber stamp	1.25	
				$64.80
640		Easton & Rupp:		
		1893.		
		Oct. 5. 1 set dating stamps	2.00	
		11. 2 rubber stamps	1.00	
		1 record book	1.25	
		12. 1 inkstand mat	.50	
		13. 2 wire files, 25 cents	.50	
		1 wire file	.50	
		1 dozen padlock key rings	2.25	
		1 gross crown penholders	4.90	
		16. 1 dozen key chains	1.20	
		1 dozen wire files	.75	
		½ dozen wire files, $2.50	1.25	
		½ dozen hones, $8.40	4.20	
		18. 50 sheets mourning note	2.00	
		1,000 Middleton's fasteners	1.90	
		20. 500 manila envelopes	.63	
		23. ¼ ream note paper, $2.60	1.95	
		¼ ream note paper, $2.20	1.65	
		¼ ream note paper, $2.60	1.95	
		⅛ M envelopes, $5.20	1.95	
		⅛ M envelopes, $4	1.50	
		⅛ M envelopes, $5.20	1.95	
		½ ream mourning note, $5	2.50	
		¼ M mourning envelopes, $8	2.00	
		½ ream mourning note, $4.50	2.25	
		¼ M mourning envelopes, $7	1.75	
		½ ream mourning note, $4.50	2.25	
		¼ M mourning envelopes, $7	1.75	
		½ dozen oblique penholders, 80 cents	.40	
		26. 2,000 Middleton's fasteners, $1.90	3.80	
		118 pounds cotton twine	22.42	
		Nov. 27. ½ ream Highland note, $3.30	1.65	
		½ ream Highland note, $2.80	1.40	
		½ ream Highland note, $2.50	1.25	
		250 Highland envelopes, $6	1.50	
		250 Highland envelopes, $5.50	1.37	
		250 Highland envelopes, $5.50	1.38	
		Lithographing 300 cards, 2 colors	11.50	
				94.95
641		Valley Paper Co.:		
		1893.		
		July 12. 5 reams bond linen legal cap, $5.47		27.35

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893.				
Dec. 12	642	Wyckoff, Seamans, and Benedict:		
		1893.		
		Nov. 13. 10 reams letter paper, 75 cents	$7.50	
		4 dozen black record ribbon, $6	24.00	
				$31.50
	643	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons:		
		1893.		
		Oct. 17. 3 upright files, 30 cents	.90	
		23. 6 dozen note books, 52 cents	3.12	
		31. 4 dozen note books, 52 cents	2.08	
				6.10
14	647	Hon Jno. A Caldwell:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	3.91	
				121.09
	648	The Springfield Envelope Co.:		
		1893.		
		July 11. 8¼ M envelopes, $1.65	14.44	
		5 7/10 M envelopes, $3	15.52	
		5 4/10 M envelopes, $3	15.30	
		2½ M envelopes, $3.10	7.75	
		2 24/40 M envelopes, $3.10	8.06	
		¼ M envelopes, $2.75	.69	
		2 28/40 M envelopes, $5.80	5.65	
		2 28/40 M envelopes, $5.80	5.51	
		1 3/10 M envelopes, $5.80	6.09	
		1 1/10 M envelopes, $5.80	5.94	
		2¼ M envelopes, $2.75	6.19	
		2 24/40 M envelopes, $2.75	6.60	
		1 M envelopes, blue cloth lined, $14.50	14.50	
		1 M envelopes, blue cloth lined, $15.50	15.50	
		20 M envelopes, 93 cents	18.60	
		2 M envelopes, blue cloth lined, $12	24.00	
		½ M envelopes, blue cloth lined, $45	22.50	
		⅛ M envelopes, blue cloth lined, $26.35	13.17	
		5½ M envelopes, $1.05	5.77	
		36 M envelopes, $1.05	37.80	
		36 M envelopes, $1.05	37.80	
		19½ M envelopes, $1.85	36.07	
		26 M envelopes, $1.05	27.30	
		5½ M envelopes, $1.85	10.17	
		12. 34¼ M envelopes, $1.05	35.96	
		35½ M envelopes, $1.65	58.58	
		14. 49½ M envelopes, $1.50	74.25	
		½ M envelopes, $1.65	.83	
		36 M envelopes, $1.05	37.80	
		21¼ M envelopes, $1.65	35.89	
		72 M envelopes, $1.05	75.60	
		43½ M envelopes, $1.65	71.78	
		53½ M envelopes, $1.05	56.18	
		11¼ M envelopes, $1.65	18.56	
		43½ M envelopes, $1.65	71.77	
				898.12
16	650.	The Fuller & Crump Co.:		
		1893.		
		Aug. 5. 6 reams clover-leaf, linen, $1.60	9.60	
		3 M envelopes, $2.35	7.05	
		2 dozen papeteries, $5.40	10.80	
				27.45
18	654	Hon. Geo. D. Perkins:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	4.37	
				120.63
	655	Hon. J. C. C. Black:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	5.77	
				119.23
	656	Hon. R. P. Bland:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	3.85	
				121.15
	657	Hon. Wm. H. Bower:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	7.94	
				117.06
19	658	Hon. J. H. O'Neil:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	5.02	
				119.98
	659	Hon. S. A. Northway:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	12.08	
				112.92

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893.				
Dec. 19	660	Hon. Chas. W. Stone:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To stationery	3.10	
				$121.90
	661	Hon. B. H. Bunn:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	61.98	
				63.02
20	663	Hon. John L. Bretz:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	364	Hon. M. J. McEttrick:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	10.06	
				114.94
	365	Hon. Irving P. Wanger:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	90.69	
				34.31
	666	Hon. J. H. Bankhead:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	7.01	
				117.99
	667	Hon. M. D. Harter:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	123.91	
				1.09
(21	683	Hon. J. G. Cannon:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	12.16	
				112.84
	684	Hon. A. C. Harmer:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	16.51	
				108.43
	685	Hon. J. W. Causey:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	7.25	
				117.75
	686	Hon. H. H. Bingham:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	11.14	
				113.86
	687	Hon. William Everett:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	21.26	
				103.74
	688	Hon. D. H. Mercer:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	45.76	
				79.24
	689	Hon. R. G. Cousins:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	30.28	
				94.72
	690	Hon. J. W. Babcock:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	36.77	
				88.23
22	752	Hon. Jerry Simpson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	25.35	
				99.65
	753	Hon. B. F. Grady:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	754	Hon. Lafe Pence:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	88.61	
				36.39
	755	Hon. Francis Marvin:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	22.68	
				102.32
	756	F. H. Catlin:		
		1893.		
		July 19. 1 7-12 dozen knives, $9.60	15.20	
		1 1-12 dozen knives, $11.40	12.35	
		1 1-12 dozen knives, $10.20	11.05	
		1 1-12 dozen knives, $12	13.00	
		1 1-12 dozen knives, $12	13.00	

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893.				
Dec. 22	756	F. H. Catlin—Continued.		
		1893.		
		July 19. 1 1-12 dozen knives, $10.80	$11.70	
		1 1-12 dozen knives, $14.40	15.60	
		1 1-12 dozen knives, $14.40	15.60	
		⅛ dozen knives	2.05	
		⅛ dozen knives	2.05	
		⅛ dozen knives	1.70	
		⅛ dozen knives	2.00	
		⅛ dozen knives	2.00	
		⅛ dozen knives	1.65	
		⅛ dozen knives	1.75	
		⅛ dozen knives	1.95	
		⅛ dozen knives	1.75	
		⅛ dozen knives	1.70	
		⅛ dozen knives	2.30	
		1/12 dozen knives	1.33	
				$129.73
23	760	Hon. Barnes Compton:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To stationery	34.98	
				90.02
	761	Hon Henry W. Blair:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	31.60	
				93.40
	762	Hon. H. C. Snodgrass:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	36.31	
				88.69
27	763	Hon. J. V. Cockrell:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	54.02	
				70.98
29	768	Hon. Geo. H. Brickner:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
1894.				
Jan. 2	774	Hon. John H. Graham:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	775	Hon. O. M. Hall:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	16.41	
				108.59
3	777	Hon. Chas. F. Crisp:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	.65	
				124.35
	778	Hon. Johnston Cornish:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	77.92	
				47.08
4	792	Hon. Loren Fletcher:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	8.51	
				116.49
	793	Hon. Andrew Price:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	22.47	
				102.53
	794	National Papeterie Co.:		
		1893.		
		July 27. 12 pocketbooks, assorted	18.08	
		11 pocketbooks, assorted	16.75	
				34.83
	795	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict:		
		1893.		
		Dec. 4. 7 dozen paragon ribbons, $6	42.00	
		7. 10 reams letter paper, 75 cents	7.50	
		10 reams letter paper, 87 cents	8.70	
				58.20
5	798	Hon. J. A. T. Hull:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	7.12	
				117.88
9	823	Hon. George C. Pendleton:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	18.40	
				106.60

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
Jan. 9	824	Robert Beall:		
		1893.		
		Dec. 4. 2 papeteries, $1	$2.00	
		2 papeteries, 65 cents	1.30	
		2 papeteries, $1.25	2.50	
		1 papeterie	1.25	
		1 papeterie	1.00	
		14. 2 papeteries, $1	2.00	
		2 papeteries, 65 cents	1.30	
		2 papeteries, $1.25	2.50	
		1 papeterie	1.25	
		1 papeterie	1.00	
		1 papeterie	2.00	
		2 papeteries, 65 cents	1.30	
		16. ⅛ dozen letter cases, $26.40	4.40	
		⅛ dozen letter cases, &39.60	6.60	
		⅛ dozen combination cases, $33	5.50	
		⅛ dozen combination cases, $39.60	6.60	
		¼ dozen cardcases, $26.40	6.60	
		¼ dozen cardcases, $29.70	7.42	
		¼ dozen cardcases, $21.45	5.36	
		⅛ dozen combination cases, $30	5.00	
		1-12 dozen combination cases $18.75		
		1-12 dozen combination cases 20.60		
		1-12 dozen combination cases 23.50		
		1-12 dozen combination cases 15.00		
		1-12 dozen combination cases 30.00		
		1-12 dozen combination cases 23.50		
		1-12 dozen combination cases 45.00		
		1-12 dozen combination cases 45.00		
		1-12 dozen combination cases 75.00		
		1-12 dozen cardcases 30.00		
		1-12 dozen cardcases 45.00		
		1-12 dozen cardcases 42.25		
		One-twelfth of 413.60	34.47	
		⅛ dozen combination cases, $18.75	3.12	
		⅙ dozen combination cases, $15	2.50	
		½ dozen combination cases, $75	6.25	
		¼ dozen gold pens $13.50		
		¼ dozen gold pens 16.20		
		¼ dozen gold pens 20.25		
		One-fourth of 49.95	12.49	
		⅛ dozen morroco boxes	1.75	
				$127.46
	825	James J. Chapman:		
		1893.		
		Nov. 15. 1 Russian portfolio	3.85	
		Dec. 14. 1 each inkstand, 11, $1.20; 6767, 65 certs; 6769 85 cents; 131, $1.95	4.65	
		2 pea trays, $1	2.00	
		2 paper folders, 60 cents	1.20	
		1 cardcase	3.45	
		1 cardcase	3.70	
		1 cardcase	2.90	
		1 cardcase	3.50	
		1 combination case	2.10	
		1 combination case	3.50	
		1 combination case	2.35	
		1 cardcase	2.45	
		1 cardcase	3.75	
				39.40
	826	Conrad Becker:		
		1893.		
		Dec. 21. 1 Dress suit case		7.50
	827	James J. Chapman:		
		1893.		
		Oct. 24. 1 pocketbook		4.28
10	831	Hon. Joseph H. Outhwaite:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	26.71	
				98.29
	832	Hon. Geo. B. Fielder:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	50.76	
				74.24
12	838	Hon. William W. Grout:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
Jan. 13	840	Hon. M. R. Baldwin:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To stationery	17.75	
				$107.25
	841	Hon. S. R. Mallory:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	1.51	
				123.49
	842	Hon. C. R. Breckinridge:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	25.90	
				99.10
	843	Columbia Phonograph Company:		
		1893.		
		Sept. 15. 1 dozen blanks	4.00	
		22. 1 dozen blanks	4.00	
		27. 1 dozen blanks	4.00	
		Oct. 16. 2 dozen blanks	8.00	
		Dec. 4. 4 dozen blanks	16.00	
		6. 4 dozen blanks	16.00	
				52.00
	844	J. H. Chesley & Co.:		
		1893.		
		July 12. ¼ dozen letter-press brushes, $4.50		2.25
15	851	Hon. H. Henry Powers:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	4.96	
				120.04
	852	Robert Beall:		
		1893.		
		Oct. 30. 2 pamphlets on Silver	.25	
		1 Universal Bi-Metalism	.75	
		1 Dunbar's Lectures on Banking	1.25	
		Nov. 1. Christy's Maxims and Phrases, 2 vols	5.00	
		1 Bartlett's Familiar Quotations	3.00	
		1 lot of books on the tariff	12.00	
		Dec. 4. 1 Hayden's Dictionary of Dates	5.00	
		1 Smith's History of United States	2.00	
		1 The Forum for December	.25	
		16. 5 quires note billet stamped, 75 cents; stamping 87 cents	1.62	
		5 packages envelopes	1.00	
		Addition to die	1.50	
		22. 1 Schuyler's American Diplomacy	2.50	
		1 Sophisms of Protection	1.00	
		1 Silver Question in 1893	1.00	
		1 Nicholson's Political Economy	3.50	
		1 A Gentleman of France	1.25	
		23. 1 McLeod's Elements of Economics, 2 volumes	3.50	
				46.37
16	913	Hon Adolph Meyer:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	14.96	
				110.04
	935	Hon. T. J. Hudson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	94.72	
				30.28
	936	Hon. T. B. Reed:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	18.17	
				106.83
	937	Hon. Lyman E. Barnes:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	35.92	
				89.08
17	944	Hon. C. A. Boutelle:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	11.02	
				113.98
	945	Hon. Harry Wells Rusk:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationary	25.71	
				99.29
	946	Hon. Wm. H. Doolittle:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	55.95	
				69.05
	947	Hon. B. F. Funk:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	4.91	
				120.09

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
Jan. 17	948	Hon. C. B. Kilgore:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To stationery	72.38	
				$52.62
	949	Hon. Tom L. Johnson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	82.84	
				42.16
	950	Hon. Wm. F. McNagny:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	43.83	
				81.17
	951	Hon. E. A. Morse:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	58.13	
				66.87
	952	Hon. B. F. Marsh:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	14.25	
				110.75
	953	Hon. Thos. R. Stockdale:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	41.13	
				83.87
	954	Hon. S. J. Schermerhorn:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	21.01	
				103.99
	955	Hon. M. T. Stevens:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	17.98	
				107.02
	956	Hon. John C. Tarsney:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	22.84	
				102.16
	957	Hon. M. B. Wright:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	11.43	
				113.57
18	969	Hon. Edward Lane:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	1.79	
				123.21
	970	Hon. U. S. Hall:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	75.80	
				49.20
	971	Hon. A. Caminetti:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	16.38	
				108.62
	972	Hon. R. H. Clarke:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	20.32	
				104.68
	973	Hon. Hugh A. Dinsmore:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	72.80	
				52.20
	974	Hon. A. J. Hunter:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	37.55	
				87.45
	975	Hon. Thos. Lynch:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	27.65	
				97.35
	976	Hon. S. M. Stephenson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	7.08	
				117.92
	977	Hon. S. P. Wolverton:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	12.64	
				112.36
	978	Hon. Wm. C. Oates:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	50.71	
				74.29

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
Jan. 18	979	Hon. Chas. S. Randall:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To stationery	78.01	
				$46.99
	980	Hon. John T. Heard:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	77.72	
				47.28
	981	Hon. Chas. Daniels:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	2.42	
				122.58
	982	Hon. D. E. Sickles:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	46.78	
				78.22
	983	Hon. W. Bourke Cockran:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	17.86	
				107.14
	984	Hon. Oscar Lapham:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	11.36	
				113.64
	985	Hon. Wm. M. Springer:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	47.77	
				77.23
	987	Hon. Thad. M. Mahon:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	23.52	
				101.48
	988	Hon. John L. Wilson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	42.37	
				82.63
19	1001	Hon. Henry G. Turner:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	1.98	
				123.02
	1002	Hon. Chas. M. Cooper:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	19.63	
				105.37
	1003	Hon. Seth W. Cobb:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	11.57	
				113.43
	1004	Hon. W. V. Lucas:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	16.31	
				108.69
	1005	Hon. Thos. Hammond:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash	----------	125.00
	1006	Hon. T. C. Catchings:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	4.89	
				120.11
	1007	Hon. T. W. Phillips:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	73.36	
				51.64
	1008	Hon. Joseph E. Washington:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	54.94	
				70.06
	1009	Hon. N. N. Cox:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	7.43	
				117.57
	1010	Hon. Wm. H. Brawley:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	19.82	
				105.18
	1011	Hon. H. D. Money:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	35.68	
				89.32
	1012	Hon. John C. Bell:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	35.83	
				89.17

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
Jan. 19	1013	Hon. J. A. Geissenhainer:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To stationery	15.11	
				$109.89
	1014	Hon. W. P. Hepburn:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	32.80	
				92.20
	1015	Hon. J. A. Scranton:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	2.96	
				122.04
20	1018	Hon. Silas Adams:		
		By allowance	125 00	
		To stationery	44.05	
				80.95
	1019	Hon. N. M. Curtis:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	17.79	
				107.21
	1020	Hon. John E. Reyburn:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	13.23	
				111.77
	1021	Hon. Henry M. Baker:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	45.93	
				79.07
	1022	Hon. John Dalzell:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	80.87	
				44.13
	1023	Hon. M. C. Lisle:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	19.26	
				105.74
	1024	Hon. Ben. E. Russell:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	12.95	
				112.05
	1025	Hon. J. H. Walker:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	35.01	
				89.99
	1026	Hon. Thos. J. Henderson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	17.01	
				107.99
	1027	Hon. Jno. F. Lacey:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	11.60	
				113.40
	1028	Hon. Jo Abbott:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	26.56	
				98.44
22	1033	Hon. Josiah Patterson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	39.28	
				85.72
	1034	Hon. Jas. B. McCreary:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	53.07	
				71.93
	1035	Hon. J. A. Tawney:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	53.19	
				71.81
	1036	Hon. J. C. Sibley:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	16.50	
				108 50
23	1042	Hon. Wm. McAleer:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	32.37	
				92.63
	1043	Hon. Fred H. Gillett:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	14.69	
				110.31

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
Jan. 23	1044	Hon. Wm. A. Harris:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To stationery	12.66	
				$112.34
	1045	Hon. F. G. Newlands.		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	46.99	
				78.01
24	1056	Hon. William F. Draper:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	19.92	
				105.08
	1057	Hon. D. B. Henderson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	28.39	
				96.61
	1058	Hon. Wm. J. White:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	10.18	
				114.82
	1059	Hon. R. R. Hitt:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	71.46	
				53.54
	1060	Hon. Joseph Wheeler:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	106.67	
				18.33
	1061	Hon. Robert W. Fyan:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	6.22	
				118.78
	1062	Hon. Chas. O'Neill.		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	17.16	
				107.84
25	1076	Hon. Geo. W. Ray:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	4.38	
				120.62
	1077	Hon. Isidor Rayner		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	10.06	
				114.94
	1078	Hon. Jno. S. Williams:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	34.01	
				90.99
	1079	Hon. A. B. Wright:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	94.45	
				30.55
26	1088	Hon. Marion Cannon:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	6.26	
				118.74
27	1096	Hon. John M. Wever:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
30	1107	Hon. Jas. J. Belden:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	13.94	
				111.06
31	1139	Hon. D. D. Burnes:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	20.88	
				104.12
Feb. 3	1157	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons:		
		1893.		
		Nov. 4. Stamping 1,000 impressions	2.30	
		Dec. 9. 3 dozen waste baskets, $3.85	11.55	
		3 dozen waste baskets, $4.35	13.05	
				26.90
	1158	The Smith Premier Typewriter Co.:		
		1893.		
		Dec. 8. 1 month's rental of typewriter	5.00	
		Jan. 12. 1 typewriter, cover, baseboard, and stand $90.25		
		Credit 1 month's rent 5.00		
			85.25	
				90.25

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
Feb. 3	1159	Robert Beall:		
		1894.		
		Jan. 3. 1 Whitaker's Almanac, 1894	$0.50	
		1 Hazel's Annual, 1894	1.50	
		1 Sophisms of Protection	1.00	
		1 Industrial Delusions	1.50	
		1 Taussig's History of the Tariff	1.25	
		1 The Tariff and Its Evils	1.00	
		1 McCulloch's Addresses	2.00	
		1 World Almanac, 1894	.25	
		1 Protection and Free Trade	.50	
		1 Goldwin Smith's United States History	2.00	
		1 Nicholson's Monetary Problems	2.50	
		1 Farmers' Tariff Manual	1.25	
		1 Political Science Quarterly	.50	
		1 World's Almanac, 1894	.25	
		9. 1 Barstable's Public Finance	5.00	
		1 Dowell's History of Taxation (4 vols.)	15.00	
		13. 100 cards and printing	1.00	
		100 cards and printing	1.00	
				$38.00
	1160	Easton & Rupp:		
		1893.		
		Dec. 5. 1 copying press	3.50	
		1 bowl and brush	1.00	
		1 paper cutter	.10	
		7. 1 hektograph	3.60	
		1 bottle ink	.05	
		1 ball cord	.05	
		6 tablets	.60	
		200 cards and plate	2.35	
		2 packages envelopes	.40	
		1 pint copying ink	.40	
		1 wax stamp	.60	
		1 bottle wax	.25	
		9. 2 bottles mucilage	.25	
		1 bottle paste	.12	
		1 rubber eraser	.10	
		1 rubber stamp	1.25	
		12. 1 letterpress	4.00	
		1 blotter bath	3.00	
		1 sheet oil board	.20	
		13. 100 cards and printing	.70	
		14. Lettering pocketbook	.25	
		Lettering letter case	.25	
		Engraving die	2.00	
		1 ream note paper	4.75	
		½ M envelopes	4.90	
		16. Altering plate and 200 cards	1.90	
		18. Altering address and 400 cards	3.30	
		Plate and 500 cards	4.20	
		Altering address and 100 cards	1.20	
		2 plates and 200 cards	3.30	
		21. 700 cards and printing	4.90	
		6 boxes note and envelopes	1.50	
		2 quires tissue paper	.20	
		1 rubber stamp	1.25	
		3 boxes long quill pens	2.85	
		23. Lettering 2 pocketbooks	50	
		27. 1 rubber stamp	.75	
		29. 100 linen envelopes	.40	
		1 ink pad	.40	
		1 bottle mucilage	.10	
		350 cards, printing, and postage	2.65	
		⅛ ream linen note and ¼ M envelopes	1.28	
		200 cards and printing	1.40	
		Plate and 200 cards	2.10	
		Plate and 200 cards	2.10	
		30. 1 razor	2.00	
				72.95
	1161	Easton & Rupp:		
		1893.		
		Dec. 1. 1 ream magnet paper	11.25	
		4. 10 reams typewriter cap, $1.10	11.00	
		5. 1 gross thumb tacks	.96	
		12 1 dozen files	4.75	
		¼ dozen files, $6.60	4.95	
		2 dozen paste, $1.38	2.76	
		18. 50 tablets, $3.65	1.82	

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894. Feb. 3	1161	Easton & Rupp—Continued.		
		1893. Dec. 19. 1 dozen document boxes, 2 by 10	$1.75	
		1 dozen document boxes, 3 by 10	2.00	
		3 dozen document boxes, 3½ by 10, $2.25	6.75	
		6 dozen letterpress books, $9.75	58.50	
		12 dozen paste, 6 ounce, $1.38	16.56	
		21. 1 rubber stamp	1.25	
		22. 2 gross penholders, $6.50	13.00	
		23. 500 scratch books, $3.65	18.25	
		27. 1 dozen boxes cards and envelopes	4.30	
		1 dozen boxes cards and envelopes	4.80	
		29. 100 cards and printing	.70	
		200 cards and printing	1.40	
				$166.75
	1162	Easton & Rupp:		
		1893 Dec. 4. 1 dozen marking brushes	1.20	
		1 memorandum book, indexed	.55	
		Ruling and indexing 6 memorandum books	2.75	
		1 dozen inkstands	3.30	
		¼ dozen penholders, $4.80	2.40	
		7. Plate and 100 cards	1.40	
		1 rubber stamp	.50	
		1 dozen pads	1.50	
		1 gross pens	.75	
		48 inkstands	35.91	
		13. 10 boxes eyelets, 10 cents	1.00	
		15. 1 gross telegraph pens	.65	
		1 trial-balance book	1.50	
		16. ¼ dozen copying brushes, $1.85	.92	
		21. 1 gross pens	1.20	
		22. ¼ M envelopes, $8	2.00	
		29. 4 M manila envelopes, $1.20	4.80	
				62.33
	1163	Easton & Rupp:		
		1894. Jan. 3. 1 ream linen paper	2.25	
		¼ M linen envelopes	2.30	
		1 memorandum book, indexed	.30	
		200 cards and printing	1.40	
		4. Altering plate and 200 cards	1.65	
		1 book	.05	
		1 bottle stamping ink	.25	
		Engraving and 200 cards	1.65	
		¼ dozen tablets	.75	
		2 dozen blotter baths	3.60	
		6. Engraving new plate	1.35	
		300 cards and printing	2.10	
		8. 600 cards and printing	4.20	
		300 cards and printing	2.10	
		9. Plate and 200 cards	2.35	
		1 correspondence index	3.50	
		4 comp. books and postage	.42	
		¼ M envelopes	.90	
		11. 1 rubber stamp	1.25	
		13. Plate and 350 cards	10.75	
		350 envelopes	2.10	
		1 M card envelopes	4.50	
		500 cards and printing	3.50	
		Plate and 100 cards	2.40	
		3 sheets blotting	.25	
		300 cards and printing	2.10	
		250 cards and printing	1.75	
		1 quire note	.30	
		1 package envelopes	.20	
		16. 200 cards and printing	1.40	
		Altering plate and 100 cards	1.90	
		100 cards and printing	.70	
		½ ream note, ⅛ M envelopes	1.70	
		2½ quires and 3 packages billet	.80	
		1 sheet black lines	.10	
		Engraving plate and 200 cards	4.15	
		1,600 cards and printing	11.20	
		18. 250 cards and printing	1.75	
		Plate and 100 cards	1.65	
		Plate and 100 cards	1.40	
		200 cards and printing	1.40	
				88.27

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date	No of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total
1894.				
Feb. 6	1203	Hon. Dan Waugh:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To stationery	5.64	
				$119.36
16	1231	Hon. Bellamy Storer:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	34.63	
				90.37
Mar. 1	1276	Hon. Wm. Lilly:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	27.96	
				97.04
6	1313	Hon. S. L. Milliken:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	25.11	
				99.89
19	1339	Hon. W. L. Terry:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	14.43	
				110.57
Apr. 17	1433	Easton & Rupp:		
		1894.		
		Mar. 3. Altering address and 200 cards	1.65	
		7. 200 cards and printing	1.40	
				3.05
30	1471	Hon. J. J. O'Neill:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
June 15	1625	Hon. P S. Post.		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	45.07	
				79.93
21	1632	Hon. Amos J. Cummings:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	21.19	
				103.81
23	1638	Hon. Geo. D. Wise:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	15.04	
				109.96
27	1700	Hon. J. Logan Chipman:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1701	Hon. Jas. F. Izlar:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	16.90	
				108.10
	1702	Hon Lemuel E. Quigg:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	82.13	
				42.87
	1703	Hon. Paul J. Sorg:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	117.46	
				7.54
28	1714	Hon. H. S. Bundy:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	22.05	
				102.95
	1715	Hon. S. S. Turner:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	16.92	
				108.08
30	1760	Hon. A. P. Fitch:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	17.82	
				107.18
		Total		51,235.53

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery, 1894—Act Dec. 21, 1893.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894. Jan. 15.	853	Hon. A. S. Berry:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To cash		$125.00
	854	Hon. Wm. D. Bynum:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	4.35	
				120.65
	855	Hon. J. C. Burrows:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	7.28	
				117.72
	856	Hon. Benj. H. Bunn:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	857	Hon. Marriott Brosius:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	858	Hon. Wm. J. Bryan:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	859	Hon. C. R. Breckinridge:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	860	Hon. N. C. Blanchard:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	3.54	
				121.46
	861	Hon. John C. Black:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	862	Hon. Frank E. Beltzhoover:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	863	Hon. Charles Barwig:		
		By allowance	125:00	
		To cash		125.00
	864	Hon. Joseph W. Bailey:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	865	Hon. C. A. Cadmus:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	14.59	
				110.41
	866	Hon. Wm. Cogswell:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	867	Hon. Barnes Compton:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	1.32	
				123.68
	868	Hon. Johnston Cornish:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	3.56	
				121.44
	869	Hon. Amos J. Cummings:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	870	Hon. Robt. E. De Forest:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	.25	
				124.75
	871	Hon. E. J. Dunphy:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	772	Hon A. C. Durborow, jr.:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	873	Hon. Paul C. Edmunds:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	874	Hon. Jas. F. Epes:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	875	Hon. Geo. W. Fithian:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	876	Hon. Dennis T. Flynn:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	2.21	
				122 79

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894. Jan. 15.	877	Hon. Wm. S. Forman:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To stationery	2.59	
				$122.41
	878	Hon. Walter Gresham:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	3.22	
				121.78
	879	Hon. Nils P. Haugen:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	880	Hon. Walter I. Hayes:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	7.69	
				117.31
	881	Hon. John S. Henderson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	882	Hon. John C. Houk:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	7.63	
				117.37
	883	Hon. H. U. Johnson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	884	Hon. Chas. F. Joy:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	2.18	
				122.82
	885	Hon. A. C. Latimer:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	886	Hon. Wm. S. Linton:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	2.29	
				122.71
	887	Hon. M. C. Lisle:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	888	Hon. Jno. J. McDannold:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	889	Hon. Jas. C. McDearmon:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	.94	
				124.06
	890	Hon. Benton McMillin:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	32.22	
				92.78
	891	Hon. Thos. F. Magner:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	892	Hon. Chas. H. Morgan:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	17.01	
				107.99
	893	Hon. Jos. H. O'Neil:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	894	Hon. Chas. H. Page:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	895	Hon. T. H. Paynter:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	.33	
				124.67
	896	Hon. P. S. Post:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	897	Hon. Jno. B. Robinson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	9.96	
				115.04
	898	Hon. Chas. A. Russell:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	.69	
				124.31
	899	Hon. Thos. Settle:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	20.28	
				104.72

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
Jan. 15.	900	Hon. Geo. B. Shaw:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To stationery	10.00	
				$115.00
	901	Hon. P. J. Somers:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	902	Hon. Henry F. Thomas:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	903	Hon. H. St. George Tucker:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	7.46	
				117.54
	904	Hon. John De Witt Warner:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	2.74	
				122.26
	905	Hon. Dan. Waugh:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	906	Hon. Thos. A. E. Weadock:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	907	Hon. Jas. R. Williams:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	908	Hon. Geo. D. Wise:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	909	Hon. F. A. Woodard:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	910	Hon. W. B. Hooker:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	2.51	
				122.49
16	914	Hon. L. D. Apsley:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	915	Hon. Richard Barthold:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	916	Hon. M. R. Baldwin:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	917	Hon. Jas. W. Covert:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	918	Hon. John M. Clancy:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	.83	
				124.17
	919	Hon. Wm. H. Crain:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	920	Hon. E. H. Funston:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	4.91	
				120.09
	921	Hon. Adolph Meyer:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	922	Hon. Gaston A. Robbins:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	3.00	
				122.00
	923	Hon. S. M. Robertson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	5.00	
				120.00
	924	Hon. Thos. J. Strait:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	925	Hon. J. Fred C. Talbott:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	6.01	
				118.99
	926	Hon. Owen A. Wells:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
Jan. 16	927	Hon. J. R. Whiting:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To stationery	11.24	
				$113.76
	928	Hon. Chas. K. Bell:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	929	Hon. Wm. A. Stone:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	4.88	
				120.12
	930	Hon. T. J. Hudson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	3.76	
				121.24
	931	Hon. W. A. B. Branch:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	932	Hon. Robt. Neill:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	933	Hon. Wm. T. Crawford:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	934	Hon. W. J. Talbert:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
17	939	Hon. John R. Fellows:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	940	Hon Chas. F. Crisp:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	941	Hon. Jos. C. Hendrix:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	942	Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationary	98.02	
				26.98
	943	Hon. Jas. T. McCleary:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	8.78	
				116.22
18	963	Hon. T. B. Cabaniss:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	964	Hon. R. G. Cousins:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	965	Hon. Julius Goldzier:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	966	Hon. Howard Mutchler:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	2.74	
				122.26
	967	Hon. W. Bourke Cockran:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	968	Hon. C. A. Chickering:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	986	Hon. J. D. Alderson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	23.02	
				101.98
19	991	Hon. John C. Bell:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	992	Hon. R. A. Childs:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	993	Hon. John W. Maddox:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	994	Hon. A. J. Pearson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	995	Hon. Geo. W. Hulick:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
Jan 19	996	Hon. Champ Clark:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To stationery	8.05	
				$116.95
	997	Hon. I. H. Goodnight:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	998	Hon. W. P. Hepburn:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	999	Hon. S. A. Northway:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1000	Hon. Claude A. Swanson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
20	1029	Hon. H. K. Wheeler:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	2.20	
				122.80
	1030	Hon. G. W. Wilson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
22	1031	Hon. Irving P. Wanger:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	8.20	
				116.80
	1032	Hon D. D. Aitken:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
23	1046	Hon. C. J. Boatner:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	17.95	
				107.05
	1047	Hon. Case Broderick:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1048	Hon. Wm. H. Denson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	5.19	
				119.81
	1049	Hon. Jacob Lefever:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1050	Hon. L. M. Strong:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125 00
	1051	Hon. E. M. Woomer:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1052	Hon. E. J. Hainer:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	3.09	
				121.91
	1053	Hon. A. N. Martin:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1054	Hon. Charles D. Haines:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	11.93	
				113.07
24	1063	Hon. W. H. Bower:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	2.32	
				122.68
	1064	Hon. S. B. Cooper:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1065	Hon. J. F. Stallings:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	3.65	
				121.35
	1066	Hon. Jason B. Brown:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1067	Hon. Arthur H. Taylor:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1068	Hon. A. J. Hopkins:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
Jan. 24	1069	Hon. Wm. R. Ellis:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To cash		$125.00
	1070	Hon. Loren Fletcher:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1071	Hon. A. C. Hopkins:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1072	Hon. P. D. McCulloch, jr.:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1073	Hon. C. W. Stone:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1074	Hon. M. B. Wright:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
25	1080	Hon. Jas. D. Richardson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1081	Hon. D. D. Donovan:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	4.36	
				120.64
	1082	Hon. Geo. B. Fielder:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	30.61	
				94.39
	1083	Hon. Jas. B. Reilly:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1084	Hon. A. G. Caruth:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1085	Hon. B. A. Enloe, jr.:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1086	Hon. S. J. Schermerhorn:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1087	Hon. Geo. C. Pendleton:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	4.09	
				120.91
27	1097	Hon. G. D. Meiklejohn:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	6.50	
				118.50
	1098	Hon. Joseph H. Outhwaite:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1099	Hon. D. Gardiner Tyler:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1100	Hon. Geo. F. Richardson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
29	1103	Hon. John M. Wever:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1104	Hon. W. H. Hines:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	14.37	
				110.63
	1105	Hon. Wm. A. Jones:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
30	1108	Hon. J. C. Kyle:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1109	Hon. D. B. Heiner:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	4.23	
				120.77
	1110	Hon. Geo. F Kribbs:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1111	Hon. Chas. W. Gillet:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total
1894.				
Jan. 30	1112	Hon. J. V. Cockrell:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To stationery	7.50	
				$117.50
31	1140	Hon. H. E. Boen:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
Feb. 1	1141	Hon. Franklin Bartlett:		
		By allowance	125.00	
	1146	To cash		125.00
2		Hon. Rufus E. Lester:		
		By allowance	125.00	
	1147	To cash		125.00
		Hon. W. W. Bowers:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	15.11	
				109.89
	1148	Hon. W. T. Ellis:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1149	Hon. George W. Smith:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1150	Hon. Willis Sweet:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	2.80	
				122.20
3	1164	Hon. J. C. Hutcheson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1165	Hon. F. C. Tate:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	7.53	
				117.47
	1166	Easton & Rupp:		
		1893.		
		Dec. 22. Plate and 100 cards	1.90	
		Plate and 100 cards	1.65	
		Altering plate and 100 cards	1.20	
		100 cards and printing	.70	
		26. 150 cards and printing	1.05	
		200 cards and printing	1.40	
		27. 1 rubber stamp	.75	
		29. 14-quire record book index	1.00	
		Engraving die, ½ ream and ¼ M note	7.05	
		Express on same	.75	
				17.45
	1167	Easton & Rupp:		
		1894.		
		Jan. 6. 1 rubber stamp	1.25	
		9. 1 rubber stamp	1.25	
		200 cards and printing	1.40	
		Plate and 500 cards	4.45	
		11. 500 ½ sheets letter and printing	3.75	
		1 record, indexed	1.80	
		13. 1 rubber stamp	1.25	
		Engraving die	2.25	
		½ ream note, ¼ M envelopes, stamped	4.15	
		350 cards and printing	2.45	
		300 cards and printing	2.10	
		15. Plate and 100 cards	1.90	
		16. 200 cards and printing	1.40	
		18. 5 memorandum books	1.47	
		200 cards and printing	1.40	
		600 cards and printing	4.20	
		22. 1 rubber stamp	.75	
		2 files	1.60	
		23. 300 cards and printing	2.10	
		1 rubber stamp	1.25	
		25. 5 memorandum books	1.47	
		20. 1 set type, handle, and pad	2.75	
		1 rubber stamp	1.25	
		1,000 note sheets, distaff	4.85	
		30. 1 lawyer's portfolio	7.00	
		200 cards and printing	1.40	
				60.89
	1168	Easton & Rupp:		
		1894.		
		Jan. 3. 2,000 envelopes	6.00	
		1 3-quire journal	.75	
		1 rubber stamp	.25	

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose	Amount.	Total.
1894. Feb. 3	1168	Easton & Rupp—Continued.		
		1894. Jan. 6. 2 M envelopes, $1.40	$2.80	
		¼ M envelopes, $3.50	1.75	
		8. 1 gross spiral pencils	3.25	
		6 scrapbooks, $1.25	7.50	
		9. 1 gross pens	.48	
		1 index memorandum	.30	
		10. 2 gross pens, 60 cents	1.20	
		6 dozen inkstands, 63 cents	3.78	
		11. Plate and 100 cards	1.90	
		3 dozen pencils, 50 cents	1.50	
		13. 6 dozen mucilage, $1.32	7.92	
		2 rubber stamps	.50	
		¼ M card envelopes	.65	
		1 gross Faber's pencils	5.66	
		1 gross Faber's pencils	4.13	
		1 dozen mucilage, quarts	5.80	
		1 dozen mucilage, pints	3.25	
		1 dozen mucilage, half pints	2.18	
		15. 10 reams ledger paper, $10.50	105.00	
		16. 1 dozen clips and handles	.90	
		1 dozen mucilage, quarts	5.80	
		1 dozen mucilage, pints	3.00	
		1 dozen mucilage, half pints	1.92	
		18. 1 cash box	1.50	
		20. 500 typewriter paper wrappers	2.00	
		23. 2 dozen cork penholders, 90 cents	1.80	
		3 index books, 30 cents	.90	
		1 fountain pen	3.00	
		25. 5 M Crane's bond envelopes, $6	30.00	
		26. Plate and 50 cards	1.15	
		250 cards and printing	1.75	
		30. 1 4-quire journal	1.15	
				$221.42
	1169	Robert Beall:		
		1893. Dec. 27. 1 Goldwin Smith's Essays	2.00	
		1 Distribution of Wealth	2.00	
		23. 1 Grady's Speeches	3.00	
		29. 1 Brice's American Commonwealth, vol. 1	1.75	
				8.75
	1170	Robert Beall:		
		1894. Jan. 27. 1-12 dozen common pocketbooks	$48.75	
		1-12 dozen common pocketbooks	24.36	
		1-12 dozen common pocketbooks	45.00	
		1-12 dozen common pocketbooks	33.75	
		1-12 dozen common pocketbooks	30.00	
		1-12 dozen common pocketbooks	45.00	
		One-twelfth of	226.86	18.90
	1171	Robert Beall:		
		1894. Jan. 16. 1 Hume's Report	4.00	
		1 World Almanac	.25	
		1 Tribune Almanac	.25	
		1 Financial Reform Almanac	.50	
		1 Hazel's Annual, 1894	1.50	
		1 Whitaker's Almanac, bound	1.00	
		1 Statesman's Yearbook, 1893	3.00	
		1 quire granite note	.20	
		1 quire azure vellum billet	.25	
		Stamping in silver	.50	
		1 package envelopes	.20	
		1 package envelopes, vellum	.25	
		Engraving dinner plate	5.00	
		50 cards, and printing	1.00	
		50 envelopes	.40	
		21. 12 dinner cards and envelopes	.50	
		25. 12 dinner cards and envelopes	.50	
		1 quire and package granite note	.35	
		5 quires granite note	.75	
		Stamping in silver	1.25	
		100 cards, and printing	1.00	
				22.65
	1172	Robert Beall:		
		1894. Jan. 19. ¼ dozen card cases, $12	3.00	
		¼ dozen letter cases, $15	3.75	
		¼ dozen bill books, $24	6.00	

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
Feb. 3	1172	Robert Beall—Continued.		
		1894.		
		Jan. 22. 1-12 dozen pocketbooks $8.75		
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks 13.12		
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks 24.40		
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks 15.00		
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks 24.36		
		1-12 dozen combination cases 13.13		
		1-12 dozen combination cases 13.13		
		1-12 dozen combination cases 13.13		
		1-12 dozen combination cases 30.00		
		1-12 dozen combination cases 52.50		
		1-12 dozen combination cases 41.25		
		1-12 dozen combination cases 39.40		
		1-12 dozen card cases 15.00		
		1-12 dozen card cases 15.00		
		1-12 dozen card cases 36.00		
		1-12 dozen card cases 26.25		
		1-12 dozen card cases 26.25		
		1-12 dozen card cases 8.12		
		1-12 dozen card cases 11.25		
		One-twelfth of 426.04	$35.50	
				$48.25
	1173	James J. Chapman:		
		1894.		
		Jan. 12. ¼ dozen card cases, $21.48	7.16	
		¼ dozen card cases, $21.60	7.20	
		¼ dozen card cases, $21.60	7.20	
		6 card cases, samples	15.57	
		20. ¼ dozen pocketbooks, $17.74	4.44	
		¼ dozen pocketbooks, $36.60	9.15	
		¼ dozen pocketbooks, $18.84	4.71	
		⅓ dozen pocketbooks, $39.60	6.60	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks, $21	1.75	
		1-12 dozen pocketbooks, $55	4.42	
				68.20
	1174	Columbia Phonograph Co:		
		1894.		
		Jan. 9. 6 dozen blanks for phonograph, $4	24.00	
		19. 6 dozen blanks for phonograph, $4	24.00	
				48.00
	1175	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict:		
		1893.		
		Dec. 27. 1 ream letter paper	.60	
		1894.		
		Jan. 5. 1 Longley copyholder	2.00	
		10. 3 Paragon record ribbons, 50 cents	1.50	
		11. 1,000 sheets Regent carbon, $1.95	19.50	
		10 reams legal paper, 90 cents	9.00	
		5 reams legal paper, $1.29	6.45	
		12. 1½ dozen record ribbons, $6	10.50	
		18. ½ dozen record ribbons, $6	3.00	
		20. 1,000 sheets blue carbon	19.50	
		1893.		
		Dec. 23. 1 typewriter, complete	90.25	
		29. 1 typewriter, 8 drawers and cabinet	112.50	
				274.80
5	1199	Hon. Thos. Dunn English:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash	.....	125.00
	1200	Hon. S. B. Alexander:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash	.....	125.00
6	1204	Hon. Joseph D. Sayers:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash	.....	125.00
	1205	Hon. U. S. Hall:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	4.25	
				120.75
	1206	Hon. Byron F. Ritchie:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	7.54	
				117.46
7	1208	Hon. J. C. C. Black:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash	.....	125.00
	1209	Hon. A. B. Montgomery:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash	.....	125.00

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
Feb. 8	1211	Hon. Geo. W. Murray:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To cash		$125.00
12	1217	Hon. John O. Pendleton:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	1.58	
				123.42
13	1220	Hon. O. M. Kem:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1221	Hon. W. A. McKeighan:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	1.07	
				123.93
14	1224	Hon. Jno. J. Gardner:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1225	Hon. John W. Moon:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
15	1227	Hon. Ben E. Russell:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1228	Hon. R. C Davey:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1229	Hon. J A. Pickler:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	18.39	
				106.61
16	1232	Hon. Jno. Avery:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1233	Hon. John T. Dunn:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1234	Hon. Jno. L. McLaurin:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	2.43	
				122.57
	1235	Hon. Geo W. Shell:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	2.21	
				122.79
	1236	Hon. A. R. Kiefer:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
17	1237	Hon. James P Pigott:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
19	1238	Samuel Liebschutz:		
		1894.		
		Jan. 23. 1 font of type		2.50
	1239	Easton & Rupp:		
		1893.		
		Dec. 8. 1 dozen B. B. files	6.60	
		1 dozen files cap	4.00	
		1 dozen files cap, canvas	9.50	
		1 dozen files letter, canvas	6.50	
		9. 4 dozen Arnold's fluid, quarts, $4.28	17.12	
		1 dozen Arnold's fluid, ½ pints	1.32	
		23 reams typewriter cap, $1.10	25.30	
		13. 3 M commercial fasteners, 90 cents	2.70	
		3 M commercial fasteners, 92 cents	2.76	
		2 gross penholders, $6.50	13.00	
		2 dozen Longfellow papi, $5.50	11.00	
		15. 6 dozen terrace pins, 70 cents	4.20	
		16. 3 reams linen cloth note, $2.80	8.40	
		2 reams linen cloth note, $2.25	4.50	
		2 reams linen cloth note, $1.90	3.80	
		1½ M envelopes, No. 1, $5.30	7.95	
		1 M envelopes, No. 2, $4.60	4.60	
		1 M envelopes, No. 3, $4.50	4.50	
		27. 20 reams typewriter cap, $1.10	22.00	
		1894.		
		Jan. 18. 80 reams letter paper, $1.92	153.60	
		19. 58¼ reams Whiting letter, $1.92	112.80	
		100 M white envelopes, $1.30	130.00	
		25. 4 dozen ink pads, No. 2, $1.50	6.00	
		½ dozen ink pads, No. 1, $1.20	.60	
		12 dozen shorthand books, 85 cents	10.20	
		30. 69 reams Whiting letter	132.48	
				705 45

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
Feb. 19	1240	The Smith Premier Typewriter Co.:		
		1894.		
		Jan. 16. 1 Smith typewriter and stand		$90.25
	1241	James J. Chapman:		
		1894.		
		Feb. 12. 5 reams R. I. linen, $1.97	$9.85	
		4 reams R. I. linen, $2.62	10.48	
		4 reams R. I. linen	8.52	
		4 reams R. I. linen	10.48	
		1 ream R. I. linen	1.40	
		1 ream R. I. linen	1.72	
		1 ream R. I linen	1.72	
		1 ream R. I. linen	1.32	
		1 ream R. I. linen	1.56	
		1 ream R. I. linen	1.56	
		2½ M R. I. envelopes, $4.60	11.50	
		2 M R. I. envelopes, $5.60	11.20	
		2 M R. I. envelopes, $4.60	9.20	
		2 M R. I. envelopes, $5.60	11.20	
		½ M R. I envelopes, $3.45	1.72	
		½ M R. I. envelopes, $3.85	1.92	
		½ M R. I linen, $3.85	1.92	
		½ M R. R. I. linen, $3.28	1.64	
		½ M R. I. linen, $3.53	1.76	
		½ M I. linen, $3.53	1.76	
				102.43
20	1242	Hon. T. J. Campbell:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
21	1243	Warren N. Lancester:		
		1894.		
		Feb. 21. 1 dozen No. 5 Lancester fountain pens	60.00	
		¾ dozen No. 6 Lancester fountain pens, $72	54.00	
			114.60	
		Less regular Government discount, 50 per cent	57.00	
			57.00	
		Less special discount, 20 per cent	11.40	
				45.60
22	1245	Hon. Wm. J. Coombs:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	.42	
				124.58
	1246	Hon. Thos. C. McRae:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	6.83	
				118.17
23	1247	Hon. L. E. McGann:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	7.23	
				117.77
24	1249	Hon. Jas. S. Sherman:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	2.18	
				122.82
	1250	Hon. Antonio Joseph:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
26	1251	Hon. Jas. A. D. Richards:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	9.96	
				115.04
27	1252	Hon. B. F Funk:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	1.29	
				123.71
28	1274	Hon. R. F. Brattan:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	10.13	
				114.87
Mar. 2	1280	Hon. John A. Caldwell:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	6.38	
				118.62
	1281	The Nation, New York, N. Y. For the Nation furnished by order of the Clerk, from Jan. 25, 1894, to Jan. 31, 1895, for Hon. H. W. Rusk		3.00
3	1283	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict:		
		1894.		
		Feb. 13. 10 reams laid legal paper, 90 cents	9.00	
		5 reams laid legal paper, $1.08	5.40	

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894. Mar. 3	1283	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict—Continued.		
		1894.		
		Feb. 13. 10 reams laid legal paper, $1.29	$12.90	
		10 reams laid legal paper, 87 cents	8.70	
		20. 2 reams letter paper, 60 cents	1.20	
		1 ream legal paper	.75	
				$37.95
	1284	Hon. Wm. Baker:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
5	1303	Hon. Geo. P. Ikirt:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	4.75	
				120.25
	1304	Hon. Thad. M. Mahon:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
6	1314	Easton & Rupp:		
		1894.		
		Feb. 1. 1 rubber stamp	1.25	
		2. 3 dozen files, $4.75	14.25	
		4 dozen files, letter, $2.70	10.80	
		3 dozen files, canvas, $6.50	19.50	
		5. Plate and 100 cards	1.40	
		7. 3 dozen Caw's ink, 50 cents	1.50	
		40 reams Crane's letter, $2.42	96.80	
		35 reams Crane's letter, $2.42	84.70	
		50 reams Crane's letter, $2.50	125.00	
		8. Altering plate and 100 cards	1.00	
		300 cards and printing	2.10	
		5 reams magnet blotting, $11.25	56.25	
		9. Plate and 300 cards	2.80	
		10. 20 reams envelope paper, $1.35	27.00	
		22 reams typewriter cap, $1.10	24.20	
		12. 1 rubber stamp	1.25	
		12 dozen library paste, $1.38	16.56	
		16. 2 reams commercial note, $3.25	6.50	
		2 reams octavo note, $2.80	5.60	
		1 ream billet note	2.45	
		1 M envelopes, No. 1	6.00	
		1 M envelopes, No. 2	5.50	
		½ M envelopes, No. 3	2.75	
		20. 1 rubber stamp	1.25	
		23. 50 gross pens, 30 cents	15.00	
		25 gross pens, 69 cents	17.25	
		24. 100 cards, and printing	.70	
		27. 200 cards, and printing	1.40	
		28. 26 reams Crane's bond letter, $2.50	65.00	
		4 reams Whiting's letter, $1.92	7.68	
		1 dozen B. B. files	6.60	
				630.04
	1315	Easton & Rupp:		
		1894.		
		Feb. 1. 1 rubber stamp	.25	
		200 cards, and printing	1.40	
		5 M envelopes, $6	30.00	
		5. 2 dozen index books, $3	6.00	
		2 dozen index books, $2.40	4.80	
		2 memo. books, $2.65	5.30	
		6. 2 sheets parchment	.90	
		1 envelope moistener	1.75	
		7. 2 glass calendars, 25 cents	.50	
		9. Engraving address and 300 cards	2.35	
		½ ream bill cap	1.75	
		1 letterpress book	1.60	
		14. 1 gross Faber's pens	.70	
		1 rubber stamp	1.25	
		2 gross journalistic pencils	14.00	
		1 gross journalistic pencil leads	6.00	
		1 pound black wax	.85	
		16. 1 rubber stamp	.25	
		1 ream commercial note	3.30	
		1 ream octavo note	2.80	
		¼ M envelopes, bar 1, $6	3.00	
		¼ M envelopes, bar 2, $5.50	2.75	
		¼ dozen inkstands, $3.30	.82	
		¼ dozen inkstands, $4.85	2.43	
		¼ dozen inkstands, $6.50	3.25	
		17. 123 pounds cotton twine, 19 cents	23.37	
		¼ part post-office box	.35	
		100 cards, and printing	.70	

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
Mar. 6	1315	Easton & Rupp—Continued.		
		1894.		
		Feb. 20. 400 sheets bristol board, $5	$20.00	
		23. ½ ream blotting board	9.50	
		Plate and 100 cards	1.65	
		26. 1 rubber stamp	.25	
		1 gross Gillott's pens	5.25	
		28. Lithographing 30 reams paper, 45 cents	13.50	
		7½ reams parchment legal cap, $3.25	24.37	
				$196.94
	1316	Hon. H. A. Dinsmore:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	13.67	
				111.33
7	1318	Hon. J. P. Dolliver:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	13.29	
				111.71
	1319	Hon. Jas. W. Marshall:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	4.52	
				120.48
9	1322	Hon. H. C. Loudenslager:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1323	Hon. D. B. Culberson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	6.74	
				118.26
13	1326	Hon. John M. Allen:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	1.80	
				123.20
	1327	Hon. Wm. J. Stone:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	6.99	
				118.01
15	1330	Hon. Wm. Ryan:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1331	Hon. Thos. G. Lawson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1332	Hon. L. F. Livingston:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	2.58	
				122.42
	1333	James J. Chapman:		
		1894.		
		Feb. 28. 1 dozen papeteries, $8.16	8.16	
		2 dozen papeteries, $6.86	13.72	
		1 dozen papeteries, $5.78	5.78	
		1 dozen papeteries, $5.44	5.44	
		4 reams paper, $2.87	11.48	
		4 reams paper, $2.63	10.52	
		2,000 envelopes, $6.15	12.30	
		2,000 envelopes, $5.33	10.66	
				78.06
	1334	Easton & Rupp:		
		1894.		
		Feb. 1. Plate and 500 cards, and printing	4.50	
		Plate and 300 cards, and printing	2.80	
		Plate and 300 cards, and printing	2.80	
		1 package tablets	6.00	
		1 Weekly Record	.25	
		1 memo. tablet	.30	
		1 package envelopes	.10	
		2. 2 files	2.00	
		1 perforator	.60	
		1 rubber stamp	4.50	
		5. Plate and 100 cards	1.40	
		6 scrapbooks	6.50	
		2 rubber stamps	1.35	
		2 memo. books	.20	
		100 cards, and printing	.70	
		200 cards, and printing	1.40	
		1 rubber stamp	1.25	
		½ dozen memo. books	2.00	
		7. 1 dozen clips and handles	.70	
		Engraving monogram, stamping ½ ream silver	3.05	
		8. 1 quart Carter's ink	.50	

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894. Mar. 15	1334	Easton & Rupp—Continued.		
		1894.		
		Feb. 8. ¼ ream note, ⅛ M envelopes	$1.35	
		1 blank book	.60	
		1 basket	.75	
		¼ ream billet, ⅛ M envelopes	2.30	
		4 quires and 4 packages gray note	1.65	
		100 cards and printing	.70	
		100 cards and printing	.70	
		9. 600 cards and printing	8.25	
		10. 1 memorandum book	.40	
		1 quire P. V. note	.25	
		2 packages envelopes	.10	
		1 letter tablet	.20	
		1 dozen rolls toilet paper	1.00	
		3 balls twine	.45	
		12. Plate and 100 cards	1.65	
		1 quire billet note	.15	
		100 cards and printing	.70	
		100 cards and printing	.70	
		15. 1 stamp box	.50	
		2 indexes for files	.20	
		1 letterpress	9.00	
		1 letterpress stand	7.50	
		1 blotter bath	2.75	
		Oil and blotting board	.50	
		1 quart Arnold's fluid	.36	
		16. 1 rubber stamp	1.25	
		17. 4 quires white tissue	.40	
		2 balls cord	.10	
		20. 1 rubber stamp	1.25	
		1 rubber stamp	1.25	
		23. 2 quires and 2 packages R. I. linen	.65	
		200 cards and printing	1.40	
		1 bottle green ink	.10	
		2 memorandum books	.80	
		150 cards and printing	1.05	
		1 2-inch Congressional tie envelope	.10	
		24. 4 balls twine	.40	
		1 box rubber bands	.60	
		¼ and ⅛ bond note	1.35	
		1 tablet	.10	
		1 gross rubber bands	.20	
		¼ ream note	.30	
		5 packages envelopes	.30	
		27. 14 Congressional tie envelopes	.98	
				$98.19
Mar. 19	1340	Hon. A. McDowell:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1341	Hon. Wm. H. Brawley:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	7.25	
				117.75
	1342	Hon. J. W. Wadsworth:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	.75	
				124.25
23	1353	Hon. Geo. H. Brickner:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1354	Hon. A. L. Hager:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
26	1356	Hon. S. G. Hilborn:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	14.56	
				110.44
	1357	Hon. J. S. Gorman:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	19.73	
				105.27
27	1360	Hon. J. A. Scranton:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	14.34	
				110.66
	1361	Hon. William A. Sipe:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894. Mar. 28	1362	Robert Beall:		
		1894.		
		Mar. 12. 9 Tribune Almanacs, 1894, 25 cents	$2.25	
		26 World Almanacs, 1894, 25 cents	6.50	
				$8.75
	1363	Robert Beall:		
		1894.		
		Feb. 27. 1 Gunston's Social Economics	1.75	
		1 Sherlock Holmes	1.50	
		1 Prescott's Miscellaneous	1.00	
		Mar. 5. 1 Prescott's Charles V, 3 vols	3.00	
		1 Prescott's Philip II, 3 vols	3.00	
				10.25
	1364	Robert Beall:		
		1894.		
		Feb. 14. 300 cards and printing	3.00	
		10 quires note	2.50	
		Stamping 8 quires in silver	2.00	
		10 packages envelopes	2.50	
		Mar. 1. 450 cards and printing	4.50	
		4 packages card envelopes	.60	
		9. 1 Taussig's History of Tariff	1.25	
		1 Money, by Walker	2.00	
		1 The Federalist, by Lodge	2.00	
		16. 400 card envelopes	2.40	
		Engraving at-home plate	6.00	
		400 at-home cards	6.00	
		17. 1 Washington Statesman Series, 2 volumes	2.50	
		20. 200 card envelopes	1.20	
		50 at-home cards	.75	
		Altering plate	1.00	
		25 card envelopes	.15	
				40.35
98	1366	Hon. J. A. T. Hull:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	3.46	
				121.54
Apr 2	1393	Hon. John L. Bretz:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
4	1406	Hon. H. H. Powers:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	5.92	
				119.08
	1407	Hon. D. H. Mercer:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	7.96	
				117.04
5	1412	John C. Parker:		
		1893.		
		Dec. 24. 4¼ dozen shorthand books, $1.85	8.33	
		1894.		
		Jan. 30. 12 4-quires demy record, 72 cents	8.64	
		Mar. 17. 4 gross King's beacon pencils, $4	16.00	
		3 gross King's office pencils, $4	12.00	
		1 dozen B. B. record ribbons	5.40	
				50.37
	1413	Columbia Phonograph Co.:		
		1894.		
		Feb. 5. 6 dozen blanks, $4	24.00	
		Mar. 5. 4 dozen blanks, $4	16.00	
		19. 4 dozen blanks, $4	16.00	
		26. 6 dozen blanks, $4	24.00	
				80.00
	1414	Hon. J. G. Cannon:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	2.85	
				122.15
11	1426	Hon. Josiah Patterson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	12.29	
				112.71
14	1428	Hon. Marshal Arnold:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	.16	
				124.84
16	1431	Hon. J. Frank Aldrich:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	86.76	
				38.24

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894. Apr. 16	1432	Hon. A. A. Taylor:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To stationery	8.18	
				$116.82
17	1434	Easton & Rupp:		
		1894.		
		Mar. 2. Stamping 2 quires note	.25	
		½ dozen hand blotters, $12	6.00	
		¼ dozen hand blotters, $9	4.50	
		1 dozen ink erasers	2.00	
		3. ½ gross clasp erasers, $8	4.00	
		19 pension books, $2	38.00	
		6. 1 quart Caw's ink	.60	
		1 P. O. scales	.60	
		7. 2 rubber stamps	.75	
		9. 1 gross office pens	.75	
		1 rubber stamp	.25	
		3 dozen penholders, 3 cents	.90	
		10. 1 rubber stamp	.40	
		200 cards and printing	1.40	
		44 diaries	26.70	
		12 weekly Records, 22 cents	2.64	
		12. 3 reams cap paper, $2.80	8.40	
		13. ½ gross tablet pencils	3.00	
		50 cards and printing	.35	
		3 gross note and 2 packages envelopes	.45	
		14. 2 M white envelopes, $3.25	6.50	
		17. 1 rubber stamp	30	
		1 300-page Record, indexed	1.25	
		1 memorandum book, indexed	.15	
		19. 1 twine holder	.40	
		22. ½ gross pencils, $9	4.50	
		3 rubber stamp labels	1.00	
		26. 1 rubber stamp	1.25	
		2 gross pencils, $4.11	8.22	
		8 M envelopes, $3.25	26.00	
		30. 2 quires and 2 packages note	.50	
		31. 1 rubber stamp	.75	
		5 reams linen fols., $2.76	13.80	
		Apr. 2. 185 circulars	3.75	
		5. 1 stamp	2.25	
		6. 1 letter press	6.00	
		1 dozen pads	2.40	
				180.91
	1435	Easton & Rupp:		
		1894.		
		Mar. 2. 1 rubber stamp	1.25	
		1 rubber stamp	1.25	
		6. 4 dozen scrapbooks, $7	28.00	
		7. 3 rubber stamps	2.25	
		200 cards and printing	1.40	
		1 rubber stamp	1.25	
		8. 3 dozen quarts Arnold's fluid, $4.28	12.84	
		4 dozen pints Arnold's fluid, $2.62	10.48	
		4 dozen ½ pints Arnold's fluid, $1.32	5.28	
		3 dozen Caw's ink, 50 cents	1.50	
		24 scrapbooks, 50 cents	12.00	
		12 scrapbooks, 62½ cents	7.50	
		24 scrapbooks, 87½ cents	21.00	
		12 scrapbooks, $1.37½	16.50	
		18 scrapbooks, $1.62½	29.25	
		12. 100 cards and printing	.70	
		14. 50 gross pens, 65 cents	32.50	
		3 dozen B. B. files, $6.60	19.80	
		15. 2 dozen quarts mucilage, $4.80	9.60	
		2 dozen pints mucilage, $3	6.00	
		2 dozen ½ pints mucilage, $1.92	3.84	
		2 dozen quarts Egypt ink, $4.05	8.10	
		3 dozen pints Egypt ink, $2.70	8.10	
		2 dozen quarts bank ink, $4.05	8.10	
		3 dozen pints bank ink, $2.70	8.10	
		20 reams typewriter cap, $1.10	22.00	
		16. 3 M paper fasteners, 90 cents	2.70	
		17. 1 rubber stamp	1.25	
		30. ½ dozen inkstands, $13	4.33	
		31. 10 gross pencils, $3.50	35.00	
		50 reams letter plain, $1.92	96.00	
		46 reams letter ruled, $1.92	88.32	
		20 reams Crane's bond aut., $2.42	48.40	
		4 reams Crane's bond letter, $2.50	10.00	
		Lithographing 120 reams paper, 45 cents	54.00	

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894. Apr. 17	1435	Easton & Rupp—Continued.		
		1894. Apr. 4. 150 tablets letter, 16 cents	$24.00	
		100 tablets packet, 10½ cents	10.50	
		100 tablets commercial, 8½ cents	8.50	
		5. 6 dozen blank books, 144 quires, 9½ cents	13.68	
		6 dozen blank books, 216 quires, 9½ cents	20.52	
		6 dozen blank books, 216 quires, 14 cents	30.24	
		4 dozen blank books, 96 quires, 14 cents	13.44	
		4 dozen blank books, 96 quires, 16½ cents	15.84	
		1 dozen blank books, 36 quires, 12 cents	4.32	
		3 dozen blank books, 144 quires, 19 cents	27.36	
		2 dozen blank books, 72 quires, 19 cents	13.68	
		4 dozen blank books, 144 quires, 15½ cents	22.32	
		6. 173 M envelopes, $1.30	224.90	
				$1,047.89
	1436	Hon. W. S. Holman:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	6.64	
				118.36
	1437	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict:		
		1894. Mar. 3. 10 reams letter paper 75 cents	7.50	
		10 reams letter paper, 87 cents	8.70	
		10 reams letter paper, $1.02	10.20	
		15. 1 dozen bottles oil	1.60	
		24. 2 dozen ribbons paragon, $6	12.00	
		29. 5 reams legal paper, 90 cents	4.50	
		13 reams legal paper, $1.08	14.04	
		April 5. 2 reams legal paper, $1.08	2.16	
				60.70
19	1440	Easton & Rupp:		
		1894. Mar. 2. 1 Clayton Journal	1.00	
		3. Engraving die	2.25	
		¼ ream and ⅛ M note stamped	2.45	
		Rebinding book	1.25	
		1 blank book	.25	
		½ ream manila paper	2.25	
		3 balls cord	.15	
		6. 1 scrapbook	.90	
		Engraving plate and 100 cards	1.40	
		Altering plate and 100 cards	1.20	
		100 cards, and printing	.70	
		8. Engraving die	2.00	
		1 quire note paper, stamped	.35	
		1 package envelopes	.10	
		Stamping 3 quires note	.60	
		9. 1 rubber stamp	1.25	
		10. 1 bone eraser	.40	
		1 steel eraser	.25	
		1 mucilage pot	.30	
		12. 2 Falcon files	.80	
		15. 300 cards, and printing	4.20	
		1 rubber stamp	1.25	
		16. ½ quire journal paper	.30	
		1 pen cup	.50	
		19. 4 Falcon files	1.60	
		1 stub file	1.50	
		Plate and 100 cards	2.35	
		100 cards	1.40	
		1 bottle writing fluid	.25	
		1 bottle mucilage	.25	
		6 balls twine	.90	
		22. 1 letterpress book	1.25	
		26. Stamping ½ ream note	.40	
		1 memorandum book	.60	
		1 memorandum book	.30	
		2 dozen document envelopes	1.20	
		Plate and 100 cards	1.65	
		28. 1 cap file	.60	
		1 quire note paper	.15	
		1 package blotting	.05	
		½ dozen B. B. files	5.25	
		30. 1 portfolio	5.50	
		31. 200 cards, and printing	1.40	
		150 cards, and printing	1.05	
		Apr. 7. 1 bottle mucilage	.10	
		1 bottle writing fluid	.25	
		½ dozen pens	.05	
		3 sheets blotting	.15	
		1½ quires note	.30	
				54.60

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
Apr. 19	1441	Robert Beall:		
		1894.		
		Mar. 27. 1 Religious Forces of the United States	$3.00	
		Apr. 11. 1-6 dozen card cases, $21.60	3.60	
				$6.60
	1442	Robert Beall:		
		1894.		
		Mar. 27. 50 at home cards	.75	
		Altering plate	1.00	
		50 card envelopes	.30	
		1 Memoires of Sherlock Holmes	1.50	
		1 double overture	.50	
		1 Rhodes's History of United States, 2 vols	5.00	
		1 picture Chief Justice Marshall	6.00	
		Apr. 3. 1 John Quincy Adams	1.25	
		1 John Adams	1.25	
		1 Walsh on Bimetallism	.25	
		5. 1 Jefferson	1.25	
		1 Hamilton	1.25	
		11. 3 quires note	.75	
		Stamping 2 quires in gold	.50	
		3 quires note	.75	
		Stamping 2 quires in gold	.50	
		12. 1 Poor Richard's Almanac	.15	
		14. 1 Under the Red Robe	1.25	
				24.20
	1443	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons:		
		1894.		
		Jan. 15. Stamping 96 quires paper, 6 cents	5.76	
		Stamping 2⅞ M envelopes, $2.30	5.52	
		18. Stamping 155 quires paper, 6 cents	9.30	
		22. 10 dozen notebooks, 72 cents	7.20	
		10 dozen notebooks, 52 cents	5.20	
		31. Stamping 2½ M envelopes, $2.30	5.75	
		Feb. 10. Stamping 2½ M envelopes, $2.30	5.75	
		Stamping 10 quires paper, 6 cents	.60	
		Apr. 10. Stamping 1 M envelopes	2.30	
		Stamping 2 reams paper, $1.20	2.40	
				49.78
Apr. 25	1448	Hon. H. C. Van Voorhis:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	23.17	
				101.83
27	1449	Hon. Binger Hermann:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	8.86	
				116.14
	1450	Hon. S. E. Payne:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	5.49	
				119.51
May 1	1474	Hon. Fred. H. Gillett:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	11.38	
				113.62
2	1487	Hon. E. V. Brookshire:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
4	1493	The Springfield Envelope Co.:		
		1893.		
		Dec. 23. 25 M envelopes, $1.85	46.25	
				46.25
	1494	The Springfield Envelope Co.:		
		1894.		
		Jan. 18. 36 M envelopes, $1.05	37.80	
		20. 72 M envelopes, $1.05	75.60	
		22. 52 M envelopes, $1.05	54.60	
		Apr. 9. 36 M envelopes, $1.05	37.80	
		10. 114¾ M envelopes, $1.05	120.49	
				326.29
	1495	Robert Beall:		
		1894.		
		Apr. 17. 1 John Jay	1.25	
		1 Samuel Adams	1.25	
		18. 1 Webster's Dictionary	10.00	
		1 Handbook Federal Practice	1.25	
		24. 1 Pearson's National Life and Character	4.00	
		26. 1 Forum for May	.25	
				18.00
	1496	James J. Chapman:		
		1894.		
		Feb. 16. 2 M envelopes, $1.80		3.60

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
May 4	1497	James J. Chapman:		
		1894.		
		Feb. 24. 1 inkstand	$0.25	
		Mar. 7. ¼ dozen inkstands, $3	.75	
		¼ dozen inkstands, $3.60	.90	
		¼ dozen inkstands, $4.56	1.14	
		¼ dozen inkstands, $4.68	1.17	
		¼ dozen inkstands, $5.76	1.44	
		26. 10-12 dozen pencil sharpeners, $2.40	2.00	
				$7.65
	1498	Tie Co..		
		1894.		
		Mar. 14. 300 No. 24 holdfasts	.....	7.50
9	1511	Hon. C. L. Moses:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	1.36	
				123.64
10	1514	Hon. J. A. Tawney:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	23.89	
				101.11
12	1518	Hon. J. L. Rawlins:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	8.94	
				116.06
	1519	Hon. A. B. Wright:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	1.25	
				123.75
16	1527	Easton & Rupp:		
		1894.		
		Apr. 11. 1 rubber stamp	1.25	
		Plate and 100 cards	1.40	
		1 gross pencils	4.85	
		5 gross pencils, $2.50	12.50	
		10 gross pencils, $2.85	22.50	
		12. 10 reams Crane's cap, $8.50	85.00	
		36 gross rubber bands, 28 cents	10.08	
		36 gross rubber bands, 32 cents	11.52	
		36 gross rubber bands, 36 cents	12.96	
		13. 6 dozen mucilage, $1.32	7.92	
		3 gross penholders, $6.50	19.50	
		1 rubber stamp	1.25	
		6 dozen scrapbooks, 90 cents	5.40	
		6 dozen scrapbooks, $1.20	7.20	
		17. 4 quarts Arnold's fluid, $4.28	17.12	
		18. 12 dozen paste, $1.38	16.56	
		21. 20 reams typewriter cap, $1.10	22.00	
		3 gross thumb tacks, 96 cents	2.88	
		3 gross thumb tacks, 72 cents	2.16	
		25 gross Blackstone pens, 46½ cents	11.62	
		26. 200 cards, and printing	1.40	
		2 plates and 400 cards	4.20	
		28. 1 rubber stamp	.75	
		107½ reams Whiting packet, $1.12	120.40	
		May 8. 30 gross pencils, $4.85	145.50	
				547.92
	1528	Easton & Rupp:		
		1894.		
		Apr. 13. 150 cards, and printing	2.10	
		50 cards, and printing	.70	
		1 check cutter	.10	
		16. 1 dozen pencils	.60	
		1 roll pins	.08	
		17. 9 balls twine	1.35	
		150 cards, and printing	2.10	
		¼ ream and ⅛ M note	1.30	
		Stamping ¼ ream silver and gold	.75	
		¼ ream and ⅛ M old-style billet	1.35	
		3 sheets blotting	.15	
		4 packages manila envelopes	.40	
		1 package bond envelopes	.20	
		1 letter tablet	.25	
		1¼ gross rubber bands	.95	
		21. 1 newspaper file	.50	
		1 memorandum book	.50	
		26. 1 set rubber type	1.50	
		28. 10 reams manila paper	1.50	
		May 3. 1 dozen penholders	.80	
		2 quires tissue	.25	
		1 rubber stamp	.75	

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
May 16	1528	Easton & Rupp—Continued.		
		1894.		
		May 8. 1 quire letter paper	$0.15	
		9. 1 desk pad	.75	
				$19.08
	1529	Easton & Rupp:		
		1894.		
		Apr. 13. 3 M shipping tags, $1.50	4.50	
		14. 500 sheets typewriter covers	2.00	
		refilling hektograph	2.50	
		1 pamphlet case	.45	
		6 quarts Draper's ink, 65 cents	3.90	
		16. 1 bottle stamping ink	.50	
		17. Refilling hektograph	2.50	
		2 pamphlet cases	1.00	
		2 M white envelopes, $1.60	3.20	
		18. 1 hektograph No. 2 cap	5.00	
		21. 2 pamphlet cases	1.00	
		2 scrapbooks, 95 cents	1.90	
		6 M envelopes, $3.25	19.50	
		24. 3 gross Faber's pencils, $5.66	16.98	
		26. Binding book	.80	
		¼ dozen letter cases, $6.60	3.30	
		May 3. 1 gross mohetta pins	.75	
		8. 2 desk baskets, 45 cents	.90	
		9. 3 B. B. files	1.65	
				72.33
	1530	James J. Chapman:		
		1894.		
		Apr. 9. 2 dozen pencil sharpeners, $2.40	4.80	
		28. 3 M envelopes, $1.80	5.40	
				10.20
	1531	James J. Chapman:		
		1894.		
		May 7. 5 reams R. I. note, $2.87	14.35	
		5 reams R. I. note, $3.63	13.15	
		2 reams R. I. note, $1.56	3.12	
		2 reams R. I. note, $1.73	3.46	
		2½ M envelopes, $6.15	15.37	
		2½ M envelopes, $5.33	13.32	
		1 M envelopes	3.53	
		1 M envelopes	3.86	
		1 dozen papeteries	8.16	
		1 dozen papeteries	6.80	
		4 reams R. I. note, $1.97	7.88	
		2 M envelopes, $4.59	9.18	
				102.18
19	1533	Hon. George W. Houk:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	14.00	
				111.00
21	1534	Hon. C. A. Boutelle:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	15.47	
				109.53
24	1538	Hon. S. R. Mallory:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	1.90	
				123.10
25	1539	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict:		
		1894.		
		Apr. 16. 10 reams letter paper, 75 cents	7.50	
		May 8. 1 dozen Paragon ribbons	6.00	
		12. 10 reams letter paper, 75 cents	7.50	
		9. 1 dozen Paragon ribbons	6.00	
		14. 1 dozen Paragon ribbons	6.00	
		18. 2 reams letter paper, 87 cents	1.74	
		10 reams legal paper, 90 cents	9.00	
		5 reams legal paper, $1.08	5.40	
		5 reams legal paper, $1.29	6.45	
				55.59
26	1544	Hon. W. H. Hatch:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	11.47	
				113.53
June 1	1567	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons:		
		1894.		
		Apr. 19. Stamping 200 impressions	.46	
		30. Cutting die	1.25	
		Stamping ¼ ream paper, $1.20	.90	
		Stamping ⅛ M envelopes, $2.30	.87	
				3.48

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
June 1	1568	Hon. Thos. J. Henderson:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To stationery	10.71	
				$114.29
	1569	Hon. C. B. Kilgore:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	26.31	
				98.69
	1570	Hon. D. D. Hare:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1571	Hon. John F. Lacey:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	5.42	
				119.58
7	1597	Hon. J. D. Hicks:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	28.40	
				96.60
9	1602	Hon. R. P. Bland:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	.88	
				124.12
11	1607	Hon. S. W. McCall:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	16.52	
				108.48
13	1613	Hon. A. M. Dockery:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	6.13	
				118.87
16	1627	Hon. J. E. Cobb:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	5.52	
				119.48
19	1628	Hon. John H. Gear:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	24.57	
				100.43
21	1633	Hon. Geo. W. Cooper:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	18.52	
				106.48
	1634	Hon. O. M. Hall:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	19.01	
				105.99
	1635	Hon. S. P. Wolverton:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	13.96	
				111.04
22	1636	Hon. J. A. Geissenhainer:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	24.98	
				100.02
	1637	Hon. Henry A. Coffeen:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	26.23	
				98.27
23	1639	Hon. T. J. Geary:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	14.08	
				110.92
	1640	Hon. Lewis Sperry:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	118.39	
				6.61
	1641	Hon. Chas. E. Hooker:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	1.47	
				123.53
	1642	Hon. Thos. B. Reed:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	11.69	
				113.31
	1643	Hon. John S. Williams:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	13.12	
				111.88
26	1646	Hon. Jo Abbott:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	9.73	
				115.27

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
June 26	1647	Hon. H. M. Baker:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To stationery	10.30	
				$114.70
	1648	Hon. Marion Cannon:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	3.22	
				121.78
	1649	Hon. J. Capehart:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1650	Hon. T. C. Catchings:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	2.96	
				122.04
	1651	Hon. R. H. Clarke:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	8.69	
				116.31
	1652	Hon. Seth W. Cobb:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	3.14	
				121.86
	1653	Hon. C. G. Conn:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	19.27	
				105.73
	1654	Hon. C. M. Cooper:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	6.82	
				118.18
	1655	Hon. N. N. Cox:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	8.43	
				116.57
	1656	Hon. Chas. Daniels:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	2.86	
				122.14
	1657	Hon. John Davis:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	60.46	
				64.54
	1658	Hon. D. A. De Armond:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1659	Hon. Wm. F. Draper:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	18.33	
				106.67
	1660	Hon. C. J. Erdman:		
		By allowance	125.90	
		To cash		125.00
	1661	Hon. R. W. Fyan:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	1.40	
				123.60
	1662	Hon. B. F. Grady:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	.50	
				124.50
	1663	Hon. A. C. Harmer:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	38.00	
				87.00
	1664	Hon. Wm. A. Harris:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	14.57	
				110.43
	1665	Hon. M. D. Harter:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	21.94	
				103.06
	1666	Hon. C. S. Hartman:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	22.94	
				102.06
	1667	Hon. R. R. Hitt:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	34.63	
				90.37

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894. June 26	1668	Hon. A. J Hunter:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To stationery	11.63	
				$113.37
	1669	Hon. M. N. Johnson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	23.03	
				101.96
	1670	Hon. Edward Lane:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1671	Hon. F. C. Layton:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1672	Hon. E. F. Loud:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	.20	
				124.80
	1673	Hon. W. V. Lucas:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	8.87	
				116.13
	1674	Hon. Thos. Lynch:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	9.23	
				115.77
	1675	Hon. B. F. Marsh:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	11.36	
				113.64
	1676	Hon. M. J. McEttrick:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	16.35	
				108.65
	1677	Hon. Wm. F. McNagny:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	9.17	
				115.83
	1678	Hon. S. L. Milliken:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	11.09	
				113.91
	1679	Hon. Lafe Pence:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	37.92	
				87.08
	1680	Hon. Geo. D. Perkins:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	9.05	
				115.95
	1681	Hon. Andrew Price:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	15.58	
				109.42
	1682	Hon. J. E. Reyburn:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	8.72	
				116.28
	1683	Hon. S. M. Stevenson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	15.48	
				109.52
	1684	Hon. W. L. Terry:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1685	Hon. Chas. Tracey:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1686	Hon. Thos. Updegraff:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	99.55	
				25.45
	1687	Hon. Jerry Simpson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	33.94	
				91.06
	1688	Hon. L. W. Turpin:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1689	Hon. J. H. Bankhead:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
June 26	1690	Hon. J. B. McCreary:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To stationery	31.49	
				$93.51
	1691	Hon. John Van Voorhis:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	13.83	
				111.17
	1692	Hon. E. E. Meredith:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	13.07	
				111.93
	1693	Hon. John Dalzell:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	39.30	
				85.70
	1694	Hon. Chas. Curtis:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	19.89	
				105.11
	1695	Hon. Geo. W. Ray:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	8.19	
				116.81
	1696	Hon. J. G. Maguire:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	9.05	
				115.95
	1697	Hon. M. A. Smith:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	7.16	
				117.84
27	1704	Hon. H. H. Bingham:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	7.07	
				117.93
	1705	Hon. W. M. McKaig:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1706	Hon. J. L. Wilson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	22.60	
				102.40
	1707	Hon. A. Caminetti:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	16.23	
				108.77
	1708	Hon. Oscar Lapham:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	4.12	
				120.88
	1709	Hon. H. G. Turner:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1710	Hon. Silas Adams:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	58.69	
				66.31
	1711	Hon. H. D. Money:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	20.04	
				104.96
	1712	Hon. Wm. McAleer:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	9.64	
				115.36
	1713	Hon. H. W. Rusk:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	15.32	
				109.68
28	1716	Hon. J. W. Babcock:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1717	Hon. Wm. H. Doolittle:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	23.04	
				101.96
	1718	Hon. Wm. Everett:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	30.68	
				94.32

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
June 28	1719	Hon. John H. Graham:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To cash		$125.00
	1720	Hon. Thos. Hammond:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1721	Hon. D. N. Lockwood:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	8.84	
				116.16
	1722	Hon. T. M. Paschal:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	27.90	
				97.10
	1723	Hon. Isidor Rayner:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	13.08	
				111.92
	1724	Hon. H. C. Snodgrass:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	24.94	
				100.06
	1725	Hon. Bellamy Storer:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	53.55	
				71.45
	1726	Hon. J. C. Tarsney:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	11.27	
				113.73
	1727	Hon. Jos. Wheeler:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	88.49	
				36.51
	1728	Hon. J. W. Causey:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	4.73	
				120.27
29	1730	Hon. Wm. L. Wilson:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1731	Hon. C. H. Grosvenor:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	72.45	
				52.55
	1732	Hon. H. A. Cooper:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	5.71	
				119.29
	1733	Hon. H. W. Blair:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	27.11	
				97.89
30	1761	Hon. A. P. Fitch:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To cash		125.00
	1762	Hon. Francis G. Newlands:		
		By allowance	125.00	
		To stationery	80.74	
				44.26
		Total		44,522.20

Contingent fund of the House of Representatives—Newspapers and stationery, 1893.

1893.				
July 17	5	Hon. John G. Warwick:		
		By allowance	$125.00	
		To stationery	9.70	
				$115.30
Aug. 25	200	John C. Parker:		
		1893.		
		June 30. 6-2-quire records, 30 cents	1.80	
		6-3-quire records, 45 cents	2.70	
		6-2-quire journals, 30 cents	1.80	
		6-3-quire journals, 45 cents	2.70	
		3-2-quire ledgers, 30 cents	.90	
		3-3-quire ledgers, 45 cents	1.35	

Contingent Fund—Newspapers and Stationery—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893. Aug. 25	200	John C. Parker—Continued.		
		1893.		
		June 30 6-2-quire cashbooks, 30 cents	$1.80	
		6-3-quire cashbooks, 45 cents	2.70	
		1,000 Middleton's paper fasteners	3 00	
		1 typewriter ribbon	1 00	
				$19.75
	201	Easton & Rupp:		
		1893.		
		Mar. 8. 100 tablets	3.50	
		9. 1 dozen quarts Arnold's fluid	4.30	
		2 dozen pints Arnold's fluid, $2.75	5.50	
		10. 6 reams cap, $1.10	6.60	
		11. 119 pounds cotton twine, 19 cents	22.61	
		16. 4 M tags with strings, $1.50	6.00	
		3 canvas letter files, 60 cents	1.80	
		1 ream Crane's legal cap	7.00	
		1 dozen paper weights	7.25	
		20. 3 dozen Rodgers's knives, $31.75	95.25	
		1¼ reams note paper	1.56	
		½ ream commercial paper	1.15	
		¼ M linen envelopes	.70	
		22. Stamping ½ ream note	.75	
		100 gross rubber bands, 32¼ cents	32.75	
		24. 2½ M envelopes, $2	5.00	
		25. 5 M envelopes, $1.97	9.85	
		Apr. 11. 10 reams Crane's note, $1.22	12.20	
		20 reams Crane's packet, $1.82	36.40	
		60 reams Crane's letter, $2.42	145.20	
		12. 8 reams letter, $1.68	13.44	
		13. 68½ reams note, $1.12	76.72	
		89 reams letter, $1.68	149.52	
		14. 5 reams half-sheet letter, $1.80	9.00	
		17. ½ dozen canvas files, $7.25	3.62	
		22. 120¼ reams Whiting's letter, $1.92	231.84	
		May 2. Stamping 6 reams paper, $1.50	9.00	
		1 M envelopes and stamping	3.25	
		5. 500 envelopes and stamping	4.88	
		6. ¼ M envelopes and stamping	2.40	
		9. ½ dozen crown penholders	.20	
		¼ gross cork-tip penholders, $6.50	1.62	
		12. 17 reams Whiting's letter, $1.68	28.56	
		27. 3 canvas cap files	2.70	
		June 1. 480 sheets bond paper	8.30	
		1½ reams bond packet, $3	4.50	
		2 M white envelopes, $2	4.00	
		3. 100 cards and printing	.70	
		2 files	1.10	
				960.72
	202	Easton & Rupp:		
		1893.		
		June 28. 4 reams Crane's letter, stamped, $4.50	18.00	
		4 reams Crane's packet, stamped, $3.50	14.00	
		4 M Crane's envelopes, stamped, $8.25	33.00	
		1 M Crane's envelopes,	8.25	
		1 M Crane's envelopes	9.50	
				82.75
		Total		1,178.52

Contingent fund of the House of Representatives—Fuel for heating apparatus, 1894.

1893. Aug. 25	225	Geo. W. Moss:		
		1893.		
		July 20. 1 barrel electric engine oil, 50 gallons, 58 cents	$29.00	
		4 barrels strained West Virginia oil, 205 gallons, 16 cents	32.80	
				$61.80
Sept. 16	367	John Kennedy:		
		1893.		
		Sept. 14. 596 1852/2240 tons white ash furnace coal, $4.67		2,787.40
22	390	Z. Williams & Son:		
		1893.		
		Sept. 15. 53 cords pine wood, $3.90		206.70
Oct. 9	470	Charles Werner		
		1893.		
		Sept. 29. 93¼ cords sawed oak wood, $5.21		485.83

Contingent Fund—Fuel for Heating Apparatus—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893.				
Oct. 12	496	Z. Williams & Son:		
		1892.		
		Oct. 7. 24¼ cords pine wood, $3.90	$95.55	
		6½ cords sawed and split wood, $7	45.50	
				141.05
Dec. 27	764	John Kennedy:		
		1893.		
		Sept. 28. 5 tons W. A. stove coal	32.25	
		Oct. 30. 2 tons W. A. stove coal	12.90	
		Nov. 16. 5 tons W. A. stove coal	32.25	
		Dec. 5. 1 ton W. A. stove coal	6.45	
		14. 5 tons W. A. stove coal	32.25	
1894.				
Jan. 19.	1016	John Kennedy:		
		1894.		
		Jan. 18. 291 21/240 tons white ash furnace coal, $4.67		1,363.98
Mar. 1	1277	John Kennedy:		
		1894.		
		Feb. 27. 350 17/240 tons furnace coal, $4.67		1,638.03
3	1285	Z. Williams & Son:		
		1894.		
		Feb. 15. 41½ cords pine wood, $3.90		161.85
	1286	Z. Williams & Son:		
		1893.		
		Nov. 15. ½ cord pine wood, folding room annex, $7	3.50	
		1894.		
		Feb. 28. 4 cords pine wood, House of Representatives, $7	28.00	
				31.50
Apr. 2	1391	Chas. Werner:		
		1894.		
		Mar. 29. 25 cords oak wood, $5.21		130.25
9	1420	John Kennedy:		
		1893.		
		Dec. 29. 2 tons stove coal, House stables	12.90	
		1894.		
		Feb. 13. 1 ton stove coal House stables	6.45	
		16. 5 tons stove coal, folding-room annex	32.25	
				51.60
11	1424	Z. Williams & Son:		
		1894.		
		Mar. 14. 17 cords pine wood, $3.90	66.30	
		Apr. 4. 21½ cords pine wood, $3.90	83.85	
				150.15
June 6	1593	Geo. W. Moss:		
		1894.		
		May 17. 2 barrels cylinder oil, 103 gallons, 72 cents	74.16	
		2 barrels strained West Virginia oil, 104 gallons, 16 cents	16.64	
				90.80
27	1699	John Kennedy:		
		1894.		
		June 16. 124 1020/2240 tons furnace coal, $4.67		581.35
		Total		7,997.89

Contingent fund of the House of Representatives—Fuel for heating apparatus, 1893.

1893.				
July 4	2	Charles Werner:		
		1893.		
		May 6. 349 840/2240 tons furnace coal, $4.82	$1,683.98	
		41 cords pine wood, $5.39	220.99	
				$1,904.97
Aug. 15	112	Charles Werner:		
		1893.		
		May 6. 1 ton stove coal for stables, House of Representatives		6.00
25	223	Geo. W. Moss:		
		1893.		
		Apr. 7. 1 barrel strained West Virginia oil, 51 gallons, 16 cents		8.16
25	224	Geo. W. Moss:		
		1893.		
		June 16. 4 barrels A. A. cylinder oil, 206 gallons, 72 cents.		148.32
		Total		2,067.45

Contingent Fund of the House of Representatives—Furniture and Repairs, 1894.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893.				
Aug. 25	227	H. O. Towles:		
		1893.		
		July 21. 1 leather couch for disbursing office	$22.00	
		Aug. 9. 1 desk for Committee on Rivers and Harbors	45.00	
		1 hatrack for Committee on Accounts	25.00	
		10. 1 revolving chair for Committee on Accounts	15.00	
		10 armchairs for Committee on Accounts, $8.50	85.00	
		14. 36 revolving chairs, messengers, H. of R., $5	180.00	
				$372.00
	228	F. Peterson:		
		1893.		
		July 24. Laying 76 yards carpet, Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5 cents	3.80	
		Laying 88 yards carpet, Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5 cents	4.40	
		Laying 89 yards carpet, Committee on War Claims, 5 cents	4.45	
		Laying 47 yards carpet, Doorkeeper's office, 5 cents	2.35	
		Laying 44 yards carpet, superintendent folding room, 5 cents	2.20	
		Laying 98 yards carpet, Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 5 cents	4.90	
		26. Laying 81 yards carpet, Committee on Public Lands, 5 cents	4.05	
		Laying 97 yards carpet, Committee on Railways and Canals, 5 cents	4.85	
		Laying 86 yards carpet, Sergeant-at-Arms' office, 5 cents	4.30	
		Laying 70 yards carpet, Committee on Pacific Railways, and Pensions, 5 cents	3.50	
		Laying 49 yards carpet, Committee on Enrolled Bills, 5 cents	2.45	
		400 yards lining, committee rooms, 8 cents	32.00	
		27. Laundering 3 pairs laces, Speaker's room, $1.50	4.50	
		Laundering 2 pairs laces, ladies' retiring room, $1.50	3.00	
		28. 1,200 yards lining, Hall of House, 8 cents	96.00	
		Laying 85 yards carpet, file room, 5 cents	4.25	
		Laying 81 yards carpet, Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 5 cents	4.05	
		Putting zinc round 3 washstands, $1	3.00	
		Repairing carpet, Committee on Labor	1.00	
		29. 36 yards linen, binding and sewing on, 15 cents	5.40	
		45 yards linoleum (laid), $1.15	51.75	
		63¾ yards linoleum (laid), $1.15	73.03	
		200 yards lining, committee rooms, 8 cents	16.00	
		4 days' sewing, $2.50	10.00	
		31. Altering, sewing, and laying 90 yards carpet, superintendent folding room, 10 cents	9.00	
		Altering, sewing, and laying 80 yards carpet, House document room, 10 cents	8.00	
		Altering, sewing, and laying 50 yards carpet, Clerk's document room, 10 cents	5.00	
		Altering, sewing, and laying 30 yards carpet, telegraph office, 10 cents	3.00	
		Aug. 1. Laying 70 yards carpet, ladies' reception room, 5 cents	3.50	
		Laying 30 yards carpet in gallery, 5 cents	1.50	
		Laying 96 yards carpet, Committee on Columbian Exposition, 5 cents	4.80	
		Laying 36 yards carpet, Speaker's private room, 5 cents	1.80	
		Laying 65 yards carpet, stationery room, 5 cents	3.25	
		Laying 35 yards carpet, stenographers' room, 5 cents	1.75	
		Laying 35 yards carpet, reporters' room, 5 cents	1.75	
		99 yards carpet, post-office, 5 cents	4.95	
		2. 3 days sewing on old carpet, $2.50	7.50	
		151 yards carpet, barber shops, $1.25	188.75	
		110 yards lining, barber shops, 8 cents	8.80	
		Hanging 2 pairs laces, Speaker's room, 50 cents	1.00	
		Hanging 2 pairs draperies, Speaker's room, $1.50	3.00	
		Hanging pongee silk on doors, Speaker's room	1.00	

Contingent Fund—Furniture and Repairs, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893. Aug. 25	228	F. Peterson—Continued.		
		1893. Aug. 2. Hanging 1 pair laces, Speaker's private room	$0.50	
		Hanging 1 pair drapery, Speaker's private room	1.50	
		Hanging 2 pair laces, ladies' retiring room, 50 cents	1.00	
		Hanging 2 valances, ladies' retiring room, 50 cents	1.00	
		Hanging door draperies, ladies' retiring room	1.00	
		250 yards lining, committee rooms, 8 cents	20.00	
		3. 4¾ yards linoleum (laid), $1.15	5.37	
		18 yards linen, binding and sewing on, 15 cents	2.70	
		61 yards linoleum (laid), $1.15	70.15	
		280 yards lining, committee rooms, 8 cents	22.40	
		101¼ yards carpet, press gallery, $1.25	127.19	
		75 yards lining, press gallery, 8 cents	6.00	
		4. Hanging 14 sets draperies, House lobby, 75 cents	10.50	
		94 yards linen, binding and sewing on, 15 cents	14.10	
		36 dozen heavy brass rings, 50 cents	18.00	
		36 dozen brass hooks, 10 cents	3.60	
		5. Altering and hanging curtains, Hall of House	10.00	
		Altering, sewing, and laying 53 yards carpet, engineer's room, 10 cents	5.30	
		Altering, sewing, and laying 35 yards carpet, engineer's office	3.50	
		Altering, sewing, and laying 75 yards carpet, electrician's room, 10 cents	7.50	
		Altering, sewing, and laying 16 yards carpet, closet press gallery, 10 cents	1.60	
		Altering, sewing, and laying 24 yards carpet, Committee on Military Affairs, 10 cents	2.40	
		Altering, sewing, and laying 22 yards carpet, anteroom Committee on Foreign Affairs, 10 cents	2.20	
		Altering, sewing, and laying 32 yards carpet, room back of engine room, 10 cents	3.20	
		Altering, sewing, and laying 50 yards carpet, room foot of elevator, 10 cents	5.00	
		Altering, sewing, and laying 75 yards carpet, bathrooms, 10 cents	7.50	
		7. Laying 6 steps, engineer's hall, 10 cents	.60	
		Laying 172 yards carpet, press gallery, 5 cents	8.60	
		Laying 261 yards carpet, rooms 1, 3, 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15, terrace, 5 cents	13.05	
		Laying 30 yards carpet, index room, 5 cents	1.50	
		Laying 30 yards carpet, Committee on Manufactures, 5 cents	1.50	
		Laying 50 yards carpet, Committee on Mines and Mining, 5 cents	2.50	
		Laying 136 yards carpet, lobby, 5 cents	6.80	
		87 yards carpet, Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, 5 cents	4.35	
		Laying 2 rugs, House lobby, $1	2.00	
		Repairing carpet in gallery	1.00	
		6 days' sewing on old carpet, $2.50	15.00	
		Zinc round 32 washstands, $1	32.00	
		Zinc round 2 washstands, barber shop, $2	4.00	
		3⅜ yards linoleum (laid), $1.15	3.83	
		Cutting, fitting, sewing, and laying 1,323 yards carpet, Hall of House, 25 cents	330.75	
		8. Repairing carpets in cloakrooms	5.00	
				$1,389.27
229		F. Peterson:		
		1893. July 3. Taking down, cleaning, and storing 32 curtains, $1.50	48.00	
		Sewing and laying 127 yards carpet, Committee on Commerce, 10 cents	12.70	
		91 yards lining, Committee on Commerce, 8 cents	7.28	
		Sewing and laying 105 yards carpet, Committee on District of Columbia, 10 cents	10.50	
		62 yards lining, Committee on District of Columbia, 8 cents	4.96	
		Sewing and laying 105 yards carpet, Committee on Elections, 10 cents	10.50	
		62 yards lining, Committee on Elections, 8 cents	4.96	

Contingent Fund—Furniture and Repairs, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893. Aug. 25	229	F. Peterson—Continued.		
		1893. July 3. Sewing and laying 95 yards carpet, Committee on Foreign Affairs, 10 cents	$9.50	
		59 yards lining, Committee on Foreign Affairs, 8 cents	4.72	
		Sewing and laying 130 yards carpet, reporters' gallery, 25 cents	32.50	
		8. Dyeing House curtains	30.00	
		11. Cleaning 1,300 yards carpet, Hall of House, 5 cents	65.00	
		Cleaning 76 yards carpet, Committee on Military Affairs, 5 cents	3.80	
		Cleaning 130 yards carpet, Committee on Ways and Means, 5 cents	6.50	
		Cleaning 88 yards carpet, Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5 cents	4.40	
		Cleaning 95 yards carpet, Committee on Foreign Affairs, 5 cents	4.75	
		Cleaning 47 yards carpet, Doorkeeper's office, 5 cents	2.35	
		Cleaning 76 yards carpet, room 1, terrace, 5 cents	3.80	
		Cleaning 60 yards carpet, Speaker's room, 5 cents	3.00	
		Cleaning 76 yards carpet, Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5 cents	3.80	
		Cleaning 172 yards carpet, press gallery, 5 cents	8.60	
		Cleaning 81 yards carpet, Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 5 cents	4.05	
		Cleaning 81 yards carpet, Committee on Public Lands, 5 cents	4.05	
		Cleaning 105 yards carpet, Committee on District of Columbia, 5 cents	5.25	
		Cleaning 72 yards carpet, Committee on Naval Affairs, 5 cents	3.60	
		Cleaning 97 yards carpet, Committee on Railways and Canals, 5 cents	4.85	
		Cleaning 36 yards carpet, Speaker's private room, 5 cents	1.80	
		Cleaning 96 yards carpet, Committee on Columbian Exposition, 5 cents	4.80	
		Cleaning 85 yards carpet, file room, 5 cents	4.25	
		Cleaning 98 yards carpet, Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 5 cents	4.90	
		Cleaning 66 yards carpet, east cloakroom, 5 cents	3.30	
		Cleaning 81 yards carpet, ladies' retiring room, 5 cents	4.05	
		Cleaning 41 yards carpet, Speaker's lobby, 5 cents	2.05	
		Cleaning 87 yards carpet, Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads, 5 cents	4.35	
		Cleaning 70 yards carpet, ladies' reception room, 5 cents	3.50	
		Cleaning 49 yards carpet, Committee on Enrolled Bills, 5 cents	2.45	
		Cleaning 89 yards carpet, Committee on War Claims, 5 cents	4.45	
		Cleaning 127 yards carpet, Committee on Commerce, 5 cents	6.35	
		Cleaning 154 yards carpet, Committee on Appropriations, 5 cents	7.70	
		Cleaning 70 yards carpet, Committee on Banking and Currency, 5 cents	3.50	
		Cleaning 76 yards carpet, Committee on Indian Affairs, 5 cents	3.80	
		Cleaning 86 yards carpet, Sergeant-at-Arms's office, 5 cents	4.30	
		Cleaning 136 yards carpet, members' lobby, 5 cents	6.80	
		Cleaning 94 yards carpet, terrace, room 17, 5 cents	4.70	
		Cleaning 99 yards carpet, post-office, 5 cents	4.95	
		Cleaning 107 yards carpet, Committee on Agriculture, 5 cents	5.35	
		Cleaning 96 yards carpet, Committee on Claims, 5 cents	4.80	
		Cleaning 63 yards carpet, Committee on Accounts, 5 cents	3.15	

Contingent Fund—Furniture and Repairs, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893. Aug. 25	229	F. Peterson—Continued.		
		1893. July 11. Cleaning 65 yards carpet, stationery room, 5 cents	$3.25	
		Cleaning 70 yards carpet, Committee on Pacific Railways and Pensions, 5 cents	3.50	
		Cleaning 44 yards carpet, superintendent folding room, 5 cents	2.20	
		Cleaning 82 yards carpet, east barber shop, 5 cents	4.10	
		Cleaning 82 yards carpet, west barber shop, 5 cents	4.10	
		Cleaning 35 yards carpet, stenographers' room, 5 cents	1.75	
		Cleaning 33 rugs, lobby, 10 cents	3.30	
		Cleaning 7 rugs, Speaker's room, 10 cents	.70	
		Cleaning 15 rugs, ladies' reception room, 10 cents	1.50	
		15. Laundering 6 lace curtains, $1	6.00	
		Repairing skin rugs	1.00	
		200 yards lining, committee rooms, 8 cents	16.00	
		19. 29 yards rug fringe and putting on, 45 cents	13.05	
		25 yards binding and putting on, 10 cents	2.50	
		Repairing rugs	2.00	
		6¾ yards velvet border, cloakroom, $1.35	8.78	
		Altering, sewing, and laying 125 yards carpet and border, cloakrooms, 10 cents	12.50	
		20. Laying 60 yards carpet, Speaker's room, 5 cents	3.00	
		Laying 72 yards carpet, Committee on Naval Affairs, 5 cents	3.60	
		Laying 130 yards carpet, Committee on Ways and Means, 5 cents	6.50	
		15 yards linoleum, $1.15	17.25	
		Laying 107 yards carpet, Committee on Agriculture, 5 cents	5.35	
		Laying 55 yards carpet, Committee on Printing, 5 cents	2.75	
		Laying and sewing carpet, Committee on Territories	1.50	
		95½ yards velvet carpet, Committee on Claims, $1.35	128.93	
		Sewing and laying carpet, Committee on Claims, 10 cents	9.55	
		60 yards lining, Committee on Claims, 8 cents	4.80	
		62½ yards carpet, Committee on Accounts, $1.35	84.37	
		Sewing and laying carpet, Committee on Accounts, 10 cents	6.25	
		45 yards lining, Committee on Accounts, 8 cents	3.60	
		22. 400 yards lining, 8 cents	32.00	
		Laying 76 yards carpet, Committee on Indian Affairs, 5 cents	3.80	
		Laying 154 yards carpet, Committee on Appropriations, 5 cents	7.70	
		Laying 76 yards carpet, Committee on Military Affairs, 5 cents	3.80	
		Laying 70 yards carpet, Committee on Banking and Currency, 5 cents	3.50	
		35 yards linoleum, $1.15	40.25	
		Repairing carpets, committee rooms	3.00	
				$856.45
Aug. 29	255	Geo. W. Rae:		
		1893. July 1-31. Repairs and materials furnished desks, House of Representatives	42.00	
		Repairing chairs, Hall of House	26.00	
		31. Removing cloth from 4 pictures, House Hall	1.00	
		1-31. 125 feet new oak strips	12.00	
		24 nickel-plate numbers for new desks	18.00	
		104 brass plate feet for new desks	36.40	
		New molding for Speaker's desk	2.50	
		24 metal plates for members' names on desks	2.40	
		Cleaning, varnishing, and covering 337 desks	1,179.50	
		Screwing down 361 desks	28.88	
		Covering 24 new desks	36.00	
		2 leather cushions, north entrance Hall of House	14.00	
		Covering Speaker's desk with cloth	10.00	
		Covering Clerk's desk with cloth	12.00	

Contingent Fund—Furniture and Repairs, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893. Aug. 29	255	Geo. W. Rae—Continued.		
		1893. July 1-31. Covering reading clerk's desk	$1.50	
		Covering official reporters' desk	14.00	
		Cleaning and varnishing 18 sofas, House Hall	13.50	
		Cleaning and varnishing 4 hatracks, cloakroom	5.00	
		Cleaning 2 brass fenders, House lobby	5.00	
		Varnishing circle rail, House Hall	2.25	
		Repairing 2 sofas, ladies' waiting room	2.00	
		Recovering 2 tables with cloth, press gallery	3.50	
		Recovering 1 desk, Doorkeeper	3.00	
		Recovering 2 folding screens, cloth, gimp, and brass tacks	36.00	
		1 sounding-board, Speaker's desk	8.00	
		Cane-seating 3 chairs, press gallery	4.50	
		Cane-seating 3 chairs, Committee on Foreign Affairs	4.50	
		Cane-seating 2 chairs, Committee on Banking and Currency	3.00	
		Caneseating and backs 15 chairs, House galleries	34.50	
		28. 6 mail baskets, House Post-Office	24.00	
		20. 1 bulletin board, House Post-Office	16.00	
		28. 1 brush, Clerk's document room	.50	
		1-31. Cleaning and varnishing 2 wall cases	.50	
		Recovering 1 small table. House Hall	1.50	
		Cleaning and varnishing 2 mail boxes	1.50	
		Cleaning and varnishing 13 division boxes	3.25	
		Cleaning and varnishing Chaplain's chair	.60	
		Cleaning and varnishing 64 chairs	19.20	
		2 casters on chairs in Library	.50	
		Hanging large mirror and oil painting, Committee on Appropriations	1.25	
		5 casters on chairs, Committee on Appropriations	1.25	
		1 caster on letterpress, Committee on Appropriations	.25	
		Repairing bookcase, Committee on Appropriations	2.25	
		Wire screen, disbursing clerk's office	.50	
		Mounting and hanging 4 maps, Committee on Ways and Means	4.00	
		5 days' work, stationery room	20.00	
		1 pen box, stationery room	2.00	
		Removing draping stenographer's window	.50	
		Repairing 5 chairs, Committee on Agriculture	3.75	
		Repairing 3 chairs, Committee on War Claims	2.25	
		Repairing furniture, Committee on Banking and Currency	2.25	
		Repairing furniture, Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds	3.25	
		Repairing furniture, Committee on Pacific Railways	2.25	
		Repairing 9 chairs, press gallery	3.50	
		Repairing furniture, Committee on Enrolled Bills	1.25	
		Repairing furniture, Committee on Education	2.25	
		Repairing furniture, Committee on Expenditures, Department of Justice	1.50	
		Repairing furniture, Committee on Public Lands	1.50	
		Repairing furniture, Committee on Foreign Affairs	2.75	
		Repairing furniture, Committee on Library	1.25	
		Repairing 1 easel, members' lobby	.85	
		Repairing furniture, Committee on Claims	1.50	
		Repairing chair, Committee on Printing	.75	
		Repairing furniture, stenographer's room	2.85	
		Covering 1 dozen mops for janitor	6.00	
		Repairing hatrack, Committee on Appropriations	.40	
		Repairing desk in file room	.50	
		Repairing furniture, Committee on District of Columbia	1.50	
		Repairing furniture, Committee on Railways and Canals	.35	
		Repairing furniture, Committee on Elections	2.25	
		Repairing screen, Committee on Indian Affairs	.75	

Contingent Fund—Furniture and Repairs, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893. Aug. 29	255	Geo. W. Rae—Continued.		
		1893. July 1-31. Repairing furniture, Committee on District of Columbia	$1.00	
		Repairing chair, Clerk's office	.50	
		Repairing furniture, Committee on Elections	1.00	
		Repairing large table, press gallery	3.25	
		Repairing furniture, Committee on Expenditures Navy Department	1.25	
		Repairing 2 chairs, Committee on Expenditures Department of Justice	.75	
		Repairing furniture, Committee on Refom in the Civil Service	1.25	
		Repairing furniture, Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures	2.25	
		Repairing furniture, Committee on Labor	1.75	
		Repairing furniture, Committee on Revision of the Laws	2.00	
		Repairing furniture, Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures	2.65	
		Repairing furniture, Committee on Education	1.25	
		Repairing furniture, Committee on Rivers and Harbors	2.75	
		Repairing 4 chairs, Committee on Judiciary	2.50	
		Repairing shelf and hanging mirror, folding room office	1.00	
		Repairing cabinet and towel rack, Speaker's room	1.25	
		Repairing furniture, Committee on Invalid Pensions	2.00	
		Repairing desk, Sergeant-at-Arms' office	.75	
		Repairing desk, Speaker's room	.50	
		Repairing furniture, enrolling room	1.25	
		Repairing chair, Clerk's office	.50	
		Repairing furniture in lobby	6.75	
		Repairing desk drawer, Speaker's room	.25	
		2 casters, file room	.50	
		Repairing furniture, Committee on Naval Affairs	1.25	
				$1,746.08
Sept. 2	285	Geo. W. Rae: Cleaning and varnishing furniture, as follows: 1893. July 1. Committee on Banking and Currency—		
		1 large committee table	3.00	
		1 hatrack	1.25	
		1 screen	.25	
		1 large bookcase	3.00	
		2 file cases	2.25	
		1 desk	.25	
		1 letterpress and stand	.25	
		1 blacking stand	.15	
		1 lounge	.75	
		1 desk covered with cloth	2.00	
		1 rolling desk	2.50	
		16 chairs	4.80	
		Committee on Pacific Railways—		
		1 large committee table	3.00	
		2 water coolers and stands	1.50	
		1 towel rack	.25	
		1 lounge	.75	
		1 blacking stand	.15	
		1 file case	1.00	
		2 ledger cases	.75	
		2 writing desks	2.50	
		1 hatrack	1.25	
		15 chairs	4.50	
		Committee on Public Lands—		
		1 large committee table	3.00	
		1 rolling desk	1.50	
		1 flat desk	1.50	
		1 small table	.75	
		1 bookcase	1.75	
		1 lounge	.75	
		1 large bookcase	3.00	
		1 ledger case	.75	
		1 file case	1.00	
		1 ice cooler and stand	.75	
		1 globe and stand	.50	
		1 desk	1.50	

Contingent Fund—Furniture and Repairs, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893. Sept. 2	285	Geo. W. Rae—Continued.		
		1893. July 1. Committee on Public Lands—Continued.		
		1 screen	$0.25	
		17 chairs	5.10	
		Stenographer's room—		
		1 small table	1.50	
		1 lounge	.75	
		2 desks	2.75	
		1 marble-top table	.85	
		1 ice cooler and stand	.75	
		1 table	.75	
		7 chairs	2.10	
		Committee on Library—		
		1 committee table	1.50	
		1 rolling desk	1.50	
		1 writing desk	1.25	
		1 bookcase	1.75	
		1 lounge	.75	
		1 file case	1.00	
		1 bookcase	.75	
		1 mirror	.25	
		5 chairs	1.50	
		Committee on Indian Affairs—		
		1 large committee table	3.00	
		1 large desk	1.50	
		1 desk	2.00	
		1 file case	1.00	
		1 bookcase	1.00	
		1 hatrack	1.25	
		1 washstand	.75	
		1 screen	.25	
		1 blacking stand	.15	
		1 lounge	.75	
		17 chairs	5.10	
		Committee on Enrolled Bills—		
		1 committee table	1.50	
		1 hatrack	1.25	
		1 lounge	.75	
		1 washstand	.75	
		1 blacking stand	.15	
		1 table	1.00	
		1 file case	1.00	
		1 desk	1.50	
		1 mirror	.25	
		6 chairs	1.80	
		Committee on Private Land Claims—		
		1 large committee table	3.00	
		1 desk	1.25	
		1 hatrack	1.25	
		1 sofa	.75	
		1 ledger case	.75	
		2 large bookcases	2.50	
		2 blacking stands	.30	
		1 towel rack	.25	
		1 mirror	.25	
		1 clock shelf	.10	
		3. Committee on Expenditures State Department—		
		1 table	1.25	
		1 desk	1.25	
		1 stand	.75	
		1 screen	.75	
		1 ice cooler and stand	.75	
		1 square table	1.25	
		1 mirror	.50	
		6 chairs	1.80	
		Committee on Expenditures Interior Department—		
		1 table desk	1.25	
		1 bookcase	1.50	
		1 mirror	.50	
		1 screen	.25	
		1 lounge	.75	
		1 blacking stand	.15	
		1 ice cooler and stand	.75	
		1 washstand	.75	
		4 chairs	1.20	
		Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic—		
		1 committee table	3.00	
		1 desk	1.50	
		1 bookcase	1.50	
		1 washstand	.75	

Contingent Fund—Furniture and Repairs, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893. Sept. 2	285	Geo. W. Rae—Continued.		
		1893. July 3. Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic—Continued.		
		1 center table	$0.75	
		1 mirror	.50	
		13 chairs	3.90	
		Clerk's document room—		
		2 desks	3.00	
		1 stand	.75	
		1 mirror	.50	
		1 water cooler and stand	.75	
		1 blacking stand	.15	
		1 shelf	.15	
		1 table desk	1.25	
		1 towel rack	.25	
		1 desk covered with old cloth	1.50	
		5 chairs	1.50	
		4. Clerk's office—		
		1 towel rack	.25	
		2 coat racks	.30	
		3 desks	4.50	
		1 hatrack	1.25	
		1 sofa	.75	
		1 stand	.75	
		1 screen	.25	
		1 mirror	.50	
		1 bookcase	1.25	
		1 blacking stand	.15	
		1 stand	.75	
		2 bookcases	3.00	
		1 revolving bookcase	1.50	
		1 newspaper rack	.50	
		1 typewriter top	.25	
		1 screen	.25	
		1 window screen	.50	
		9 chairs	2.70	
		Committee on Mines and Mining—		
		1 committee table	3.00	
		1 mirror	.50	
		1 sofa	.75	
		7 chairs	2.10	
		Folding-room office—		
		1 large table	3.00	
		2 sofas	1.50	
		1 desk	1.50	
		1 water cooler and stand	.75	
		1 hatrack	1.25	
		2 large bookcases	2.50	
		1 bookstand	.50	
		1 mirror	.25	
		New cloth and repairs on double desk	15.00	
		3 chairs	.90	
		Office superintendent folding room—		
		2 writing desks	3.00	
		1 mirror	.50	
		2 sets shelving	1.00	
		1 blacking stand	.15	
		2 chairs	.60	
		1 bookcase	1.50	
		1 book rest	.50	
		Doorkeeper's office—		
		1 desk	1.50	
		1 sofa	.75	
		1 washstand	.75	
		1 bookcase	1.50	
		1 mirror	.75	
		1 looking-glass	.50	
		1 typewriter top	.25	
		4 chairs	1.20	
		5. Law library—		
		14 chairs	4.20	
		2 desks	5.00	
		1 stool	.25	
		4 stepladders	2.00	
		1 blacking stand	.15	
		Library Hall of House—		
		3 chairs	.90	
		2 stepladders	.50	
		1 table	1.00	
		Stenographers' rooms—		
		1 writing desk	1.25	
		2 writing tables	3.00	

Contingent Fund—Furniture and Repairs, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893. Sept. 2	285	Geo. W. Rae—Continued.		
		1893. July 5. Stenographers' rooms—Continued.		
		1 washstand	$0.75	
		1 bookcase	1.50	
		1 hatrack	1.25	
		1 typewriter and stand	1.00	
		6 chairs	1.80	
		1 writing table	1.25	
		1 bookcase	1.50	
		1 sofa	.75	
		1 washstand	.75	
		1 hatrack	1.25	
		3 chairs	.90	
		Committee on Expenditures War Department—		
		1 set bookshelves	1.00	
		1 revolving bookcase	1.50	
		1 coat rack	.50	
		3 chairs	.90	
		1 sofa	.75	
		1 table	1.25	
		1 case	.75	
		1 water cooler and stand	.75	
		1 mirror	.50	
		1 blacking case	.15	
		Committee on Ways and Means—		
		6 large bookcases	15.00	
		3 pigeonhole cases	2.25	
		3 writing desks	4.50	
		2 desks	3.00	
		1 large committee table	3.00	
		1 library table	1.50	
		1 hatrack	1.25	
		2 double screens	1.50	
		1 water cooler and stand	.75	
		26 chairs	7.80	
		Committee on Military Affairs—		
		4 large bookcases	10.00	
		2 writing desks	3.00	
		2 writing tables	1.50	
		1 cover on table	2.00	
		1 committee table	3.00	
		1 hatrack	1.25	
		1 lounge	.75	
		1 water cooler and stand	.75	
		1 press stand	.50	
		1 blacking stand	.15	
		1 screen	.25	
		1 table, new cover	3.00	
		3 hatracks	.75	
		1 map rack	1.00	
		1 walnut frame	.50	
		27 chairs	8.10	
		6. Committee on Naval Affairs—		
		1 bookcase	3.00	
		1 file case	1.50	
		1 committee table	3.00	
		2 writing desks	3.00	
		1 hatrack	1.25	
		1 water cooler and stand	.75	
		1 file case, small	1.00	
		1 lounge	.75	
		1 screen	.25	
		Cleaning and oiling models	2.50	
		1 stepladder	.50	
		1 blacking stand	.15	
		1 desk and covering	1.50	
		1 bookshelf	.15	
		15 chairs	4.50	
		Speaker's room—		
		3 bookcases	4.50	
		1 writing desk	1.50	
		2 secretary desks	2.50	
		1 table covering, leather and gimp	6.00	
		1 hatrack	1.25	
		1 water cooler and stand	.75	
		1 clock	.15	
		1 telephone	.25	
		2 window cornices	.75	
		1 blacking stand	.15	
		1 towel rack	.25	

Contingent Fund—Furniture and Repairs, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893. Sept. 2	285	Geo. W. Rae—Continued.		
		1893. July 6. Speaker's room—Continued.		
		2 lounges	$1.50	
		1 cabinet desk	1.50	
		1 bookcase	.75	
		1 set of drawers	.50	
		1 table	1.25	
		1 press stand	.50	
		1 mirror	1.00	
		1 towel rack	.25	
		Hanging 4 curtains	1.50	
		16 chairs	4.80	
		Committee on Appropriations—		
		3 large bookcases	4.50	
		2 writing desks, new covers	8.00	
		1 desk	1.25	
		1 committee table, recovering same	15.00	
		1 committee table, recovering same	10.00	
		1 committee table, recovering same	4.00	
		2 pigeon-hole cases	1.50	
		2 book cases	2.50	
		1 hatrack	1.25	
		2 lounges	1.50	
		2 water coolers and stands	1.50	
		1 screen	.25	
		1 box	.50	
		1 stool	.50	
		1 press box	.50	
		1 bookcase	1.50	
		1 blacking stand	.15	
		1 writing table	1.50	
		3 file boxes	1.50	
		1 stepladder	.50	
		1 telephone	.25	
		1 map rack	.75	
		1 table, and recovering same	6.00	
		27 chairs	8.10	
		Committee on Claims—		
		2 bookcases	4.00	
		1 wardrobe	1.50	
		1 large committee table	3.00	
		3 writing desks	4.50	
		1 bookcase	1.25	
		1 hatrack	1.25	
		1 lounge	.75	
		1 water cooler and stand	.75	
		1 towel rack	.25	
		1 blacking stand	.15	
		1 screen	.25	
		1 bookcase	.75	
		1 committee table, and recovering	17.50	
		1 committee table, and recovering	4.00	
		20 chairs	6.00	
				$509.30
Sept. 11	347	Geo. W. Rae.		
		Cleaning and varnishing furniture, as follows:		
		1893. July 15. Committee on War Claims—		
		2 bookcases	4.00	
		1 committee table	3.00	
		3 writing desks	4.50	
		1 hatrack	1.25	
		1 lounge	.75	
		1 water cooler and stand	.75	
		1 screen	.25	
		1 blacking stand	.15	
		1 file case	.75	
		1 wall case	.50	
		1 shelf	.15	
		1 towel rack	.25	
		20 chairs	6.00	
		Committee on Invalid Pensions—		
		1 committee table	3.00	
		1 wardrobe	1.50	
		4 writing desks	6.00	
		1 bookcase front	.75	
		1 hatrack	1.25	
		2 file cases	1.25	
		1 screen	.25	
		1 blacking stand	.15	

Contingent Fund—Furniture and Repairs, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893.				
Sept. 11	347	Geo. W. Rae—Continued.		
		Cleaning and varnishing furniture—Continued.		
		1893.		
		July 15. Committee on Invalid Pensions—Continued.		
		1 wall rack	$0.15	
		1 bracket	.15	
		13 chairs	3.90	
		Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds—		
		1 committee table	3.00	
		2 bookcases	5.00	
		2 desks	3.00	
		2 sofas	1.50	
		1 hatrack	1.25	
		1 water cooler and stand	.75	
		1 screen	.25	
		1 towel rack	.25	
		1 blacking stand	.15	
		1 map rack	.75	
		1 press box	.50	
		18 chairs	5.40	
		17. Committee on Elections—		
		1 committee table	3.00	
		2 writing desks	3.00	
		1 bookcase	2.50	
		1 writing table	1.25	
		2 hatracks	2.50	
		2 shelves in window	.25	
		1 lounge	.75	
		1 double screen	.50	
		1 water cooler and stand	.75	
		1 towel rack	.25	
		1 large chair	.40	
		1 press box	.50	
		1 clock rack	.15	
		19 chairs	5 70	
		Press room—		
		1 committee table	3.00	
		1 writing desk	1.50	
		1 newspaper rack	1.25	
		3 hatracks	3.75	
		3 sofas	2.25	
		1 case	1.00	
		Shelves in windows	.50	
		1 mirror	.50	
		37 chairs	11.10	
		Members' wash room—		
		2 towel racks	.50	
		1 leather cushion for window	6.00	
		1 blacking stand	.25	
		1 chair	.30	
		Committee on the District of Columbia—		
		1 committee table	3.00	
		2 bookcases	3.00	
		1 bookcase front	1.00	
		1 map frame	.15	
		1 hatrack	1.25	
		1 towel rack	.25	
		3 writing desks	4.50	
		1 lounge	.75	
		1 water cooler and stand	.75	
		1 stepladder	.50	
		19 chairs	5.70	
		18. Committee on Railways and Canals—		
		1 committee table	3.00	
		1 bookcase	1.50	
		2 writing desks	3.00	
		1 hatrack	1.25	
		1 bookcase	.75	
		1 lounge	.75	
		1 wall rack	.15	
		1 blacking stand	.15	
		1 screen	.25	
		19 chairs	5.70	
		Members' lobby—		
		8 sofas	12.00	
		18 chairs	9.00	
		1 committee table covered with new cloth	18.00	
		2 library tables	2.50	
		1 chair	.30	
		General repairs of furniture	7.00	

Contingent Fund—Furniture and Repairs, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893. Sept. 11	347	Geo. W. Rae—Continued.		
		Cleaning and varnishing furniture—Continued.		
		1893.		
		July 18. Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads—		
		1 committee table	$3.00	
		2 bookcases	4.00	
		2 writing desks	3.00	
		2 map racks	3.00	
		1 hatrack	1.25	
		1 wall rack	.15	
		2 small committee tables	3.00	
		1 lounge, 75 cents; 1 globe stand, 50 cents	1.25	
		1 water cooler and stand	.75	
		1 double screen	.50	
		1 blacking stand	.15	
		22 chairs	6.60	
		Committee on Expenditures Post-Office Department—		
		2 writing tables	3.00	
		1 washstand	.75	
		1 lounge	.75	
		1 hatrack	1.25	
		1 mirror frame and bracket	.75	
		1 bookcase	1.25	
		3 chairs	.90	
		19. Ladies' toilet room—		
		2 sofas	1.50	
		11 chairs	3.30	
		1 lounge	.75	
		1 wardrobe	2.00	
		1 library desk	1.50	
		Committee on Immigration—		
		1 committee table	3.00	
		1 bookcase	1.50	
		1 sofa	.75	
		1 desk	1.50	
		1 revolving bookcase	1.50	
		1 water cooler and stand	.75	
		1 mirror	.50	
		1 blacking stand	.15	
		21 chairs	6.30	
		Committee on Columbian Exposition—		
		1 committee table	3.00	
		1 bookcase	1.50	
		1 revolving bookcase	1.50	
		1 desk	1.50	
		1 sofa	.75	
		1 water cooler and stand	.75	
		1 mirror	.50	
		1 blacking stand	.15	
		20 chairs	6.00	
		Old index room—		
		1 committee table	1.25	
		New cloth on table	5.50	
		1 washstand	.75	
		3 chairs	.90	
				$286.35
	348	Geo. W. Rae:		
		To cleaning and varnishing furniture, as follows:		
		1893.		
		July 8. Weather Bureau in lobby—		
		2 easels for holding frames	.60	
		2 large weather maps	.30	
		1 small stand	.30	
		16 weather maps	.80	
		Stationery room—		
		3 cases	3.25	
		1 bookcase	1.50	
		1 desk and re-covering same	4.25	
		Committee on Printing—		
		1 bookcase	3.00	
		2 committee tables	4.00	
		1 hatrack	1.25	
		1 large desk	1.50	
		1 screen	.25	
		1 lounge	.75	
		1 water cooler and stand	.75	
		1 towel rack	.25	
		1 telephone	.25	
		1 hatrack	.15	
		7 chairs	2.10	

Contingent Fund—Furniture and Repairs, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893. Sept. 11	348	Geo. W. Rae—Continued.		
		To cleaning and varnishing furniture—Continued.		
		1893.		
		July 8. Committee on Territories—		
		1 committee table	$3.00	
		2 desks	3.00	
		1 table	1.50	
		1 hatrack	1.25	
		1 file case	1.00	
		1 small table	1.00	
		1 map rack	.75	
		1 blacking stand	.15	
		1 towel rack	.25	
		1 hanging bracket	.20	
		1 lounge	.75	
		19 chairs	5.70	
		10. Committee on Labor—		
		1 committee table	3.00	
		1 bookcase	1.50	
		2 large writing desks	3.00	
		1 lounge	.75	
		1 clock	.15	
		2 screens	.50	
		1 small table	1.25	
		2 hatracks	2.50	
		1 water cooler and stand	.75	
		1 small file case	.75	
		2 towel racks	.50	
		1 mirror	.75	
		1 blacking stand	.15	
		17 chairs	5.10	
		Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures—		
		1 committee table	3.00	
		1 bookcase	1.50	
		1 desk	1.50	
		1 water cooler and stand	.75	
		1 writing table	1.50	
		1 bookcase	1.50	
		1 lounge	.75	
		1 washstand	1.00	
		1 press stand	.50	
		1 hatrack	1.25	
		1 mirror	.75	
		19 chairs	5.70	
		Committee on Expenditures Public Buildings—		
		1 committee table	3.00	
		1 writing desk	1.50	
		1 washstand	.75	
		1 lounge	.75	
		1 hatrack	1.25	
		1 towel rack	.25	
		1 mirror	.50	
		6 chairs	1.80	
		Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics—		
		1 committee table	3.00	
		1 bookcase	1.50	
		1 cabinet case	1.50	
		1 writing desk	1.50	
		1 hatrack	1.25	
		1 lounge	.75	
		1 washstand	.75	
		9 chairs	2.70	
		Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries—		
		1 committee table	3.00	
		1 writing desk	1.50	
		1 wardrobe	2.50	
		1 hatrack	1.25	
		2 bookcases	1.50	
		1 sofa	.75	
		1 bookcase	1.50	
		1 water cooler and stand	.75	
		1 mirror	.50	
		16 chairs	4.80	
		Committee on Expenditures Department of Justice—		
		1 committee table	3.00	
		1 writing desk	1.50	
		1 file case	1.50	

Contingent Fund—Furniture and Repairs, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893. Sept. 11	348	Geo. W. Rae—Continued.		
		To cleaning and varnishing furniture—Continued.		
		1893.		
		July 10. Committee on Expenditures Department of Justice—Continued.		
		1 bookcase	$1.50	
		1 washstand	.75	
		1 lounge	.75	
		1 hatrack	1.25	
		1 water cooler and stand	.75	
		1 towel rack	.25	
		1 press table	.50	
		1 blacking stand	.15	
		1 mirror	.50	
		9 chairs	2.70	
		Committee on Expenditures, Navy Department—		
		1 committee table	3.00	
		1 bookcase	3.00	
		1 washstand	.75	
		1 lounge	.75	
		1 water cooler and stand	.75	
		1 towel rack	.25	
		1 mirror	.50	
		1 shelf	.15	
		7 chairs	2.10	
		11. Committee on Levees and Improvement of Mississippi River—		
		2 writing desks	3.00	
		1 committee table	3.00	
		2 bookcases	3.50	
		1 washstand	.75	
		1 lounge	.75	
		1 sofa	.75	
		1 screen	.25	
		1 blacking stand	.15	
		1 wall rack	.15	
		1 clock	.15	
		1 mirror	.50	
		16 chairs	4.80	
		Committee on Reform in Civil Service—		
		1 committee table	3.00	
		2 writing desks	3.00	
		1 secretary desk	1.50	
		2 hatracks	2.50	
		1 lounge	.75	
		1 washstand	.75	
		1 water cooler and stand	.75	
		1 wall rack	.15	
		1 towel rack	.25	
		17 chairs	5.10	
		Committee on Rivers and Harbors—		
		1 committee table	3.00	
		1 bookcase	3.00	
		1 bookcase front	.75	
		2 writing desks	3.00	
		1 small committee table	1.25	
		1 map case	.75	
		1 water cooler and stand	.75	
		1 hatrack	1.25	
		1 screen	.25	
		1 blacking stand	.15	
		1 towel stand	.25	
		17 chairs	5.10	
		New cloth on large committee table	17.50	
		New cloth on small committee table	4.00	
		New cloth on 2 writing desks	9.00	
		12. File room—		
		4 extra bookcases	10.00	
		3 extra writing desks	4.50	
		3 small bookcases	4.50	
		1 small bookcase	1.00	
		1 hatrack	1.25	
		1 stepladder	.50	
		1 blacking stand	.15	
		1 wardrobe	1.00	
		1 case drawers	.75	
		1 small file box	.50	
		10 chairs	3.00	
		Committee on Education—		
		1 committee table	3.00	

Contingent Fund—Furniture and Repairs, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893.				
Sept. 11	348	Geo. W. Rae—Continued.		
		To cleaning and varnishing furniture—Continued.		
		1893.		
		July 12. Committee on Education—Continued.		
		2 bookcases	$3.50	
		1 hatrack	1.25	
		1 lounge	.75	
		1 writing desk	1.50	
		1 press stand	.50	
		1 blacking stand	.15	
		1 water cooler and stand	.75	
		1 towel rack	.25	
		16 chairs	4.80	
		Committee on Revision of the Laws—		
		1 committee table	3.00	
		1 bookcase	1.50	
		1 secretary desk	1.50	
		1 hatrack	1.25	
		1 lounge	.75	
		1 mirror	.50	
		1 water cooler and stand	.75	
		1 blacking stand	.15	
		1 towel rack	.25	
		10 chairs	3.00	
		13. Sergeant-at-Arms' room—		
		3 writing desks	4.50	
		2 writing tables	2.50	
		1 small bookcase	1.25	
		1 stepladder	.50	
		1 letterpress	.50	
		1 blacking stand	.15	
		5 picture frames, $1; 1 check rack, 25 cents	1.25	
		4 letter-rack boxes	.75	
		2 wall desks	3.25	
		1 large safe	1.50	
		10 chairs	3.00	
		1 writing desk and re-covering same	2.00	
		Committee on Accounts—		
		1 committee table	3.00	
		1 desk	1.50	
		1 bookcase front	.75	
		1 revolving bookcase	1.50	
		1 water cooler and stand	.75	
		1 screen	.25	
		1 lounge	.75	
		1 typewriter	.25	
		1 hatrack	1.25	
		13 chairs	3.90	
		Committee on Commerce—		
		1 committee table	3.00	
		1 double bookcase	4.00	
		2 writing desks	3.00	
		1 bookcase	1.50	
		2 writing tables	1.75	
		1 large cabinet case	1.50	
		1 small cabinet case	1.00	
		1 hatrack	1.25	
		2 lounges	1.50	
		1 bookcase	1.50	
		1 water cooler and stand	.75	
		1 small committee table	1.25	
		1 round-top table	1.00	
		1 screen	.25	
		27 chairs	8.10	
		14. Committee on Foreign Affairs—		
		1 committee table	3.00	
		1 large bookcase	2.00	
		1 writing desk, extra case	2.50	
		2 writing tables	3.00	
		1 hatrack	1.25	
		1 water cooler and stand	.75	
		1 sofa	.75	
		1 clock and bracket	.35	
		1 letterpress stand	.50	
		1 book shelf	.15	
		1 blacking stand	.15	
		1 towel rack	.25	
		1 hook rack	.15	
		15 chairs	4.50	
		Reporters of debates room—		
		2 large bookcases	4.00	

Contingent Fund—Furniture and Repairs, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893. Sept. 11	348	Geo. W. Rae—Continued.		
		To cleaning and varnishing furniture—Continued.		
		1893.		
		July 14. Reporters of debates room—Continued.		
		1 bookcase front	$0.75	
		5 writing desks	7.50	
		3 writing tables	3.75	
		4 secretary desks	6.00	
		1 press table	.50	
		1 hatrack	1.25	
		1 towelrack	.25	
		1 clock and 2 brackets	.75	
		17 chairs	5.10	
		Enrolling clerk's room—		
		6 large writing desks	12.00	
		1 wardrobe	2.50	
		2 chests of drawers	1.25	
		3 writing tables	3.75	
		3 file cases	2.25	
		2 looking-glasses	1.00	
		1 press stand	.50	
		1 washstand	.75	
		1 water cooler and stand	.75	
		10 chairs	3.00	
		15. West barber shop—		
		2 chairs	2.00	
		1 glass stand	.75	
		2 mirrors	.50	
		1 cup case	.50	
		1 writing table	.75	
		1 file case	.20	
		Covering large table with enamel, seal room	2.25	
		Covering desk with enamel cloth, seal room	1.50	
		2 stools	.25	
		East barber shop, 3 barber chairs	3.00	
		3 stools	.35	
		1 glass stand	.75	
		1 blacking stand	.50	
		Committee on Agriculture—		
		2 large bookcases	5.00	
		1 large committee table	3.00	
		3 large desks	4.50	
		2 writing tables	2.50	
		1 small file case	.75	
		2 lounges	1.50	
		1 water cooler and stand	.75	
		1 towel rack	.25	
		1 hatrack	1.25	
		1 revolving case	1.50	
		1 screen	.25	
		1 letterpress box	.50	
		1 blacking stand	.15	
		2 writing tables, and recovering same	3.00	
		1 writing desk, and recovering same	1.50	
		27 chairs	7.80	
				$483.85
Oct. 2	428	H. O. Towles:		
		1893.		
		Aug. 18. 3 dozen oak chairs, Hall messengers	45.00	
		22. 1 walnut desk, Committee on Foreign Affairs	45.00	
		2 walnut tables, Committee on Foreign Affairs	25.00	
		Sept. 8. 1 chair, Committee on District of Columbia	6.00	
		15. 1 desk, Doorkeeper's office	28.00	
		21. 1 desk, Committee on Ways and Means	35.00	
				184.00
	429	Geo. W. Rae:		
		1893.		
		Sept. 14. Tables made to order for the following Committees:		
		1 oak table, Committee on Ways and Means	127.50	
		1 walnut table, Committee on Appropriations	127.50	
		1 table, Committee on Judiciary	27.00	
		1 walnut table, Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures	45.00	
		1 walnut table, Committee on Rivers and Harbors	45.00	
		1 walnut table, Committee on Public Lands	22.50	

Contingent Fund—Furniture and Repairs, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893. Oct. 2	429	Geo. W. Rae—Continued.		
		1893. Sept. 14 Tables made to order for the following committees—Continued.		
		1 walnut table, Committee on Indian Affairs	$22.50	
		1 walnut table, Committee on Agriculture	45.00	
		1 walnut table, Committee on the Pacific Railroads	22.50	
		1 walnut table, Committee on Military Affairs	22.50	
				$507.00
	430	Geo. W. Rae.		
		1893. Aug. 1. 2 casters on chairs, Committee on Appropriations	.50	
		Repairing 2 drawers in desk, Speaker's room	1.00	
		Repairing chair, stationery room	.30	
		2. Blacking stand, west cloak room	2.25	
		4 casters on chairs, Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads	1.00	
		Repairing screen, Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads	,75	
		3. Repairing table, stepladder, and 2 chairs, Committee on Appropriations	2.00	
		Hanging 2 mirrors in barber shops	1.25	
		Repairing 3 chairs, east barber shop	1.25	
		Repairing stand, east barber shop	2.25	
		Putting up iron rail, stationery room	.75	
		4. 2 papers gimp tacks, file room	.35	
		Putting down linoleum in elevators	12.00	
		Putting up cupboard, east barber shop	.75	
		Repairing 2 chairs, Sergeant-at-Arms's office	1.00	
		Hanging window shades in ladies' toilet room	60	
		5. Making foot rests, disbursing clerk's office	1.10	
		Repairing awning, disbursing clerk's office	.25	
		Putting brass on blacking stand, east barber shop	.25	
		2 casters on lounge, west barber shop	.50	
		2 casters on chairs, Committee on Ways and Means	.50	
		7. Easing doors on bookcases, Committee on Ways and Means	2.00	
		Hanging mirror in ladies' toilet	1.00	
		Repairing sofa, members' lobby	.75	
		2 casters on washstand stenographers' room	.50	
		8. Repairing and varnishing 10 chairs	7.50	
		Gluing Speaker's gavel	.10	
		2 casters on chairs and repairing desk, Speaker's room	1.00	
		Reupholstering, varnishing, and covering with leather 4 chairs, Committee on Pacific Railroads	14.00	
		Reupholstering, varnishing, and covering with leather 5 chairs, Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds	17.50	
		Putting partition in desk No. 30, east	.60	
		9. Putting 6 shelves between desks from Nos. 123 to 129 east	4.50	
		Putting shelves between desks Nos. 62, 63, 95, 96, 97, and 98 east	3.00	
		10. Putting shelves between desks Nos. 22, 23, 24, 63, 64, 65, 66 east	3.50	
		Putting shelves between desks Nos. 57, 58, 59, 60, and 61 west	2.50	
		Putting latch on door, folding room	2.50	
		Putting latch on door, folding room	1.75	
		Putting lock on seat, executive gallery	.90	
		Putting caster on chair, Committee on Appropriations	.25	
		Repairing, upholstering, varnishing, and covering with leather 4 chairs, Committee on Claims	15.25	
		11. Repairing 2 awnings, Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads	1.00	
		Repairing 2 awnings, stationery room	1.00	
		Repairing 2 awnings, Committee on Appropriations	1.15	
		1 new awning, Committee on Labor	6.00	
		2 new awnings, Sergeant-at-Arms's office	12.00	
		12. 2 new awnings, Committee on Rivers and Harbors	12.00	

Contingent Fund—Furniture and Repairs, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893.				
Oct. 2	430	Geo. W. Rae—Continued.		
		1893.		
		Aug. 12. 1 new awning, old index room	$6.00	
		1 new awning, Speaker's room	6.00	
		1 new awning, Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures	6.00	
		Repairing awning, stenographers' room	.75	
		Repairing two awnings, Committee on Invalid Pensions	1.50	
		Repairing 1 awning, Committee on War Claims	1.00	
		Altering and covering table, War Claims Committee	7.50	
		Covering writing desk, War Claims Committee	4.00	
		2 casters on chairs	.50	
		Repairing 1 chair	.50	
		2 large casters on bookcase	.60	
		Repairing 1 desk	.75	
		Putting on 28 draw knobs, Committee on Mines and Mining	4.20	
		14. Repairing table, index room	1.00	
		Putting shelves between desks Nos. 67, 68, 69, 70, and 71, Hall of House	2.50	
		Repairing chair, Speaker's room	.75	
		Relaying carpet and making sill, document room	1.00	
		Easing doors, bookcase, Committee on Immigration and Naturalization	.75	
		15. Putting 2 large pigeonholes between desks Nos. 22 and 23, east Hall	75	
		Putting shelves between desks Nos. 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, and 164, Hall of House	3.50	
		Covering with carpet platform in restaurant	1.00	
		New roller and hanging window shade, stenographers' room	1.25	
		1 awl and 2 papers tacks, House post-office	.50	
		Caster on table, Committee on Ways and Means	.40	
		16. Hanging 4 curtains, Committee on Accounts	.75	
		Putting pigeonholes between desks Nos. 10, 11, 22, 23, 24, west side Hall	2.50	
		Putting pigeonholes between desks Nos. 10, 11, and 12, east side Hall	2.50	
		2 casters on chairs in bathroom	.50	
		36 tin slides on frank cases and repairing 1 table, folding room	2.75	
		17. Putting shelves between desks Nos. 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, and 136, east side Hall	7.00	
		18. Repairing desk in file room	1.10	
		Repairing table, Committee on Enrolled Bills	.75	
		21. Putting partition in desk 160, west	.75	
		Making letter box, file room	1.00	
		Extending hatrack and furnishing ½ dozen clothes hooks, east cloakroom	1.25	
		5 clothes hooks and repairing case, west cloakroom	1.00	
		22. New ladder and repairing 3 old ladders, Doorkeeper's document room	4.00	
		Making cover for stairway, file room	.75	
		23. Putting 9 hat holders, east cloakroom	5.40	
		Repairing 4 chairs, Committee on War Claims	1.25	
		Repairing, varnishing, and covering 1 table with enamel cloth	9.75	
		24. Making 3 tables for folding-room annex	24.00	
		25. Repairing desk, furnishing 1 hinge and 1 coal hook, Committee on Banking and Currency	1.25	
		Repairing reading clerk's desk	.75	
		Repairing desk, printing clerk, file room	.85	
		Cane-seating 3 chairs, Committee on Judiciary	4.50	
		Cane-seating 2 chairs, Committee on Public Lands	3.00	
		Cane-seating 4 chairs, Committee on Private Land Claims	6.00	
		Cane seats and backs, 3 chairs, janitor's office	9.00	
		26. Furnishing 800 walnut file strips	24.00	
		Repairing and furnishing 3 rollers for window shades, Committee on Appropriations	4.50	
		28. Furnishing 2 rollers and hanging shades, Committee on Rivers and Harbors	2.50	

Contingent Fund—Furniture and Repairs, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893. Oct. 2	430	Geo. W. Rae—Continued.		
		1893.		
		Aug. 28 Repairing 2 window shades, member's closet.	$0.90	
		Furnishing 2 rollers and hanging shades Committee on Foreign Affairs	2.00	
		Recovering desk, House document room	2.00	
		Repairing blacking stand, east cloak room	1.00	
		30. 2 casters on chair, Committee on Judiciary	.50	
		31 Repairing sash pull, stationery room	.50	
				$325.80
12	497	Geo. W. Rae:		
		1893.		
		Sept. 1. Repairing and recovering with enamel cloth 1 large committee table	14.75	
		1 set book shelves, Committee on Public Lands	2.75	
		1 set book shelves, Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic	6.00	
		Repairing 3 chairs	2.25	
		2. Repairing and hanging 2 window shades, Committee on Claims	1.00	
		1 set rubber wheels and repairing truck, folding room	7.35	
		1 set scales, Committee on Ways and Means	4.50	
		4. Repairing desk, furnishing 4 locks, Committee on Enrolled Bills	5.75	
		Repairing and re-covering desk and 5 Yale locks, Committee on Expenditures in Post-Office Department	7.75	
		Repairing 3 chairs, House Hall	1.50	
		Altering shelves, Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic	1.15	
		5. Repairing and re-covering 3 tables, Committee on Post-Office and Post Roads	22.50	
		6. 4 coat hooks, east cloak room	.80	
		Tape on desks 59 east and 159 west, Hall	1.50	
		2 brass casters and repairing, press gallery	1.00	
		7. Iron chair bottom and 4 casters, Committee on the District of Columbia	1.30	
		8. Repairing 4 doors and 2 tables, annex folding room	2.75	
		11. Repairing stepladder, engineer's room	.75	
		Repairing truck, folding room	1.35	
		Pigeonholes between desks 40 and 41 west, Hall of House	1.50	
		12. 4 shelves, 2 brackets, 2 uprights in bookcase, Chief Clerk's office	3.00	
		Putting up 2 window shades, Committee on Election of President and Vice-President	2.50	
		13. Repairing and furnishing spring, janitor's room	1.25	
		Carpet on 2 platforms, stenographer's room	2.75	
		14. Spring on chair, 170 east, Hall	.75	
		Repairing iron railing, stationery room	.75	
		Hanging map, Committee on Appropriations	.75	
		15. Pigeonholes and partition, desk 85 east	2.00	
		Pigeonholes, desk 59 west	.85	
		Partition, desk 159 west	1.00	
		Tape on lid of desks 176 and 177 west	1.50	
		Repairing desk, Committee on Civil Service Reform	1.00	
		Repairing desk, Committee on Invalid Pensions	.75	
		2 coat hooks, east cloak room	.40	
		Repairing brass fenders, file room	4.25	
		Repairing bookcase, Committee on Mines and Mining	.35	
		16. Pigeonholes in desks 159–177, west	1.50	
		Hanging map, Committee on Mines and Mining	.75	
		20. Stand for typewriter, Committee on Banking and Currency	1.00	
		Strips in bookcase, file room	2.05	
		Casters on chairs, Committee on Foreign Affairs	.75	
		20 bushels sawdust, janitor H. of R	2.00	
		22. Pigeonholes, desk 65 east	1.00	
		5 coat hooks, east barber shop	.75	
		Repairing chair, west barber shop	.50	
		2 hooks, Committee on Naval Affairs	.40	
		Repairing 2 mops, janitor's office	.75	

Contingent Fund—Furniture and Repairs, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893. Oct. 12	497	Geo. W. Rae—Continued.		
		1893. Sept. 23. Shelves in closet, Committee on Railways and Canals	$5.25	
		1 dozen paste boxes, folding room	9.00	
		4 window shades, Committee on Foreign Affairs	5.00	
		4 window shades, Committee on Public Lands	5.00	
		Cord for window shades, Committee on Banking and Currency	.50	
		Cord for window shades, members' closet	.25	
		Japanese screen, Committee on Naval Affairs	18.00	
		Caning 5 chairs, Committee on Revision of the Laws	7.50	
		Caning 3 chairs, House Hall	6.00	
		Repairing screen, Committee of District of Columbia	1.50	
		25. Repairing 3 chairs, House Hall	3.20	
		Repairing desk, Committee on Banking and Currency	2.50	
		Foot rest, House telegraph operator	1.50	
		Repairing lounge, House Hall	1.25	
		Upholstering in leather 1 lounge, Committee on Elections	22.50	
		Upholstering in leather 2 chairs, Committee on Banking and Currency	8.00	
		Upholstering in leather 4 chairs, Committee on Agriculture	4.00	
		28. Repairing 2 trucks, folding room	2.25	
		Repairing 2 chairs, Committee on District of Columbia	1.75	
				$267.55
Nov. 8	592	Geo. W. Rae:		
		1893. Oct. 2. Repairing desk and bookcase, Committee on Banking and Currency	4.15	
		Repairing 2 chairs, Committee on War Claims	1.25	
		Repairing desk, Committee on Foreign Affairs	.75	
		3. Repairing drawers, library House floor	1.25	
		1 pair gates, House post-office	7.00	
		5. Repairing 2 chairs, stenographer's office	1.50	
		2 casters on chair, House post-office	.50	
		Easing 3 drawers, Committee on Labor	.75	
		2 springs on chair, House Hall	1.00	
		Repairing desk 12 west	50	
		6. Repairing chair, janitor's office	.50	
		Repairing screen, Committee on Appropriations	1.50	
		New hinge on screen, House Hall	.50	
		9. Repairing desk, Committee on Library	.80	
		Altering large committee table and lock for same, Committee on Appropriations	16.25	
		11. Remodeling committee table for Committee on Banking and Currency	18.50	
		12. Repairing lounge and 3 chairs, House lobby	2.25	
		Repairing table, Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries	2.50	
		2 large mail baskets, House floor	12.00	
		4 wood hods, janitor's office	16.00	
		200 strips, Doorkeeper's document room	5.00	
		2 springs on chair, Committee on Commerce	1.00	
		13. Repairing screen, west lobby	1.00	
		Repairing map rack and 24 maps, Committee on Rivers and Harbors	4.50	
		14. Repairing chairs, Committee on Rivers and Harbors	3.75	
		Repairing policeman's chair, west door	1.25	
		Stepladder, Committee on Claims	3.25	
		Varnishing desk, Doorkeeper's document room	1.25	
		Repairing chair and shelves, file room	1.60	
		Repairing chair, House Hall	.50	
		Carpeting platform, west lobby	1.50	
		Altering desk, Committee on Ways and Means	2.00	
		1 set shelves, Committee on Ways and Means	5.00	
		16. 1 dozen mops, janitor	9.00	
		Shelves in desk 12, west House Hall	1.50	

Contingent Fund—Furniture and Repairs, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893.				
Nov. 8	592	Geo. W. Rae—Continued.		
		1893.		
		Oct. 16. Repairing 2 chairs, enrolling room	$2.00	
		18. 1 set shelves, Committee on Labor	11.35	
		Repairing table, Committee on Labor	1.00	
		19. Caster on chair, Clerk's office	.25	
		20. Repairing 3 ladders and putting shelves in bookcase, file room	2.25	
		1 new ladder, file room	7.00	
		3 casters on chair, Committee on Private Lands	.75	
		21. 1 stepladder, Committee on Banking and Currency	2.50	
		Repairing desk 49 east	.80	
		Repairing desk 21 west	.40	
		Repairing door, Committee on Public Lands	.50	
		Making shelves and hanging mirror in folding room	1.50	
		Repairing reporters' desk, House Hall	.75	
		23. Repairing 4 chairs, Committee on Printing	2.00	
		Cane-seating 3 chairs, House Hall	4.50	
		Caning 2 chair backs, House Hall	3.00	
		Repairing lounge, Committee on Judiciary	1.50	
		Repairing maps and map rack, Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds	3.00	
		24. 4 blocks and hanging 2 curtains for Committee on Claims	1.50	
		Repairing filecase and 3 doors, file room	2.25	
		Window shades, Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads	3.00	
		Repairing chair, Committee on Printing	.75	
		2 springs on chair, House Hall	1.00	
		Altering and covering screen, janitor's office	3.00	
		26. 17 metal plates, Committee on Ways and Means	4.75	
		17 metal plates, Committee on Appropriations	4.75	
		Putting shelving in Library, House floor	1.25	
		Repairing 2 chairs, Committee on Pacific Railroads	1.50	
		Repairing chair, gallery door	.50	
		Repairing sofa, Statuary Hall	1.00	
		Repairing desk and chair, Committee on District of Columbia	1.25	
		Repairing table, chairs, and hatrack, Committee on Ways and Means	2.50	
		27. Repairing desk, file room	1.00	
		Carpeting stepladder, file room	.50	
		Repairing shelf in Library, Hall floor	.25	
		Repairing chair, north door	.50	
		Repairing 2 chairs, Committee on Military Affairs	1.50	
		1 mop, laborer on terrace	.75	
		Repairing chair, Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic	.50	
		28. Repairing desk 3, west Hall	.50	
		Repairing lounge, west cloak room	.75	
		Easing 2 drawers, Committee on Mines and Mining	.50	
		2 casters on chairs, Committee on Mines and Mining	.50	
		Repairing chair, House Post-Office	.60	
		Repairing chair, Committee on Judiciary	.50	
		Repairing truck, folding room	1.25	
		Cane chair seat, file clerk	1.50	
		Cane chair seat, Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads	1.50	
		Cane chair seat, enrolling room	1.50	
		Screw-driver and hammer, stationery room	.80	
		Repairing desk 123 east	.50	
		Screw-driver, hammer, and iron scraper, Clerk's document room	1.50	
		Repairing record punch, Doorkeeper's department	.75	
				$223.25
Dec. 7	630	Geo. W. Rae:		
		1893.		
		Nov. 1. Repairing 2 chairs, Committee on Banking and Currency	1.75	
		2 casters on chairs, House Post-Office	.50	
		Repairing 2 chairs, Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads	1.50	
		2. Repairing 3 chairs and ladder, House library	2.50	

Contingent Fund—Furniture and Repairs, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893.				
Dec. 7	630	Geo. W. Rae—Continued.		
		1893.		
		Nov. 2. Repairing 2 chairs and ladder, Committee on Military Affairs	$1.75	
		3. Repairing desk and chair, Doorkeeper's document room	1.50	
		Repairing 1 chair, Doorkeper's office	.75	
		Repairing 1 chair, folding room	.25	
		Repairing 2 chairs and desk, Committee on Pacific Railroads	2.00	
		4. Repairing and upholstering 3 chairs and 2 sofas, Committee on Ways and Means	13.20	
		6. Repairing 2 chairs, Committee on Judiciary	1.25	
		3 casters on chair, Committee on Public Lands	.75	
		Repairing 3 chairs and wood box, Committee on Appropriations	3.15	
		8. Repairing 2 chairs and 1 desk, reporters' room	2.00	
		Putting up shelves, Clerk's document room	6.25	
		Putting caster on chair, reading clerk	.25	
		9. Sewing cloth on reporters' desk, House Hall	.50	
		Repairing screen, House Hall	.80	
		Repairing 2 drawers, Speaker's desk	.85	
		8 springs on chairs, House Hall	6.00	
		2 dozen bolts on chairs, House Hall	2.00	
		1 revolving stool, stationery room	4.00	
		Furnishing 2 leather upholstered chairs, Committee on Ways and Means	19.75	
		Cane-seating 15 chairs, House Hall	22.50	
		Cane-seating 1 chair, House Library	1.50	
		Cane-seating and upholstering 4 chairs, Sergent-at-Arms' office	8.00	
		Cane-seating 1 chair, reporters' room	1.50	
		Cane-seating 14 chairs, press gallery	21.00	
		Mounting and hanging map, Committee on Indian Affairs	2.25	
		2 casters on chairs, Clerk's office	.50	
		10. General repairs to furniture in members' lobby	7.25	
		Repairing 2 trucks, 8 bolts, 1 rubber wheel, folding room	8.95	
		11. Repairing desk 6 east	.75	
		Repairing desks 52 and 53 east	1.50	
		Repairing desk 126 east	.50	
		Repairing desk 127 east	.50	
		Repairing desk 123 east	.75	
		Repairing desk 24 east	.50	
		Repairing desk and chair 35 east	1.00	
		Repairing desk and chair 75 east	.25	
		Repairing desk and chair 66 east	.75	
		Repairing desk and chair 130 east	.75	
		Repairing desk and chair 20 east	.50	
		Repairing desk and chair 115 east	.75	
		Repairing desk and chair 114 west	1.25	
		13. Repairing desk and chair 163 west	1.25	
		Repairing desk and chair 178 west	1.25	
		Repairing desk and chair 156 west	1.00	
		Repairing desk and chair 26 west	1.25	
		Repairing desk and chair 17 west	1.15	
		Repairing desk and chair 63 west	1.00	
		Repairing desk and chair 62 west	1.25	
		Repairing desk and chair 67 west	1.00	
		Repairing desk and chair 91 west	.50	
		Repairing desk 23 west	.75	
		Repairing desk 60 west	.75	
		Repairing desk 176 west	.75	
		14. Repairing desk 102 west	.50	
		Repairing desk 105 west	1.00	
		Repairing desk 121 west	.75	
		Repairing desk 157 west	1.00	
		Repairing desk 140 west	.75	
		Repairing desk 141 west	.75	
		Repairing desk 127 west	.50	
		Repairing desk 81 west	.50	
		Repairing reporters' desk, House Hall	1.00	
		Putting shelves between desks Nos. 13, 14, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31 east	4.00	
		Repairing 1 chair, Committee on Printing	.50	
		15. Putting 18 Yale locks on large table, Committee on Ways and Means	22.50	
		16. Repairing, cleaning, varnishing, covering, and putting 7 locks on desk, folding-room annex	9.75	

Contingent Fund—Furniture and Repairs, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893.				
Dec. 7	630	Geo. W. Rae—Continued.		
		1893.		
		Nov. 17. Repairing 7 drawers, Sergeant-at-Arms' office	$2.25	
		Oiling chairs in chief and disbursing clerk's office	.25	
		1 cane-seat stool, House post-office	1.75	
		Caning 2 chair seats, telegraph operator	3.00	
		1 wire screen, Committee on Naval Affairs	4.50	
		Repairing 2 chairs, stenographers' room	1.25	
		Repairing truck, stationery room	5.15	
		2 casters on chairs, Committee on Appropriations	.50	
		Repairing 2 chairs, file room	.65	
		Repairing sofa, west barber shop	.35	
		18. Cane-seating 4 chairs for police	6.00	
		Repairing 2 mops, janitor	.35	
		Furnishing roller for curtain, Committee on Appropriations	.60	
		Caning 1 chair back, House Post-Office	1.50	
		Repairing 3 chairs and 2 steel springs, Committee on Mines and Mining.	3.75	
		1 set shelves and pigeonholes, Committee on Public Lands.	9.50	
		20. Putting 4 casters on chair and covering seat and back with enamel cloth, desk 51 west, House Hall	3.25	
		Furnishing 5 strips, repairing and putting up 4 cloth screen doors, House Hall	8.00	
		Cane-seating 1 chair, Doorkeeper's document room	1.50	
		Repairing and re-covering table, Committee on Expenditures Post-Office Department.	10.30	
		Cleaning and varnishing 361 desks, House Hall, at 55 cents each	198.55	
		Cleaning and varnishing 2 reporters' tables, House Hall	.75	
		Cleaning and varnishing 2 screens, south doors, House Hall	1.00	
		Varnishing reading clerk's desk	.60	
		Varnishing page's desk	.75	
		Varnishing Doorkeeper's desk	1.50	
				$479.40
22	751	H. O. Towles:		
		1893.		
		Sept. 30. 3 revolving chairs, Committee on Appropriations	29.25	
		Nov. 23. 12 revolving stools, new folding room	42.00	
		6 revolving stools, new folding room	16.50	
		1 mirror, new folding room	4.50	
		Dec. 2. 70 oak stools, reporters' gallery	122.50	
		4. 1 table, Chief Clerk's office	7.50	
		5. 14 revolving chairs, Committee on Naval Affairs.	112.00	
		1 revolving chair, Committee on Naval Affairs.	18.00	
		16. 2 stools, reporters' gallery	3.50	
		1 stool, House elevator	1.75	
				357.50
1894.				
Jan. 9	822	Geo. W. Rae:		
		1893.		
		Dec. 1. Repairing truck and furnishing wheel for folding room annex	2.10	
		Cutting and laying carpet, House Post-Office	1.25	
		Screwing down 4 plates, steps House Hall	.50	
		Furnishing and putting on 6 perforated seats with brass tacks, press gallery	6.00	
		Furnishing and putting on 1 perforated chair seat for locksmith	1.00	
		1 dozen linoleum mats for press gallery	6.00	
		Furnishing and putting in iron rods, staples, and hooks, 2 trucks in folding room	11.75	
		2 patent wire screens, press gallery	8.00	
		Repairing chair bottom, desk 45 west	1.50	
		Repairing sofa and putting bottom in chair, Speaker's room	4.25	
		Repairing and reupholstering 1 sofa and 2 chairs, ladies' waiting room	6.00	
		2. Altering gate and furnishing pair large hinges, press gallery	3.35	

Contingent Fund—Furniture and Repairs, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose,	Amount.	Total.
1894. Jan. 9	822	Geo. W. Rae—Continued.		
		1893.		
		Dec. 2. Making 3 rugs, press gallery	$8.10	
		Making 1 rug for elevator	3.00	
		Repairing stool, Clerk's document room	.80	
		4. Repairing 3 chairs, Committee on Labor	3.00	
		Repairing 2 chairs for police	1.10	
		Putting shelf between desks 169 and 170 west	1.00	
		Repairing screen, west House Hall	.35	
		5. Repairing 2 chairs, Committee on Levees and Improvements of Mississippi River	1.75	
		Repairing 2 chairs and 1 committee table, Committee on Private Land Claims	2.95	
		Taking down 2 awnings, stationery room	.75	
		Repairing wood hod, janitor	.75	
		6. Taking up zinc, west barber shop	.50	
		Retacking zinc, east barber shop	.40	
		Repairing ladder, file room	.75	
		7. 1 new carpet sill and putting down carpet, ladies' reception room	1.50	
		Repairing ladder, Committee on Banking and Currency	.65	
		8. Repairing 16 wood boxes	6.20	
		Repairing curtain, reporters' room	.50	
		Repairing chairs, janitor's office	.25	
		2 perforated chair seats, reporters' room	2.00	
		1 new roller and 2 fastenings for window shades, Committee on Public Lands	1.10	
		Repairing chair, janitor's office	.75	
		Repairing 2 chairs, Committee on Foreign Affairs	1.25	
		Repairing 1 chair, north door	.50	
		Furnishing iron rods, hooks, and staples for 2 trucks, folding room	11.75	
		1 bookcase, Committee on Public Lands	15.75	
		11. 1 screen, file room	9.75	
		Leather cushions for desks 171 west and 172 east	15.00	
		Mounting and hanging 1 United States map, folding room office	2.25	
		Furnishing and tacking cloth on counter, Sergeant-at-Arms' office	.75	
		13. Repairing sofa and chairs, folding room office	2.25	
		Repairing 3 chairs, Committee on Elections	2.25	
		Putting 4 springs on chairs, House Hall	3.00	
		14. Repairing 1 chair, Committee on Expenditures Post-Office Department	.50	
		Repairing 2 chairs, Committee on Indian Affairs	2.25	
		1 map, Clerk's office	.75	
		1 map, Doorkeeper's office	.75	
		1 stepladder, Committee on Public Lands	3.50	
		15. Repairing 2 drawers, Committee on Judiciary	3.00	
		Repairing 2 chairs, Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads	.45	
		Repairing 1 chair, Library House Hall	.75	
		Steel springs on desk 122 west	.75	
		16. Repairing desk, Committee on Claims	.75	
		Repairing 2 chairs, Committee on Revision of the Laws	1.25	
		Repairing desk 12 west	.60	
		Repairing desk 2 east	.45	
		Repairing sofa, west barber shop	1.25	
		18. Repairing desk 81 east	.75	
		Repairing bookcase, Committee on Public Lands	2.25	
		Repairing 2 chairs, Committee on Public Lands	1.50	
		Repairing 1 chair, members' gallery	.25	
		1 dozen paste boxes, folding room	9.00	
		19. Repairing desk, folding room	1.40	
		20. Repairing chair, Clerk's document room	.85	
		Taking down awning, disbursing clerk's office	.60	
		Repairing awning, east elevator	1.00	
		Repairing 4 chairs, House Hall	2.25	
		Repairing desk, reporters' room	.35	
		Repairing stool, reporters' room	.75	
		Repairing 2 chairs, House restaurant	1.25	

Contingent Fund—Furniture and Repairs, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894. Jan. 9	822	Geo. W. Rae—Continued.		
		1893.		
		Dec. 21. Repairing 2 chairs, Committee on Ways and Means	$1.00	
		Repairing table, Committee on Commerce	1.75	
		Repairing 2 stepladders, House library	1.15	
		Repairing chair, Committee on Claims	1.00	
		Tacking down carpet, members' gallery	.30	
		22. Repairing 3 chairs, House Hall	1.50	
		Repairing screen, Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads	.75	
		Repairing chair, Committee on Manufactures	1.00	
		Repairing 2 chairs, Committee on Agriculture	1.50	
		Repairing chair, desk 11 east	.50	
		Repairing desk 42 west	.50	
		Repairing desk, chief page	.20	
		23. Repairing chair, Committee on Appropriations	.75	
		Repairing table, Committee on Library	.75	
		Repairing bookcase, Committee on Labor	1.00	
		Repairing blacking stand, Doorkeeper's office	.25	
		26. Repairing blacking stand, Doorkeeper's document room	.60	
		Sharpening scraper, Clerk's document room	.25	
		Repairing chair, Committee on Appropriations	.75	
		Repairing 3 chairs, Committee on Pacific Railroads	1.50	
		Repairing truck, stationery room	1.00	
		27. Repairing table, Committee on Naval Affairs	.80	
		Repairing table, members' lobby	.50	
		Repairing chair, disbursing clerk's office	.15	
		Repairing curtains, Committee on Claims	.50	
		Repairing blacking stand, Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands	.75	
		Repairing basket, stationery room	.25	
		Repairing chairs, enrolling room	2.25	
		28. Repairing chairs, Sergeant-at-Arms' office	1.00	
		Putting in glass, Committee on Appropriations	1.05	
		Putting shelves between desks 105, 106, and 107 west	1.25	
		Putting shelves between desks 137, 138, 139, and 140 west	2.00	
		29 Altering shelves between desks 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, and 171 east	4.00	
		Putting shelves between desks 165, 166, 167, 168, 170, and 171 west	4.00	
		Repairing curtain, Committee on Agriculture	.30	
		Repairing stepladder and screen for Mr. Chancey	2.00	
		Repairing washstand, stenographer's room	.60	
		Repairing sofa, east barber shop	.50	
				$233.45
26	1089	F. Peterson:		
		1893.		
		Aug. 25. Laying carpet, Committee on Immigration and Naturalization	1.50	
		1 eider-down pillow, ladies' retiring room	7.50	
		Altering, sewing, and laying 36 yards carpet, Committee on Expenditures Interior Department, 10 cents	3.60	
		25 yards lining, Committee on Expenditures Interior Department, 8 cents	2.00	
		26. 2 square yards linoleum, Committee on Labor, $1.15	2.30	
		Putting zinc around same	1.00	
		Oct. 16. 50 yards lining, room 17 terrace, 10 cents	5.00	
		Altering, sewing, and laying 30 yards carpet, folding room, 10 cents	3.00	
		16 yards lining, folding room, 10 cents	1.60	
		17. Laying 95 yards carpet, room 17, terrace, 5 cents	4.75	
		Nov. 28. 66½ yards velvet carpet, Speaker's room, $1.35	89.78	
		Sewing and laying same, Speaker's room, 15 cents	9.97	

Contingent Fund—Furniture and Repairs, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
Jan. 26	1089	F. Peterson—Continued.		
		1893.		
		Nov. 28. 50 yards lining, Speaker's room, 10 cents	$5.00	
		Dec. 2. 11 yards pongee silk, Speaker's room, $1	11.00	
		9 feet brass rod, Speaker's room, 10 cents	.90	
		2 pair brass brackets, Speaker's room, 15 cents	.30	
		Making and hanging silk and rods, Speaker's room	3.00	
		6 yards linoleum, entrance to House, $1.15	6.90	
		4. 1 Axminster rug, Speaker's room	15.00	
		6. 1 Smyrna rug, Speaker's room	4.00	
		8. Cleaning 66 yards carpet, Speaker's room, 5 cents	3.30	
		26. Cleaning 65 yards carpet, Speaker's room, 5 cents	3.25	
		43 yards lining, 10 cents	4.30	
		27. Altering, sewing, and laying 40 yards carpet, Chief Clerk's room, 10 cents	4.00	
		Altering, sewing, and laying 30 yards carpet, Library, 10 cents	3.00	
		40 yards lining for same, 10 cents	4.00	
		Cleaning 171 yards carpet, House lobby, Hall Library, Hall of House, 5 cents	8.55	
		laying 120 yards carpet, House lobby, 5 cents	6.00	
		Repairing carpet, House lobby	3.00	
		1894.		
		Jan. 15. 2 shades, member's lobby, $2.75	5.50	
				$223.00
Feb. 3	1154	Geo. W. Rae:		
		1894.		
		Jan. 2. Repairing 3 chairs and 1 table for Committee on Public Lands	2.50	
		Window shades, east elevator	2.50	
		2 window shades, Committee on Invalid Pensions	5.00	
		Repairing and recovering desk, folding room	6.25	
		3 Screwing down 2 stools, press gallery	.50	
		Repairing table, ladies' retiring room	1.85	
		Repairing chair, Committee on Public Lands	.25	
		Repairing 2 chairs, Committee on Elections	1.15	
		Easing 2 drawers, Committee on Ways and Means	.50	
		Repairing 2 chairs and 1 screen for Committee on District of Columbia	1.50	
		4. Repairing desk No. 149 west	.75	
		Repairing desks Nos. 35 and 61 and chair	1.00	
		Repairing chairs and sofa, east side of Hall	2.10	
		Repairing 1 chair, Library	.30	
		5. Repairing table, press gallery	1.50	
		Taking down awning, House lobby	.50	
		Repairing and recovering desk, stenographer's room	6.50	
		6. Repairing chair, Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures	.25	
		Repairing desk 58 east	.75	
		Repairing desk, 123 east	.30	
		Repairing 3 chairs, Committee on Appropriations	2.00	
		Repairing table and bookcase, Committee on Judiciary	1.25	
		8. Repairing 1 desk and 2 chairs, Committee on Enrolled Bills	1.50	
		Repairing desk and sofa, Committee on Library	1.00	
		Repairing 2 chairs, Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department	1.00	
		Repairing 4 chairs, Hall of House	2.00	
		Repairing bookcase and desk, Committee on Banking and Currency	2.50	
		Repairing 3 chairs, Committee on War Claims	1.50	
		Repairing 1 chair, House Post-Office	.75	
		1 mop, Chief Clerk's office	1.50	
		1 mop, janitor's office	.75	
		10. Repairing stool and stand for mirror, west barber shop	.75	
		Repairing desk, Sergeant-at-Arms's office	.75	
		11. Repairing 2 chairs, Committee on Invalid Pensions	.50	
		Repairing 1 desk, 3 chairs, and table for Committee on Territories	2.50	

Contingent Fund—Furniture and Repairs, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894. Feb. 3	1154	Geo. W. Rae—Continued.		
		1894.		
		Jan. 11. Repairing 2 chairs, Clerk's document room	$1.10	
		12. Repairing 1 table, Committee on Expenditures in Post-Office Department	3.50	
		Repairing blacking-stand, Committee on Enrolled Bills	.75	
		Repairing 2 step ladders and 1 chair, Doorkeeper's document room	1.75	
		Repairing 4 window-shades and 2 chairs, Speaker's room	3.35	
		Repairing 2 chairs, south lobby	1.25	
		Tacks for janitor's office	.75	
		13. Cane-seating 10 chairs, Hall of House	15.00	
		Cane-seating 2 chairs, enrolling room	3.00	
		Cane-seating 2 chairs, Committee on Judiciary	3.00	
		Cane-seating 1 chair, Committee on Library	1.50	
		Cane-seating 1 chair, Committee on Appropriations	1.50	
		15. Repairing desks 24, 25, and 87 east	1.75	
		Repairing 3 chairs, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce	3.15	
		Repairing screen, Committee on Ways and Means	1.25	
		16. Repairing 2 sofas, east side House Hall	.95	
		Repairing 1 desk, Committee on Banking and Currency	.75	
		Repairing wire fender, Committee on Pensions	.85	
		Repairing 1 table, 4 chairs, bookcase, and blacking case, Committee on Mines and Mining	3.85	
		1 evaporating tank, Doorkeeper's office	3.00	
		17. Repairing 2 chairs and checkrack, Sergeant-at-Arms's office	2.00	
		Repairing table, desk, 2 chairs, and 1 mirror, Committee on Manufactures	2.65	
		Repairing 3 chairs, Committee on Military Affairs	1.50	
		19. Repairing 2 chairs, west corridor	.50	
		Repairing 2 chairs, Speaker's room	1.50	
		Repairing 1 chair, Committee on Appropriations	.50	
		Repairing 2 chairs, members' door, gallery	.50	
		Repairing 2 chairs, House Hall	1.00	
		Repairing desk and chair, file room	1.15	
		20. 1 window shade, west elevator	2.75	
		Repairing 2 leather chairs, Committee on War Claims	2.25	
		Repairing sofa, ladies' waiting room	1.85	
		Repairing 2 chairs, House Hall	1.50	
		Repairing 2 chairs, barber shop, west	.30	
		Repairing 1 chair, seal room	.50	
		22. Repairing 2 chairs, Committee on Judiciary	3.00	
		Putting 3 white-pine seats in bench, folding room office	1.50	
		23. 50 poplar strips for files, Doorkeeper's document room	2.00	
		Mounting and hanging map, Committee on Foreign Affairs	2.50	
		Repairing bookcase, Committee on Foreign Affairs	.75	
		24. Putting 2 perforated seats in chair, Committee on Printing	2.00	
		Cane-seating 3 chairs, Committee on Patents	4.50	
		25. Cane-seating 7 chairs, House Hall	10.50	
		Repairing Doorkeeper's desk, House Hall	1.00	
		Repairing desk 135 west, House Hall	.75	
		Repairing chair, House Hall	.25	
		Repairing 1 table, 1 desk, and chair, Committee on Irrigation Arid Lands	2.50	
		Tacking down carpet, ladies' gallery, south	.50	
		26. Retacking oilcloth and taking up zinc, east barber shop	.60	
		Repairing chair, Clerk's document room	.25	
		Repairing mop, janitor's office	.10	
		Repairing 7 chairs, House restaurant	7.75	
		1 stepladder, Committee on Foreign Affairs	4.00	
		Repairing window shade and chair, Speaker's room	.65	

Contingent Fund—Furniture and Repairs, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
Feb. 3	1154	Geo. W. Rae—Continued.		
		1894.		
		Jan. 27. Repairing hatrack, Committee on Invalid Pensions	$1.25	
		Repairing chairs, file room	.50	
		29. 1 dozen paste boxes, folding room	9.00	
		Leather cushions for desks 29, 51, 154, 133, 134, and 106 west	30.00	
		Repairing desk 123 east	.60	
		Mop handle, janitor's office	.10	
		Repairing desk, folding room	.50	
				$215.70
	1155	H. O. Towles:		
		1894.		
		Jan. 3. 1 walnut table for disbursing office	12.50	
		5. 1 walnut desk for messenger	6.50	
		8. 17 Congressional chairs for Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures	161.50	
		1 Senate revolving chair for Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures	15.00	
		29. 1 leather couch for Committee on Foreign Affairs	45.00	
				240.50
Mar. 5	1302	Geo. W. Rae:		
		1894.		
		Feb. 1. Repairing 2 chairs and furnishing 1 caster, Committee on Appropriations	1.75	
		Repairing awning, east elevator	.75	
		Repairing 2 chairs, Committee on Judiciary	1.00	
		2. Repairing 2 chairs, Committee on Banking and Currency	3.00	
		Repairing 2 chairs and 1 sofa, Library	1.50	
		Repairing 1 chair, Post-Office	.50	
		Repairing 4 tin map rollers and 1 desk, Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds	1.50	
		Putting 2 casters on chair, Committee on Territories	.50	
		Repairing 3 chairs, Committee on Pensions	1.50	
		3. Putting 3 casters on chair, Committee on Rivers and Harbors	.75	
		Repairing 3 chairs, Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands	.75	
		Repairing 1 chair, Clerk's document room	.50	
		Repairing 3 chairs and furnishing 2 casters, Committee on Indian Affairs	2.00	
		5. 3 stepladders, Doorkeeper's document room	11.00	
		6. Furnishing and putting on 2 chair seats for police	2.00	
		Repairing 5 chairs, House restaurant	2.50	
		Furnishing and putting on 2 drawer locks and 4 knobs, Doorkeeper's document room	2.00	
		Putting down carpet, gallery	1.50	
		Retacking carpet, gallery	.25	
		7. Repairing sofa and putting up 4 coat hooks, east cloakroom	1.00	
		Putting up 2 coat hooks, folding room office	.25	
		Putting caster on chair 58 west	.25	
		Repairing 7 chairs	3.00	
		Furnishing and putting on spring	.75	
		Caning 4 chair seats, Hall of House	6.00	
		Repairing 2 chairs, House restaurant	1.00	
		8. Repairing 3 chairs, Committee on Agriculture	1.50	
		Repairing 4 chairs in corridors	1.50	
		Furnishing and putting on 2 perforated seats, Committee on Printing	2.00	
		Repairing typwriter table, Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries	.50	
		Repairing desk, reporters' room	1.65	
		Putting 2 knobs on reporter's desk	.30	
		Repairing screen, east door	.60	
		Repairing sofa, Committee on Claims	.75	
		9. Repairing stool, folding room	.25	
		Repairing blacking stand, Committee on Judiciary	.75	
		Repairing drawer, Committee on Elections	.35	
		Putting shelves and pigeonholes in file case, file room	1.50	
		Repairing 1 chair, east gallery	.50	
		Repairing wood box, folding room	.25	
		Repairing and recovering desk, Sergeant-at-Arms' office	3.00	

Contingent Fund—Furniture and Repairs, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894. Mar. 5	1302	Geo. W. Rae—Continued.		
		1894. Feb. 10. Putting pigeonholes between desks 41 and 43 east, Hall of House	$5.00	
		Repairing 2 chairs and furnishing iron spindle, Committee on Indian Affairs	1.75	
		Repairing bookcase and putting caster on chair, Committee on Library	1.25	
		Repairing 3 chairs, Hall of House	1.50	
		Repasting cloth on 20 desks, Hall of House	3.00	
		Cushion for pew, Speaker's gallery	19.00	
		1 waste pan, ladies' retiring room	2.00	
		12. Repairing 1 chair, Post-Office	.50	
		Making new sounding-board and moldings and re-covering Speaker's desk	20.00	
		Furnishing and covering 1 table, folding room office	9.00	
		Repairing and re-covering desk, folding room office	2.50	
		Repairing molding, reporters' desk, Hall of House	.75	
		Repairing 1 stool, folding room office	.50	
		Furnishing and putting on drawers 1½ dozen knobs, folding room office	1.80	
		Furnishing and putting on desk ½ dozen knobs, Doorkeeper's document room	.60	
		Furnishing and putting up ½ dozen coat hooks, east cloakroom	1.25	
		Furnishing and putting 13 hooks on desks, folding room annex	1.25	
		Furnishing and putting up ½ dozen coat hooks, folding room annex	.75	
		13. Furnishing and putting up window shades, Committee on Library	3.60	
		Furnishing and putting up curtains on door and side lights, Committee on Library	6.75	
		Repairing 1 chair and furnishing springs, Hall of House	.85	
		Repasting cloth on 24 desks west, Hall of House	3.15	
		Repairing desk 175 west, Hall of House	.75	
		Repairing 2 chairs, Committee on Levees and Improvements of Mississippi River	1.00	
		Repairing 2 wood boxes, east corridor	.75	
		Repairing 1 stool, folding room	.50	
		Varnishing 1 large table, folding room	1.25	
		14. Repairing chair and spring, Committee on Naval Affairs	.75	
		Repairing stepladder, Doorkeeper's document room	.50	
		Repairing door, folding room	.35	
		Altering ledger case, Post-Office	1.00	
		15. Altering pigeonholes, Committee on Invalid Pensions	4.15	
		Repairing wood box, west gallery	.50	
		16. Repairing 3 chairs and furnishing 1 spring, Hall of House	2.25	
		Repairing 3 chairs, Hall of House	1.50	
		Cane-seating 6 chairs and 1 back, Hall of House	10.50	
		17. Repairing desk and furnishing hinges, Committee on District of Columbia	.95	
		Repairing 3 chairs and furnishing 1 caster, Committee on Appropriations	2.00	
		19. Repairing webbing on 2 sofas in lobby	1.00	
		Repairing desk, folding room annex	.60	
		Mounting and hanging 4 maps, Committee on Labor	4.00	
		20. Repairing curtain, Speaker's room	.30	
		Putting caster on chair, Committee on Appropriations	.25	
		Making ledger case, Post-Office	8.35	
		21. Repairing desk, folding room	3.15	
		22. Putting shelf between desks 77 and 78	.50	
		Repairing wood hods, Hall of House	2.35	
		23. Repairing door, seal room	.95	
		Repairing 2 desks east, Hall of House	.65	
		Putting caster on chair and letter box on door, Committee on Library	.75	
		24. Cane-seating 4 chairs and furnishing 2 steel springs, Hall of House	7.50	

Contingent Fund—Furniture and Repairs, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894. Mar. 5	1302	Geo. W. Rae—Continued.		
		1894. Feb. 24. Repairing 2 chairs, Committee on Manufactures	$1.25	
		Repairing 2 chairs, Committee on Indian Affairs	.85	
		26. Furnishing and putting lock on blacking stand, west barber shop	.75	
		Repairing desk 130 west	.50	
		Repairing table, Post-Office	1.10	
		Repairing drawers, Post-Office	.45	
		Furnishing and putting 2 locks, hasps, and staples	1.60	
		Carpeting platform, House restaurant	1.25	
		27. Making 3 drawers, repairing large frank case, and furnishing 1½ dozen tin slides, folding room	5.30	
				$221.75
Apr. 5	1415	Geo. W. Rae:		
		1894. Mar. 1. Curtain fixtures, Committee on Agriculture	.50	
		1 dozen nuts for chairs, Hall of House	1.00	
		Repairing chair, Record clerk	.75	
		Repairing 2 chairs, Committee on Rivers and Harbors	1.25	
		2. New shelves, Doorkeeper's document room	6.25	
		3. Easing 4 drawers, Committee on Public Lands	.75	
		Putting bottom in desk, Committee on Expenditures in Treasury Department	2.00	
		4 casters on chair, Sergeant-at-Arms' office	1.00	
		Putting up shelving, Chief Clerk's office	2.15	
		5. Repairing 2 chairs, Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads	1.25	
		Repairing 3 chairs, Hall of House	2.50	
		Repairing sofa, ladies' waiting room	1.00	
		7. Repairing 2 chairs, west barber shop	1.00	
		Repairing 2 chairs and putting on 3 casters, Committee on Levees and Improvements Mississippi River	1.75	
		Repairing 1 chair, south lobby	.75	
		8. Altering and recovering screen, Committee on Accounts	5.00	
		9. 2 perforated chair seats	2.00	
		Repairing 1 chair, Committee on Indian Affairs	.75	
		Repairing 2 chairs, folding room office	1.00	
		Mounting 1 United States map, Committee on Labor	1.50	
		Repairing 2 curtains, members' closet	1.00	
		Recovering screen, Committee on Judiciary	3.75	
		10. 2 dozen paste boxes, folding room	24.00	
		12. Cane-seating 1 chair, Clerk's document room	1.50	
		1 leather cushion and altering chair, desk 15 east	5.50	
		Repairing 2 chairs, Committee on Labor	1.25	
		Repairing 2 trucks, folding room	2.25	
		13. Repairing 4 chairs, Hall of House	1.50	
		1 book rack, folding room office	4.85	
		Repairing chair, east elevator	.75	
		14. Repairing 6 chairs, bathrooms	6.00	
		Cane-seating 4 chairs, Hall of House	6.00	
		Repairing 2 chairs, Committee on Foreign Affairs	1.50	
		15. Repairing 1 chair, folding room office	.50	
		Repairing blacking stand, Committee on Claims	.75	
		Repairing 2 chairs, Hall of House	1.50	
		2 casters, file room	.50	
		Repairing 2 chairs, Committee on Appropriations	1.75	
		16. 1 dozen mops, janitor's office	9.00	
		17. 6 walnut coat pins, 2 walnut ballusters, and repairing hatrack, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce	5.25	
		Repairing 2 chairs, Hall of House	1.00	
		19. Repairing 2 leather chairs, Committee on Agriculture	2.25	
		Repairing 4 wood boxes, basement corridor	1.00	
		Repairing 1 wood box, Committee on Appropriations	.25	

Contingent Fund—Furniture and Repairs, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894. Apr. 5	1415	Geo. W. Rae—Continued.		
		1894. Mar. 19. Repairing window shade, Committee on Invalid Pensions	$0.50	
		Repairing 1 chair, House Post-Office	.25	
		Repairing 1 towel rack, Committee on Foreign Affairs	1.50	
		20. Repairing bookcases, Committee on Judiciary	4.15	
		Cane-seating 3 chairs, Committee on Foreign Affairs	3.00	
		Caning 2 chair backs, Hall of House	3.00	
		21. 3 curved seats for sofa, folding room office	6.50	
		Repairing 3 chairs, Hall of House	1.25	
		Repairing 2 drawers, Committee on Territories	.60	
		Repairing 3 chairs, Committee on Immigration and Naturalization	1.50	
		Cane-seating 4 chairs and 3 backs, House Hall	10.50	
		22. Rubber stamp rack, Chief Clerk's office	.50	
		3 perforated chair seats, folding room office	3.00	
		Repairing 2 chairs, Chief Clerk's office	.75	
		Repairing 2 chairs, Committee on Claims	.45	
		Repairing 1 chair, Committee on Indian Affairs	.50	
		Repairing bookcase, Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures	.75	
		Repairing 3 chairs, file room	1.75	
		23. 1 new bookcase and repairing old one, folding-room office	29.80	
		27. 1 map roller, folding room office	.75	
		Repairing telephone, door House Library	.55	
		Putting down oak strip, Hall of House	.25	
		11 window shades, folding room annex	15.00	
		28. Putting 1 dozen perforated seats on chairs for janitors	12.00	
		29. Repairing 3 chairs, press gallery	1.50	
		Repairing desk, Committee on Railways and Canals	.75	
		Repairing step ladder, Doorkeeper's document room	.50	
		Repairing 2 drawers, Committee on Manufactures	.50	
		30. Repairing 2 drawers, Committee on Invalid Pensions	.50	
		Repairing chair, Committee on Rivers and Harbors	.50	
		31. Furnishing and putting down linoleum, east and west elevators	14.50	
				$235.30
May 3	1488	Geo. W. Rae:		
		1894. Apr. 2. Putting up shelving and racks for pigeonholes, Committee on Railways and Canals	6.20	
		3. Putting casters on 3 chairs, file room	.75	
		Repairing desk 79 east, Hall	.55	
		Repairing hatrack, Committee on Judiciary	2.15	
		Putting caster on chair, Committee on Indian Affairs	.25	
		Repairing sofa, House lobby	.95	
		Putting caster on chair, Committee on Library	.25	
		4. Repairing two trucks, folding room	3.85	
		Repairing leather chair, ladies' waitingroom	1.25	
		Repairing desk 71 west, Hall of House	.75	
		Repairing desk 1 east, Hall of House	.50	
		Repairing coat and hat rack, west cloak room	1.25	
		Mounting and hanging 1 map, Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds	2.50	
		5. Repairing desk 169 east, Hall of House	.50	
		4 pigeonhole boxes between desks 67 to 71 west, Hall of House	10.35	
		1 sash pull, stationery room	.75	
		6. Repairing 4 chairs, Hall of House	2.00	
		Repairing desk, 12, Hall of House	.25	
		Repairing 4 lounges, east Hall of House	1.75	
		Repairing chair, Hall of House	.75	
		Retacking carpet, ladies' gallery	.50	
		Mounting and hanging 1 map, Committee on Railways and Canals	2.25	

Contingent Fund—Furniture and Repairs, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
May 3	1488	Geo. W. Rae—Continued.		
		1894.		
		Apr. 7. Cane-seating 4 chairs, Hall of House	$6.00	
		Putting caster on chair, Committee on Indian Affairs	.25	
		9. Repairing desks, 144, 122, 63, 46, 38, 149 east and 136, 103, 97, 58, 75, and 25 west	5.25	
		Repairing 3 chairs, west door	1.50	
		Repairing 1 chair, guard room	.50	
		Repairing 1 chair, locksmith's room	.35	
		10. Putting 6 perforated seats on chairs for janitor	6.00	
		Repairing 2 chairs, enrolling room	1.00	
		Putting 2 perforated seats on lounge and repairing same, folding room office	2.50	
		11. Repairing wood box, folding room closet	.20	
		Putting 5 casters on lounges, Hall of House	1.25	
		Repairing furniture, Committee on War Claims	1.25	
		Repairing stepladder, stationery room	.75	
		Repairing 3 chairs, Committee on Invalid Pensions	1.50	
		Repairing chair, Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures	.75	
		Putting 2 casters on chair, Committee on Private Land Claims	.50	
		Repairing 2 chairs, west corridor	.75	
		12. Putting 2 perforated seats on chairs, Committee on Claims	2.00	
		Cane-seating 2 chairs, Committee on Indian Affairs	3.00	
		Putting caster on chair, Committee on Printing	.25	
		Cane-seating 3 chairs, file room	4.50	
		Cane-seating 2 chairs, Committee on Foreign Affairs	3.00	
		Cane-seating 6 chairs, Hall of House	9.00	
		Cane-seating 2 chairs, Committee on Appropriations	3.00	
		Repairing 2 chairs, Hall of House	.50	
		13. Repairing lounge, Speaker's room	1.50	
		Repairing 2 wood hods	2.00	
		Repairing blacking stand, folding room	.50	
		Repairing 2 chairs, Doorkeeper's office	1.00	
		Cane-seating 3 chairs, House police	4.50	
		Repairing screen, Committee on Railways and Canals	.60	
		Repairing screen, Committee on Banking and Currency	1.00	
		Putting caster on chair, Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics	.25	
		2 casters on chair, Hall of House	.50	
		14. Repairing 3 chairs, Committee on Ways and Means	1.75	
		Repairing 2 chairs, Committee on Military Affairs	1.50	
		Cane-seating 1 chair, Committee on Expenditures in State Department	1.50	
		Cane-seating 4 chairs, Hall of House	6.00	
		Repairing desk, Doorkeeper's document room	1.10	
		16. Repairing chair, Statuary Hall	.50	
		Repairing furniture, Committee on Immigration and Naturalization	1.75	
		Putting 2 casters on chair, Committee on Library	.50	
		Putting 3 perforated seats and 1 caster on chairs for janitor	3.25	
		Repairing 2 window shades, Committee on Claims	.75	
		Repairing chair and stand, west barber shop	1.15	
		Repairing table and bookcase, Committee on Mines and Mining	2.00	
		7. Repairing 2 chairs, Committee on Appropriations	1.00	
		Repairing 1 chair, Committee on Rivers and Harbors	.25	
		Repairing 3 drawers and putting 2 peforated seats on chairs, press gallery	2.75	
		18. File case, folding room	24.00	
		23. Cane-seating 1 chair, Committee on Private Land Claims	1.50	
		Cane-seating 1 chair, press gallery	1.50	
		Cane-seating 4 seats and backs, Hall of House	10.50	

Contingent Fund—Furniture and Repairs, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
May 3	1488	Geo. W. Rae—Continued.		
		1894.		
		Apr. 23. Repairing chairs, Hall of House	$1.50	
		Repairing chairs and book case, Committee on Military Affairs	1.85	
		Repairing desk 66 west, House Hall	.65	
		Repairing 3 chairs, House Hall	1.50	
		Repairing awnings, Committee on Invalid Pensions	2.00	
		Repairing awnings, Doorkeeper's document room	4.00	
		Repairing awnings, west elevator	1.50	
		Repairing awnings, folding-room office	1.75	
		Repairing awnings, folding room	2.25	
		Repairings awnings, Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures	1.50	
		Repairing 2 awnings, stationery room	3.75	
		Putting up 2 awnings, Committee on Mines and Mining	1.00	
		Putting up 2 awnings, Committee on Immigration and Naturalization	1.00	
		Repairing awning, Speaker's room	1.15	
		Repairing 2 awnings, Committee on Appropriations	2.50	
		1 new awning, Committee on District of Columbia	4.00	
		1 new awning, Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries	4.00	
		24. Repairing chair, House Post-Office	.50	
		Repairing table, Committee on Printing	.75	
		Repairing chair, west corridor	.50	
		Putting 2 casters on chair, Committee on Private Land Claims	.50	
		Repairing chair, ladies' waitingroom	1.25	
		25. Repairing chair, Hall of House	.50	
		Putting 2 casters on chair, Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads	.50	
		Repairing furniture, seal room	1.50	
		Repairing 3 chairs, Committee on Banking and Currency	1.75	
		26. Putting 1 caster on chair, Hall of House	.25	
		Repairing chair and putting on 2 casters, Clerk's document room	1.00	
		Repairing window shade, Committee on Printing	.50	
		Repairing 1 chair, Committee on Expenditures Interior Department	.50	
		Repairing desk, Committee on Manufactures	2.25	
		27. Repairing table, press gallery	1.50	
		Repairing 2 chairs, Committee on Election President and Vice-President	1.00	
		Repairing 3 chairs, House Library	1.50	
		28. Repairing and re-covering desk, folding room	5.20	
		Tacking down carpet, press gallery	.50	
				$228.80
8	1509	H. O. Towles:		
		1894.		
		Feb. 14. 1 walnut washstand, Committee on Library	8.00	
		Apr. 23. 15 revolving chairs, Committee on Foreign Affairs	151.00	
				159.00
June 6	1594	Geo. W. Rae:		
		1894.		
		May 1. Repairing 3 wood boxes, basement corridor	.75	
		Committee on Election of President and Vice-President—		
		1. Repairing 1 desk and 3 chairs	2.75	
		5. Repairing 3 chairs	.85	
		House Post-Office—		
		5. Repairing 1 desk	.50	
		15. Repairing 1 chair	.50	
		17. Repairing 2 gates	1.15	
		Committee on Immigration and Naturalization—		
		2. Repairing 2 chairs	.75	
		19. Repairing 1 chair	.50	
		Official Reporter's room—		
		2. Repairing 2 desks and 4 chairs	3.65	
		15. Furnishing and putting on 2 perforated chair seats	2.00	
		Hall of House—		
		2. Taking down 4 screens and storing same	3.25	
		Repairing desk, 129 west	.75	

Contingent Fund—Furniture and Repairs, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894. June 6	1594	Geo. W. Rae—Continued.		
		1894. Hall of House—Continued.		
		May 2. Repairing desk, 14 west	$0.25	
		Repairing desk, 16 west	.45	
		5. Putting 2 brass plates on steps	.75	
		Repairing 3 chairs	3.00	
		Making pigeonholes for desks, 175, 176, 177 west	9.50	
		7. Repairing chair, north door	.25	
		8. Putting 2 casters on chair	.50	
		9. Repairing sofa	2.40	
		11. Cane seating 4 chairs	6.00	
		14. Furnishing and putting on chair 3 springs	2.25	
		15. Furnishing and putting on chair 1 spring	.75	
		Cane-seating 3 chairs	3.00	
		18. Repairing table, press reporter	.50	
		19. Repairing 3 chairs	1.50	
		Repairing desks 11, 54, 59, and 73 west	2.20	
		Repairing desk, 28 east	.25	
		21. Repairing desks, 105, 167, 133, 138, and 149 west	3.25	
		Furnishing and putting on chair 2 springs	1.50	
		Repairing desks, 103 and 132 east	1.00	
		24. Cane seating 3 chairs and 1 back	6.00	
		26. Repairing 1 screen, west	1.25	
		Repairing desk and chair, 20 east	1.25	
		Repairing chair and desk, 127 east	.75	
		18. Repairing 1 table	.50	
		3. 15 name plates and putting on same, Committee on Foreign Affairs	5.25	
		4. Repairing widow shade, west elevator	.60	
		Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads—		
		10. Repairing 2 awnings	1.60	
		Repairing 3 chairs and putting on 3 casters	2.00	
		23. Repairing 3 map rollers	1.00	
		Repairing 3 chairs and putting on 2 casters	1.75	
		Committee on Judiciary—		
		14. Repairing 2 chairs	1.50	
		24. Putting 2 casters on chair	.50	
		Doorkeeper's document room—		
		4. Repairing 3 stepladders	2.45	
		Repairing 2 chairs	1.00	
		24. Repairing 1 stepladder	.65	
		Members' gallery—		
		4. Repairing 2 chairs	.75	
		Repairing desk for index clerk	1.10	
		Sergeant-at-Arms' office—		
		5. Opening iron safe	.75	
		21. Upholstering chair in leather	1.50	
		25. Repairing 1 desk	.75	
		Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds—		
		5. Repairing 2 awnings	1.00	
		12. Repairing 1 leather chair	1.50	
		5. 1 new awning, Committee on Levees and Improvements Mississippi River	6.00	
		5. 1 new awning, west corridor	6.00	
		Clerks' office—		
		5. Putting caster on chair	.25	
		12. Repairing chair	.75	
		Folding room annex—		
		7. Altering truck	3.75	
		8. Cane-seating 2 chairs and 1 back	4.50	
		15. Repairing 3 stools	1.25	
		File room—		
		8. Repairing chair, table, and desk	2.45	
		14. Putting 2 casters on chair	.50	
		18. Repairing fireboard	1.00	
		5. Repairing 2 chairs, Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands	1.25	
		Clerk's document room—		
		21. 1 steel scraper	.85	
		22. 2 paste boxes	1.50	
		Repairing 1 chair	.50	
		Committee on Labor—		
		7. Mounting 1 map	1.50	
		18. Cutting out pigeonholes	.60	
		24. Repairing 2 chairs	1.00	
		7. 1 new awning, telegraph office, corridor	6.00	
		8. Repairing 3 chairs, ladies' waitingroom	3.75	
		Committee on Naval Affairs—		
		8. Repairing 2 chairs and 1 desk	2.25	
		12. Repairing 2 awnings	1.75	

Contingent Fund—Furniture and Repairs, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894. June 6	1594	Geo. W. Rae—Continued.		
		1894. Committee on Naval Affairs—Continued.		
		May 23. Repairing hatrack	$0.75	
		8. Repairing screen and hatrack, Committee on Ways and Means	1.35	
		Committee on Indian Affairs—		
		8. Cane-seating 1 chair	1.50	
		15. Cane-seating 1 chair	1.50	
		12. Putting 2 casters on chair	.50	
		Press gallery—		
		8. Cane-seating 3 chairs	4.50	
		10. Furnishing and putting on 2 perforated seats	2.00	
		Committee on Appropriations—		
		8. Putting 3 casters on chair	.75	
		18. Putting 2 casters on chair	.50	
		22. Repairing chair	.75	
		9. Repairing 2 chairs, new webbing, Committee on Agriculture	4.15	
		Committee on Private Land Claims—		
		9. Cane-seating 2 chairs	3.00	
		18. Repairing hatrack and table	1.25	
		19. 1 new awning	6.00	
		14. Repairing 2 chairs	1.50	
		9. Repairing 2 chairs, Committee on Military Affairs	1.25	
		House lobby—		
		10. Removing and storing 2 sofas	.60	
		Repairing 2 chairs	2.45	
		14. Repairing 1 chair	1.60	
		24. Repairing easel	1.00	
		10. Repairing table and 3 casters on chairs, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce	1.55	
		11. Repairing 3 chairs, Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic	1.25	
		Repairing hatrack and 2 chairs, Committee on Education	2.65	
		Repairing sofa and hatrack, Committee on Revision of the Laws	1.25	
		House Library—		
		Cane-seating 2 chairs	3.00	
		25. Repairing 1 sofa	.75	
		12. Repairing 1 desk, Committee on Library	.95	
		Committee on Reform in Civil Service—		
		1 new awning	6.00	
		Repairing desk and table	1.75	
		Committee on Invalid Pensions—		
		14. Repairing 2 chairs	1.00	
		17. Making ledger case	7.35	
		15. Repairing chair, east door basement	.75	
		Repairing 1 chair, House Post-Office	.50	
		18. Repairing 2 chairs and 1 sofa, west cloakroom	1.65	
		Repairing 1 bookcase, Committee on District of Columbia	1.40	
		Repairing 2 chairs, Committee on Printing	.85	
		Speaker's room—		
		19. Repairing 2 window shades	1.25	
		26. Repairing water stand	1.25	
		Committee on Enrolled Bills—		
		Repairing 1 table	1.20	
		22. Repairing 2 chairs	.80	
		Putting 2 casters on chair, Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures	.50	
		Committee on Claims—		
		23. Upholstering 3 chairs with leather	6.25	
		Repairing water cooler	.50	
		26. Repairing 2 chairs, Committee on Territories	1.00	
		Repairing chair and blacking stand, Committee on Manufactures	.75	
		Repairing 2 chairs, Committee on Mines and Mining	.80	
		28. Repairing washstand, reporters' room	.75	
		Committee on Public Lands—		
		Repairing bookcase	1.25	
		24. Repairing 4 drawers	1.25	
		28. 2 mop handles, janitor	.60	
		25. Tacking down carpet, ladies' gallery	1.25	
				$228.45
		Total		9,973.75

Contingent Fund of the House of Representatives—Furniture and Repairs, 1893.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893. Aug. 16	127	Geo. W. Rae:		
		1893.		
		Mar. 8. Repairing rail on desk, Chief Clerk's office	$0.60	
		Caster on chair, disbursing clerk's office	.25	
		Repairing barber's chair, east	2.75	
		9. Repairing 3 chairs and casters, Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads	2.25	
		Caster on chair, Post-Office	.25	
		Removing board from book case and repairing same, folding room	.75	
		10. Repairing file case, file room	12.15	
		Repairing 2 desks, file room	1.50	
		Putting up shelf, file room	1.25	
		17. Altering and covering table, House Post-Office	6.50	
		Making 2 mops for janitor's office	1.50	
		Removing large mirror, folding room	1.25	
		20. Putting up hatrack and furnishing 1 dozen hooks, Doorkeeper's document room	1.25	
		Stencil, brush, and blacking, Clerk's document room	1.50	
		Repairing 2 mops, janitor's office	.80	
		Staining file cases, file room	1.00	
		Repairing ladder, file room	.50	
		21. Repairing awning, superintendent folding room office	.75	
		Repairing desk and chair, Clerk's document room	1.75	
		Taking down lace curtains, Speaker's room	1.50	
		Taking down portieres and curtains in ladies' toilet room	1.25	
		27. Covering and taking down oil painting, Appropriations Committee	1.25	
		Taking down large mirror, Appropriations Committee room	.75	
		Moving bookcase, Appropriations Committee	2.00	
		Repairing truck, folding room	2.00	
		28. Bolt on door, Judiciary Committee	.50	
		Repairing 2 chairs and desk, Sergeant-at-Arms' office	2.25	
		Repairing 2 chairs and putting on 2 casters, Committee on Ways and Means	2.00	
		3 casters on 3 chairs, Committee on Appropriations	.75	
		Repairing roll-top desk, Clerk's document room	1.00	
		Apr. 1. Taking down models, maps, etc., Committee on Naval Affairs	3.25	
		13. Changing shelving in stationery room	2.50	
		Furnishing and putting on Yale lock, file room	2.00	
		14. Repairing 4 drawers, furnishing and putting on lock, file room	2.25	
		17. Making and staining 1 frank case, folding room	20.00	
		Repairing old frank case, folding room	5.00	
		Repairing one map roller, folding room	.25	
		18. Changing 2 large bookcases, Committee on Ways and Means	4.25	
		Repairing chair, Clerk's office	.75	
		19. Making 1 stool, House Library	1.25	
		Repairing chair, House Library	.75	
		28. Taking up carpet, House Hall	15.00	
		Taking up 337 desks and brasses, carpet strips, House Hall	15.00	
		May 4. Putting caster on chair, Sergeant-at-Arms' office	.25	
		8. Repairing 3 chairs, Clerk's document room	2.25	
		Repairing awning, folding room office	1.00	
		10. Repairing and splicing awning, disbursing clerk's office	2.35	
		13. Putting up frame and wire works, furnishing and putting on lock, Clerk's document room	4.25	
		19. Moving shelving, Chief Clerk's office	.30	
		27. Repairing chair, Clerk's office	.75	
		Making 2 chutes for trucks, folding room	2.75	
		29. Repairing truck, folding room	1.00	
		Making and putting in 2 steps for ladder in file room	.60	
		31. Furnishing new truck, Clerk's document room	15.00	
		Furnishing set rubber wheels and repairing truck, folding room	8.00	

Contingent Fund—Furniture and Repairs, 1893—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893. Aug. 16	127	Geo. W. Rae—Continued.		
		1893. June 2. Nailing down carpet sills, House Post-Office	$0.50	
		6. Taking down pictures and gilt moldings, Committee on Military Affairs	4.00	
		Caning 91 chairs, seats and backs	136.50	
		8. Altering stationery case and furnishing shelf in stationery room	15.25	
		10. Splicing bookcase, furnishing shelving and moldings, easing doors, and general repairs, Committee on Ways and Means	38.25	
		12. Repairing bookcase and furnishing molding for same, Committee on Military Affairs	11.25	
		Repairing sash pull, stationery room	.50	
		22. Hanging 4 models, 1 large picture, 3 window shades, and repairing shelf, Committee on Naval Affairs	7.00	
		26. Cleaning and hanging 17 oil paintings, Committee on Military Affairs	7.50	
		Repairing water stand and putting 2 casters on chairs, Speaker's room	1.00	
				$386.30
	128	H. O. Towles:		
		1893. Apr. 13. 24 oak desks for Hall, $24	576.00	
		24 oak revolving chairs, $9	216.00	
		1 walnut desk for Committee on District of Columbia	65.00	
				857.00
25	226	F. Peterson:		
		1893. Apr. 1. 1,545 yards velvet carpet, Hall of House, $1.35	2,085.75	
		127 yards velvet carpet, Committee on Commerce, $1.35	171.45	
		105 yards velvet carpet, Committee on District of Columbia, $1.35	141.75	
		105 yards velvet carpet, Committee on Elections, $1.35	141.75	
		95 yards velvet carpet, Committee on Foreign Affairs, $1.35	128.25	
		130 yards velvet carpet, reporter's gallery, $1.35	175.50	
				2,844.45
		Total		4,087.75

Contingent Fund of the House of Representatives—Materials for Folding, 1894.

1893. Aug. 19	193	Spencer Greene: 35 buckets of paste for use of folding room, July, 1893, at 75 cents per bucket		$26.25
25	243	Easton & Rupp:		
		1893. July 5. 1,008 trunk boards, 26 cents	$262.08	
		1,015 pounds twine, 13 cents	131.95	
		61 pounds twine, 12-ply jute, 8 cents	4.88	
		974 pounds twine, 12-ply jute, 8 cents	77.92	
		610 pounds twine, 12-ply jute, 8 cents	48.80	
				525.63
	244	Springfield Envelope Co.:		
		1893. July 24. 209 M envelopes.		
		25. 57 M envelopes.		
		26. 57 M envelopes.		
		28. 57 M envelopes.		
		380 M envelopes, $1.70	646.00	
		29. 57 M envelopes, $1.70	96.90	
		Aug. 1. 36 M envelopes, $3.10	111.60	
		2. 57 M envelopes, $1.70	96.90	
		3. 12 M envelopes, $3.10	37.20	
		3. 19 M envelopes, $1.70	32.30	
		4. 36 M envelopes, $3.10	111.60	
		4. 19 M envelopes, $1.70	32.30	
		5. 24 M envelopes, $3.10	74.40	
		19 M envelopes, $1.70	32.30	

Contingent Fund—Materials for Folding, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893. Aug. 25	244	Springfield Envelope Co.—Continued.		
		1893. Aug. 7. 12 M envelopes, $3.10	$37.20	
		12 M envelopes, $3.10	37.20	
		19 M envelopes.		
		8. 19 M envelopes.		
		19 M envelopes.		
		19 M envelopes.		
		9. 19 M envelopes.		
		19 M envelopes.		
		19 M envelopes.		
		133 M envelopes, $1.70	226.10	
				$1,572.00
31	262	Spencer Greene: 66 buckets paste for use of folding room during August, 1893, at 75 cents per bucket		49.50
Sept. 6	291	Easton & Rupp: 1893. Aug. 11. 45 M manila envelopes, $3.70	166.50	
		17. $5\frac{8}{10}$ M manila envelopes, $3.70	19.24	
		$27\frac{1}{2}$ M newspaper wrappers, $1.48	40.70	
				226.44
16	368	The Springfield Envelope Co.: 1893. Aug. 11. 19 M envelopes, $1.70	32.30	
		19 M envelopes, $1.70	32.30	
		12. 19 M envelopes, $1.70	32.30	
		19 M envelopes, $1.70	32.30	
		15. 19 M envelopes, $1.70	32.30	
		19 M envelopes, $1.70	32.30	
		17. 19 M envelopes, $1.70	32.30	
		19 M envelopes, $1.70	32.30	
		19 M envelopes, $1.70	32.30	
		18. 19 M envelopes, $1.70	32.30	
		19 M envelopes, $1.70	32.30	
		19 M envelopes, $1.70	32.30	
		19 M envelopes, $1.70	32.30	
		21. 19 M envelopes, $1.70	32.30	
		19 M envelopes, $1.70	32.30	
		12 M envelopes, $3.10	37.20	
		12 M envelopes, $3.10	37.20	
		19 M envelopes, $1.70	32.30	
		19 M envelopes, $1.70	32.30	
		19 M envelopes, $1.70	32.30	
		12 M envelopes, $3.10	37.20	
		23. 19 M envelopes, $1.70	32.30	
		19 M envelopes, $1.70	32.30	
		12 M envelopes, $3.10	37.20	
		12 M envelopes, $3.10	37.20	
		$11\frac{33}{40}$ M envelopes, $3.10	36.58	
		24. 19 M envelopes, $1.70	32.30	
		19 M envelopes, $1.70	32.30	
		25. 19 M envelopes, $1.70	32.30	
		19 M envelopes, $1.70	32.30	
				997.78
Oct. 2	435	The West Jersey Paper Manufacturing Co.: 1893. July 25. 105 reams rope paper, 4,842 pounds, 7¼ cents.	351.04	
		37. 183 reams rope paper, 8,384 pounds, 7¼ cents.	607.84	
		Aug. 4. 108 reams rope paper, 4,918 pounds, 7¼ cents.	356.55	
		17. 200 reams rope paper, 11,898 pounds.		
		30 reams rope paper, 2,115 pounds.		
		14,013 pounds, 7¼ cents.	1,015.95	
		18. 63 reams rope paper, 4,537 pounds, 7¼ cents.	328.93	
		19. 126 reams rope paper, 6,759 pounds, 7¼ cents.	490.03	
		21. 60 reams rope paper, 5,933 pounds, 7¼ cents.	430.14	
				3,580.48
6	450	Spencer Greene: 84 buckets of paste for folding room during September, 1893, at 75 cents per bucket		63.00
31	548	Augustus Hall: 63 buckets of paste for use of the folding room during October, 1893, at 75 cents per bucket		47.25
	549	Easton & Rupp: 1893. Sept. 30. 104 pounds twine, 40 cents		41.60

Contingent Fund—Materials for Folding, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893.				
Oct. 31	550	Easton & Rupp:		
		1893.		
		Sept. 1. 38 M newspaper wrappers, $1.48	$56.24	
		11. 34 M newspaper wrappers, $1.48	50.32	
		Oct. 11. 1,480 reams manila paper, 51,800 pounds, 5¼ cents	2,719.50	
		1,500 trunk boards, 27 cents	405.00	
				$3,231.06
Dec. 7	626	The Springfield Envelope Co.:		
		1893.		
		Sept. 2. 76 M envelopes, $1.70	129.20	
		5. 76 M envelopes, $1.70	129.20	
		7. 57 M envelopes, $1.70	96.90	
		8. 57 M envelopes, $1.70	96.90	
		9. 57 M envelopes, $1.70	96.90	
		12. 57 M envelopes, $1.70	96.90	
		14. 57 M envelopes, $1.70	96.90	
		15. 38 M envelopes, $1.70	64.60	
		16. 57 M envelopes, $1.70	96.90	
		18. 19 M envelopes, $1.70	32.30	
		25. 19 M envelopes, $1.70	32.30	
		26. 19 M envelopes, $1.70	32.30	
		28. 19 M envelopes, $1.70	32.30	
		30. 38 M envelopes, $1.70	64.60	
		Oct. 2. 38 M envelopes, $1.70	64.60	
		3. 19 M envelopes, $1.70	32.30	
		4. 38 M envelopes, $1.70	64.60	
		5. 38 M envelopes, $1.70	64.60	
		6. 19 M envelopes, $1.70	32.30	
		7. 57 M envelopes, $1.70	96.90	
		10. 57 M envelopes, $1.70	96.90	
				1,550.40
	627	Augustus Hall:		
		63 buckets of paste for use of folding room, during November, 1893, at 75 cents per bucket		47.25
12	644	Easton & Rupp:		
		1893.		
		Sept. 12. 823 pounds twine, 14½ cents	119.35	
		998 pounds twine, 7 cents	69.86	
				189.19
16	649	The Springfield Envelope Co.:		
		1893.		
		Oct. 12. 57 M manila envelopes, $1.70	96.90	
		13. 38 M manila envelopes, $1.70	64.60	
		14. 38 M manila envelopes, $1.70	64.60	
		16. 19 M manila envelopes, $1.70	32.30	
		17. 57 M manila envelopes, $1.70	96.90	
		19. 57 M manila envelopes, $1.70	96.90	
		20. 57 M manila envelopes, $1.70	96.90	
		24. 38 M manila envelopes, $1.70	64.60	
		21. 76 M manila envelopes, $1.70	129.20	
		23. 57 M manila envelopes, $1.70	96.90	
				839.80
22	750	Augustus Hall:		
		59 buckets paste for use of folding room, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 21, 1893, at 75 cents per bucket		44.25
1894.				
Jan. 2	773	The Springfield Envelope Co.:		
		1893.		
		Envelopes as follows:		
		July 28. 19 M, $1.70	32.30	
		Nov. 6. 228 M, $1.70	387.60	
		8. 95 M, $1.70	161.50	
		11. 38 M, $1.70	64.60	
		14. 38 M, $1.70	64.60	
		15. 57 M, $1.70	96.90	
		18. 82,900, $1.70	140.93	
				948.43
31	1138	Augustus Hall:		
		For 86 buckets of paste for use of folding room, from Dec. 22, 1893, to Jan. 31, 1894, at 75 cents per bucket		64.50
Feb. 3	1156	Easton & Rupp:		
		1894.		
		Jan. 10. 14 M envelopes, manila, $3.70	51.80	
		16. 36 M envelopes, manila, $3.70	133.20	
		23. 1,523 pounds twine, 7 cents	106.61	
				291.61
28	1275	Augustus Hall:		
		54 buckets of paste for use of folding room, February, 1894, at 75 cents per bucket		40.50

Contingent Fund—Materials for Folding, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
Mar. 6	1312	Easton & Rupp:		
		1894.		
		Feb. 1. 15 M envelopes, $3.29	$49.35	
		12. 10 M envelopes, $3.29	32.90	
				$82.25
31	1389	Augustus Hall:		
		For 72 buckets of paste for use of folding room, March, 1894, at 75 cents per bucket		54.00
Apr. 19	1438	Easton & Rupp:		
		1894.		
		Mar. 7. 12 M manila envelopes, $1.64	19.68	
		8. 18 M manila envelopes, $1.64	29.52	
		12. 18 M manila envelopes, $1.64	29.52	
		15. 36 M manila envelopes, $1.64	59.04	
		19. 18 M manila envelopes, $1.64	29.52	
		23. 81 M manila envelopes, $1.64	132.84	
		28. 36 M manila envelopes, $1.64	59.04	
		31. 117 M manila envelopes, $1.64	191.88	
		Apr. 6. 54 M manila envelopes, $1.64	88.56	
				639.60
30	1472	Augustus Hall:		
		For 72 buckets of paste for use of folding room, April, 1894, at 75 cents per bucket		54.00
May 12	1517	The Springfield Envelope Co.:		
		1894.		
		May 5. 19 M envelopes, $1.70	32.30	
		6. 19 M envelopes, $1.70	32.30	
		8. 38 M envelopes, $1.70	64.60	
		9. 38 M envelopes, $1.70	64.60	
		10. 38 M envelopes, $1.70	64.60	
		12. 38 M envelopes, $1.70	64.60	
		13. 38 M envelopes, $1.70	64.60	
		19. 38 M envelopes, $1.70	64.60	
		20. 19 M envelopes, $1.70	32.30	
		23. 19 M envelopes, $1.70	32.30	
		24. 38 M envelopes, $1.70	64.60	
		Apr. 5. 19 M envelopes, $1.70	32.30	
		6. 38 M envelopes, $1.70	64.60	
		7. 38 M envelopes, $1.70	64.60	
		9. 76 M envelopes, $1.70	129.20	
		10. 23 13-40 M envelopes, $1.70	39.65	
				911.75
16	1526	Easton & Rupp:		
		1894.		
		Apr. 11. 25 M manila envelopes, $3.29	82.25	
		44½ M manila envelopes, $1.60	71.20	
		12. 31½ M manila envelopes, $1.60	50.40	
		18 M manila envelopes, $1.64	29.52	
		14. 18 M manila envelopes, $1.64	29.52	
		20. 63 M manila envelopes, $1.64	103.32	
		21. 19 M manila envelopes, $1.64	31.16	
		10½ M manila envelopes, $1.60	16.80	
		81 M manila envelopes, $1.64	132.84	
		27. 63 M manila envelopes, $1.64	103.32	
		28. 63 M manila envelopes, $1.64	103.32	
		30. 81 M manila envelopes, $1.64	132.84	
		May 1. 20 M manila envelopes, $1.64	32.80	
		3. 62½ M manila envelopes, $1.64	102.50	
		5. 26 M manila envelopes, $1.64	42.64	
		8. 23 M manila envelopes, $1.64	37.72	
		58½ M manila envelopes, $1.64	95.94	
		26 M manila envelopes, $1.64	42.64	
				1,240.73
23	1535	Easton & Rupp:		
		1894.		
		May 8. 1,998 pounds 12-ply jute twine, 7 cents		139.86
June 1	1566	Augustus Hall:		
		81 buckets of paste for use of folding room, May, 1894, at 75 cents per bucket		60.75
14	1618	Easton & Rupp:		
		1894.		
		May 12. 58½ M manila envelopes, $1.64	95.94	
		22 M manila envelopes, $1.64	36.08	
		26 M manila envelopes, $1.64	42.64	
		14. 40½ M manila envelopes, $1.64	66.42	
		16. 36 M manila envelopes, $1.64	59.04	
		24 M manila envelopes, $1.64	39.36	
		18. 40½ M manila envelopes, $1.64	66.42	
		19. 24 M manila envelopes, $1.64	39.36	
		21. 58½ M manila envelopes, $1.64	95.94	
		23. 24 M manila envelopes, $1.64	39.36	

Contingent Fund—Materials for Folding, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
June 14	1618	Easton & Rupp—Continued.		
		1894.		
		May 25. 81 M manila envelopes, $1.64	$132.84	
		28. 58½ M manila envelopes, $1.64	95.94	
				$809.34
20	1629	The Springfield Envelope Co.:		
		1894.		
		Apr. 18. 57 M envelopes, $1.64	93.48	
		20. 19 M envelopes, $1.64	31.16	
		19 M envelopes, $1.64	31.16	
		21. 57 M envelopes, $1.64	93.48	
		24. 57 M envelopes, $1.64	93.48	
		38 M envelopes, $1.64	62.32	
		26. 76 M envelopes, $1.64	124.64	
		28. 95 M envelopes, $1.64	155.80	
		19 M envelopes, $1.64	31.16	
		May 1. 95 M envelopes, $1.64	155.80	
		5. 57 M envelopes, $1.64	93.48	
		7. 19 M envelopes, $1.64	31.16	
		10. 38 M envelopes, $1.64	62.32	
		11. 76 M envelopes, $1.64	124.64	
		12. 57 M envelopes, $1.64	93.48	
				1,277.56
	1630	Easton & Rupp:		
		1894.		
		May 31. 26 M manila envelopes, $1.60	41.60	
		58½ M manila envelopes, $1.60	93.60	
		June 1. 44 M manila envelopes, $1.60	70.40	
		4. 84½ M manila envelopes, $1.60	135.20	
		7. 24 M manila envelopes, $1.60	38.40	
		9. 94½ M manila envelopes, $1.60	151.20	
				530.40
30	1759	Augustus Hall:		
		To 84 buckets of paste for use of folding room, June, 1894, at 75 cents per bucket		63.00
		Total		20,240.16

Contingent fund of the House of Representatives—Materials for folding, 1893.

1893.				
Aug. 19	189	Spencer Greene:		
		52 buckets paste for use of folding room, March, 1893, at 75 cents per bucket		$39.00
	190	Spencer Greene:		
		46 buckets of paste for use of folding room, April, 1893, at 75 cents per bucket		34.50
	191	Spencer Greene:		
		47 buckets of paste for use of folding room, May, 1893, at 75 cents per bucket		35.25
	192	Spencer Greene:		
		51 buckets of paste for use of folding room, June, 1893, at 75 cents per bucket		38.25
Oct. 23	469	Easton & Rupp:		
		1892.		
		Oct. 14. 22½ M manila envelopes, at $1.72	$38.70	
		22½ M manila envelopes, at $1.72	38.70	
		22½ M manila envelopes, at $1.72	38.70	
		22½ M manila envelopes, at $1.72	38.70	
				154.80
		Total		301.80

Contingent fund of the House of Representatives—Packing boxes, 1894.

1893.				
July 26	7	Geo. W. Rae:		
		1893.		
		July 1. Furnishing 1,080 packing boxes, act approved Mar. 3, 1893		$3,218.40
		Total		3,218.40

Contingent fund of the House of Representatives—Postage, 1894.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893.				
Aug. 15	111	Lycurgus Dalton, Postmaster:		
		1893.		
		Aug. 15. To 2,500 2-cent postage stamps for the use of the House Post-Office		$50.00
Sept. 6	292	A. B. Hurt, Doorkeeper:		
		1893.		
		Sept. 4. For postage stamps, being the amount allowed by an act making appropriation for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and for other purposes, approved Mar. 30, 1893		25.00
Oct. 10	482	Herman W. Snow, Sergeant-at-Arms:		
		To 5,000 postage stamps at 2 cents each, being one-half the allowance for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms, House of Representatives, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894		100.00
31	547	James Kerr, Clerk:		
		1893.		
		Oct. 28. Postage stamps for use of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, being one-half of allowance for fiscal year ending June 30, 1894		100.00
May 5	1502	Lycurgus Dalton, Postmaster:		
		1894.		
		May 4. 2,500 2-cent postage stamps, balance due House Post-Office for fiscal year ending June 30, 1894		50.00
June 14	1619	James Kerr, Clerk:		
		1894.		
		June 14. Postage stamps for use of Clerk, being balance of allowance for fiscal year ending June 30, 1894		100.00
	1620	Herman W. Snow, Sergeant-at-Arms:		
		1894.		
		June 14. Postage stamps for use of Sergeant-at-Arms' office for fiscal year ending June 30, 1894		100.00
		Total		525.00

Contingent fund of the House of Representatives—Postage, 1893.

1893.				
Aug. 14	93	James Kerr, Clerk:		
		1893.		
		Feb. 14. For 5,000 2-cent postage stamps for use of the Clerk, being balance of appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1893		$100.00
15	110	Lycurgus Dalton, Postmaster:		
		1893.		
		Aug. 15. For 1,250 2-cent postage stamps for use of the House Post-Office, being unexpended balance for fiscal year ending June 30, 1893		25.00
25	246	S. S. Yoder, Sergeant-at-Arms:		
		1893.		
		June 30. 5,000 2-cent postage stamps for use of Sergeant-at-Arms, being balance of appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1893		100.00
		Total		225.00

Contingent fund of the House of Representatives—Miscellaneous items, 1894.

1893				
Aug. 15	113	Scott Braun:		
		1893.		
		Aug. 8. To one carriage for House committee to wait on President and inform him that the House is organized and ready for business		$2.00
16	157	Thos. J. Luttrell:		
		1893.		
		Aug. 7. To 15 gross file cases, 85 cents	$12.75	
		100 dozen towels, at $2.75	275.00	
				287.75

Contingent Fund—Miscellaneous Items, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893.				
Aug. 16	158	A. G. Lutz:		
		1893.		
		July 19. 2 stamps and pad for enrolling room	$1.25	
		1 franking stamp for clerk	.60	
		Aug. 1. 1 No. 9 ribbon stamp for Sergeant-at-Arms	6.00	
		4. 1 stamp for file clerk	.75	
		7. 3 stamps and pad for enrolling room	4.50	
		9. 34 page badges, at 75 cents	25.50	
				$38.60
	159	J. W. Drew:		
		1893.		
		July 18. 1 box mineral soap	3.50	
		1 gross Eagle Tripoli	10.50	
		3 dozen Drew's soap, at $1	3.00	
		3 dozen 8-inch combs, at $3	9.00	
		6 dozen hairbrushes, at $12	72.00	
		6 dozen brown Windsor soap	13.50	
		18. 3 dozen nailbrushes	15.00	
		25. 100 pounds powdered pumice stone	7.00	
		6 dozen Demic soap	6.00	
		2 carboys ammonia	13.00	
				152.50
	160	Mary Harrison:		
		Washing 101 dozen towels for Doorkeeper's department for July, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		25.25
	161	Tillie Jackson:		
		Washing 104 dozen towels for Doorkeeper's department during July, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		26.00
	162	L. H. Schneider's Son:		
		1893.		
		July 14. 75 desk locks, 2 keys each, at $1.75	131.25	
		1 gross R. H. machine screws	.75	
		17. 1 gross Yale corrugated keys	13.00	
		1 gross Yale latchkeys	1.75	
		19. 1 gross Yale corrugated keys	13.00	
		3 dozen corn brooms, at $4	12.00	
		1 dozen whisk brooms, No. 2	3.25	
		6 dozen T. M. French blacking, at $1.25	7.50	
				182.50
	163	Jordan & Christie:		
		1893.		
		Aug. 1. 3 dozen No. 18 bell dusters, at $13.50	40.50	
		5 dozen No. 16 turkey dusters, at $4.75	23.75	
		4 dozen No. 7 polishers, mahogany, at $6.75	27.00	
		6 dozen T. M. C. daubers, at $2	12.00	
		2. 10 dozen 2 special varnish, at $2.13	21.30	
		3 XX dusters, at $3.50	7.00	
				131.55
	164	John C. Parker:		
		1893.		
		Aug. 7. 500 rolls toilet paper, at 7½ cents		37.50
	165	Lansburgh & Bro.:		
		1893.		
		July 15. 1 dozen silk gloves, funeral of W. H. Enochs, M. C		12.00
	166	D. B. Bradley:		
		1893.		
		Aug. 14. 3 gavels for Speaker		4.50
25	238	Evening Star Newspaper Co.:		
		1893.		
		July 1. Advertising proposal for fuel, 23 lines, 4 times	12.94	
		17. Advertising proposal for fuel, 23 lines, 4 times	12.94	
				25.88
	239	J. Karr:		
		1893.		
		July 12. Repairs to Howard regulator in room of Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic	7.50	
		Repairs to black marble French clock in room of Committee on Fisheries	9.00	
		Repairs to black marble French clock in room of Committee on Banking and Currency	12.00	
		Repairs to black marble French clock in room of Committee on District of Columbia	10.00	
		Repairs to black marble French clock in room of Chief Clerk	8.50	
		Aug. 11. Repairs and new glass to clock in Speaker's room	1.50	
				48.50
	240	Wilmarth & Edmonston:		
		1893.		
		July 19. 10 dozen tumblers	6.50	

Contingent Fund—Miscellaneous Items, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893. Aug. 25	240	Wilmarth & Edmonston—Continued.		
		1893.		
		July 19. 3 dozen soap dishes	$3.00	
		21. Repairing 2 filters, Hall of House	27.50	
		Aug. 3. 20 dozen cuspidors for Hall of House, $8	160.00	
		Repairing cooler, Hall of House	.25	
		5. 1 dozen pitchers	8.25	
		1 dozen ice awls	1.50	
		¾ dozen ice picks, $2.25	.75	
		2 dozen dustpans, $1.90	3.80	
		11. 1 dozen W. P. spittoons	6.00	
		15. 2 N. P. stands for filters, Hall of House	25.00	
				$242.55
	241	Mary J. Snowden: Rent of premises 225 Pennsylvania avenue NW. for use as additional folding room for House of Representatives for July, 1893		125.00
	242	Lansburgh & Bro.:		
		1893.		
		Aug. 18. 1½ dozen gloves, funeral of Hon. J. Logan Chipman, $12		18.00
31	261	John Christmann:		
		1893.		
		July 31. 41 ivory balls, at 75 cents		30.75
Sept. 2	286	A. G. Lutz:		
		1893.		
		Aug. 14. Changing heading on 3 stamps for enrolling clerk	1.50	
		19. Repairing dating stamp for Committee on Appropriations	3.50	
		31. 1 hand stamp for Sergeant-at-Arms	1.00	
		Sept. 1. 1 numbering machine for Committee on Ways and Means	20.00	
		2. Stamps for Speaker of House	5.00	
				31.00
6	293	Houston Printing Co., Houston, Tex.: Daily Post, from August 7, 1893, to June 30, 1894, furnished by order of the Committee on Accounts to the Clerk House of Representatives		8.00
	294	The Press Co. Limited, Philadelphia, Pa.: Daily and Sunday Press, from Aug. 7, 1893, to June 30, 1894, furnished by order of the Committee on Accounts to the Clerk House of Representatives		6.69
	295	A. H. Belo & Co., Galveston, Tex.: Galveston Daily News, from Aug. 7, 1893, to June 30, 1894, furnished by order of the Committee on Accounts to the Clerk House of Representatives		9.85
	296	The Times Publishing Co,, Philadelphia, Pa.: Times, Daily and Sunday, from Aug. 7, 1893, to June 30, 1894, furnished by order of the Committee on Accounts, to the Clerk House of Representatives		4.50
	297	Enquirer Co., Cincinnati, Ohio: Daily and Sunday Enquirer, from Aug. 7, 1893, to June 30, 1894, furnished by order of the Committee on Accounts to the Clerk House of Representatives		11.31
	298	The Commercial Gazette Co., Cincinnati, Ohio: Daily and Sunday Commercial Gazette, from Aug. 7, 1893, to June 30, 1894, furnished by order of the Committee of Accounts to the Clerk House of Representatives		12.67
	299	The Dispatch Co., Richmond, Va.: Daily Dispatch, from Aug. 7, 1893, to June 30, 1894, furnished by order of the Committee on Accounts to the Clerk House of Representatives		5.38
	300	The Memphis Appeal Co., Memphis, Tenn.: Daily Appeal-Avalanche, from Aug. 7, 1893, to June 30, 1894, furnished by order of the Committee on Accounts to the Clerk House of Representatives		6.30
	301	The Washington Post Co., Washington, D. C.: Daily and Sunday Post, from Aug. 7, 1893, to June 30, 1894, furnished by order of the Committee on Accounts to the Clerk House of Representatives		7.55
	302	Courier-Journal Co., Louisville, Ky.: Daily and Sunday Courier-Journal, from Aug. 12, 1893, to June 30, 1894, furnished by order of the Committee on Accounts to the Clerk House of Representatives		7.35
	303	Detroit Free Press Co., Detroit, Mich.: Daily Free Press, from Aug. 7, 1893, to June 30, 1894, furnished by order of the Committee on Accounts to the Clerk House of Representatives		6.30

Contingent Fund—Miscellaneous Items, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893. Sept. 6	304	The Tribune Co., Chicago, Ill.: Daily and Sunday Tribune, from Aug. 7, 1893, to June 30, 1894, furnished by order of the Committee on Accounts to the Clerk House of Representatives		$7.12
	305	The Chicago Herald Co., Chicago, Ill.: Daily and Sunday Herald, from Aug. 7, 1893, to June 30, 1894, furnished by order of the Committee on Accounts to the Clerk House of Representatives		7.22
	306	The Times-Democrat, New Orleans, La.: Daily Times-Democrat, from Aug. 7, 1893, to June 30, 1894, furnished by order of the Committee on Accounts to the Clerk House of Representatives		10.75
	307	W. E. Barrett, publisher Boston Daily Advertiser: Boston Daily Advertiser, from Aug. 7, 1893, to June 30, 1894, furnished by order of the Committee on Accounts to the Clerk House of Representatives		5.42
	308	Indianapolis Sentinel Co., Indianapolis, Ind.: Daily Sentinel, from Aug. 7, 1893, to June 30, 1894, furnished by order of the Committee on Accounts to the Clerk House of Representatives		5.25
	309	New York Herald, New York, N. Y.: Daily and Sunday Herald, from Aug. 7, 1893, to June 30, 1894, furnished by order of the Committee on Accounts to Clerk House of Representatives		9.20
	310	The New York Times Publishing Co., New York, N. Y.: New York Times, from Aug. 7, 1893, to June 30, 1894, furnished by order of the Committee on Accounts to the Clerk House of Representatives		9.00
	311	The Argus Co., Albany, N. Y.: Daily Argus, Aug. 7, 1893, to June 30, 1894, furnished by order of the Committee on Accounts to the Clerk House of Representatives		6.85
	312	The Tribune Association, New York: Daily Tribune, from Aug. 7, 1893, to June 30, 1894, furnished by the order of the Committee on Accounts to the Clerk House of Representatives		8.99
	313	A. S. Abell & Co., Baltimore, Md.: Baltimore Daily Sun, from Aug. 7, 1893, to June 30, 1894, furnished by order of the Committee on Accounts to Clerk House of Representatives		5.45
	314	The St. Louis Republic, St. Louis, Mo.: Daily and Sunday Republic, from Aug. 7, 1893, to June 30, 1894, furnished by order of the Committee on Accounts to the Clerk House of Representatives		7.15
	315	The Record Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.: Philadelphia Record, from Aug. 15, 1893, to June 30, 1894, furnished by order of the Committee on Accounts to the Clerk House of Representatives		3.50
	316	The News and Courier, Charleston, S. C.: Daily News and Courier, from Aug. 7, 1893, to June 30, 1894, furnished by order of the Committee on Accounts to the Clerk House of Representatives		9.00
	317	Post Printing and Publishing Co., Pittsburg, Pa.: Daily Post, from Aug. 7, 1893, to June 30, 1894, furnished by order of the Committee on Accounts to the Clerk House of Representatives		7.10
	318	The Boston Herald Co., Boston, Mass.: Daily Herald, from Aug. 7, 1893, to June 30, 1894, furnished by order of the Committee on Accounts to Clerk House of Representatives		5.38
	319	The New York Sun, New York, N. Y.: Daily and Sunday Sun, from Aug. 7, 1893, to June 30, 1894, furnished by order of the Committee on Accounts to the Clerk House of Representatives		7.15
	320	The American Publishing Co., Nashville, Tenn.: Daily American from Aug. 7, 1893, to June 30, 1894, furnished by order of the Committee on Accounts to Clerk House of Representatives		8.95
	321	The World, New York, N. Y.: Daily and Sunday World, from Aug. 7, 1893, to June 30, 1894, furnished by order of the Committee on Accounts to the Clerk House of Representatives		7.75
	322	The Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, Mo.: Daily Globe-Democrat, from Aug. 7, 1893, to June 30, 1894, furnished by order of the Committee on Accounts to the Clerk House of Representatives		10.75
	323	Virginia Hellen: Washing 37 1-6 dozen towels, at 25 cents per dozen, for July, 1893		9.29
	324	Maria L. Brown: Washing 106 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, for August, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		26.50

Contingent Fund—Miscellaneous Items, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893.				
Sept. 6	325	Kate Swope:		
		Washing 167 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, for August, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		$41.75
	326	Lizzie Columbus:		
		Washing 92 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, August, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		23.00
	327	Mildred Turner:		
		Washing 111 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, for August, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		27.75
	328	Tillie Jackson:		
		Washing 162 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, for August, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		40.50
	329	Harriet Carroll:		
		Washing 56 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, for August, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		14.00
	330	Mary Gerlach:		
		Washing 20 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, for August, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		5.00
	331	Margaret Bowie Chipman:		
		Washing 82 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, for August, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		20.25
	332	Mary Harrison:		
		Washing 169 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, for August, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		42.25
16	369	Mary J. Snowden:		
		Rent of premises No. 225 Pennsylvania avenue NW. for use of folding room for August, 1893		125.00
	370	Geo. P. Killian:		
		1893.		
		July 22. 36 boxes, at 38 cents	$13.68	
		Sept. 8. 100 boxes, at 38 cents	38.00	
				51.68
	371	L. H. Schneider's Son:		
		1893.		
		Aug. 8. 1 dozen long whisks, $3.75; 3 dozen whisks, $3.25, $9.75		13.50
		1 dozen 16-quart pails, $4.50; ½ dozen L. G. pails, $8, $4		8.50
		9. 3 roller-top desk key blanks, 75 cents		2.25
		1 gross Yale latch flat blanks		8.00
		1 set figure dies, $1.25; 2 pounds sheet brass, 70 cents		1.95
		10. 1 dozen corn brooms		4.00
		24. 10 wooden buckets, $8, $6.67; 1 desklock, $1.20		7.87
		26. 581 pounds cotton waste, 9 cents, $52.29; 1 barrel soda, $7.50		59.79
		1 ream emery cloth, assorted		9.60
		1 grindstone, $1.50; 1 oilstone, 75 cents		2.25
		1 box Babbitt soap, $5; 6 com. thermometers, $9.75		14.75
		2 1-gallon sprinklers, at 50 cents		1.00
		2 dozen boxes Baker's tripoline, $3		6.00
		12 lantern globes		1.00
		12 gauge glasses and washers, ¼ by 16		3.00
		10 pounds bolts and washers, assorted		1.75
		1 ratchet, $5.50; 1 gross paraffin candles, $4		9.50
		28. 25 pounds assorted pack, 75 cents, $18.75; 10 gross parlor matches, 90 cents, $9		27.75
		29. 6 Stillson wrenches, assorted		6.88
		30. 2 2-wheel coal barrows, $30		60.00
		1 barrel soapine, 285 pounds, 12½ cents		35.63
				284.97
9	383	Virginia Hellen:		
		1893.		
		Aug. 31. Washing 195½ dozen towels for bathroom, at 25 cents per dozen		48.83
28	402	Henry Talbott:		
		1893.		
		Sept. 27. Clerk Committee on Ways and Means, postage on official correspondence for the committee investigating the tariff under resolution of Sept. 6, 1893		10.00
29	405	Robert A. Parke, passenger agent, southeastern district Pennsylvania Railroad:		
		1893.		
		Sept. 13. Transportation by special car from Washington, D. C., to Detroit, Mich., and return to Washington, of Congressional committee attending funeral of the late Representative Chipman	666.39	
		Pullman service and commissary supplies	492.51	
				1,158.90

Contingent Fund—Miscellaneous Items, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893.				
Oct. 2	431	National Capital Ice Co.:		
		Ice furnished House of Representatives during Aug. 1893, 48,108 pounds, at 30 cents per 100		$144.32
	432	National Capital Ice Co.:		
		Ice furnished House of Representatives during July, 1893, 17,374 pounds, at 30 cents per 100		52.12
	433	Frank A. Bond, sealer of weights and measures:		
		1893.		
		July 28. Testing and repairing platform scale		2.00
	434	The Inter-Ocean, Chicago, Ill.:		
		Daily and Sunday Inter-Ocean from Aug. 7, 1893, to June 30, 1894, furnished by order of the Committee on Accounts to the Clerk House of Representatives		7.20
6	451	W. T. Muse:		
		Services as assistant clerk to the Committee on Claims, Aug. 23 to 31, 1893, 9 days, at $6 per day		54.00
	452	W. T. Muse:		
		Services as assistant clerk to the Committee on Claims during September, 1893, 30 days, at $6 per day		180.00
	453	C. H. Ridenour:		
		Services as assistant clerk to the Committee on Naval Affairs, Sept. 25 to 30, 1893, 6 days, at $6 per day		36.00
7	455	Margaret B. Chipman:		
		Washing 71 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, September, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		17.75
	456	Tillie Jackson:		
		Washing 97 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, September, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		24.25
	457	Kate Swope:		
		Washing 94 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, September, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		23.50
	458	Cora L. Ingram:		
		Washing 116 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, September, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		29.00
	459	Susie Francis:		
		Washing 35 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, September, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		8.75
	460	Ida F. Fant:		
		Washing 61 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, September, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		15.25
	461	Mary Harrison:		
		Washing 94 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, September, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		23.50
	462	Mildred Turner:		
		Washing 25 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, September, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		6.25
	463	Maria L. Brown:		
		Washing 91 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, September, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		22.75
	464	Lizzie Columbus:		
		Washing 96 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, September, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		24.00
	465	Blanche P. Brown:		
		Washing 56 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, September, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		14.00
9	471	Robert Beall:		
		For the Committee on Judiciary—		
		1893.		
		Sept. 8. 1 Paschall's Annotated Constitution	$3.00	
		11. 1 Danforth's Digest, 2 volumes	12.00	
		1 Desty's Federal Procedure, 2 volumes	6.00	
				21.00
	472	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict:		
		1893.		
		Aug. 19. Repairs on typewriter No. 50803, Committee on Ways and Means	6.03	
		Sept. 2. 1 No. 2 typewriter No. 91895, Committee on District of Columbia	85.50	
		2. 1 table and cover for typewriter	5.00	
		4. 1 No. 2 typewriter No. 93931, Doorkeeper's office	85.50	
		1 table and cover for typewriter	5.00	
		5. 1 No. 2 typewriter No. 93555, Committee on Territories	85.50	
		1 table and cover for typewriter	5.00	
				277.53
	473	Wilmarth & Edmonston:		
		1893.		
		Aug. 23. N. P. cooler, Committee on Foreign Affairs	10.00	
		25. 2 water coolers	10.00	
		2 cooler stands	6.50	

Contingent Fund—Miscellaneous Items, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893.				
Oct. 9	473	Wilmarth & Edmonston—Continued.		
		1893.		
		Aug. 30. 1 cooler, Committee on Private Land Claims.	$3.15	
		1 cooler stand, Committee on Private Land Claims	2.75	
		1 cooler, Committee on Library	3.15	
		½ gross gas chimneys	4.50	
		1 dozen shades	4.00	
		½ gross tumblers	3.60	
		2 dozen boxes tapers	2.00	
		1½ dozen whisks	4.50	
		31. 1 cooler, Committee Expenditures Post-Office Department	3.75	
		1 cooler stand, Committee on Expenditures Post-Office Department	2.75	
		Sept. 5. 1 dozen 18-inch sweeps and handles	36.00	
		1 N. P. cover for cooler	2.00	
		½ dozen whisks	1.50	
		9. 1 cooler stand	2.75	
		13. 1 dozen club spittoons	14.00	
		Sept. 22. 1 cooler, Committee on Elections	4.95	
			121.85	
		Cr. 1 cooler stand	2.75	
				$119.10
	474	American Automatic Protector Co.:		
		1893.		
		Aug. 17. 1 automatic protector for telephone wire running to Union building for use of the Post-Office, H. of R		10.00
	475	Washington and Georgetown R. R. Co.:		
		1893.		
		Oct. 4. 600 street-car tickets for use of clerks and messengers in the office of the Clerk in traveling to and from the Departments on official business		25.00
	476	Lutz & Bro.:		
		1893.		
		Aug. 30. 1 bag strap, with chain, for Sergeant-at-Arms	2.50	
		Sept. 29. 2 straps and 8 loops on bag for Sergeant-at-Arms	2.50	
				5.00
10	483	Herman W. Snow, Sergeant-at-Arms:		
		1893.		
		Aug. 22. Carriage to Treasury Department	1.00	
		26. Carriage to Treasury Department	.75	
		26. Car tickets	.50	
		28. Carriage to Treasury Department	1.00	
		Sept. 4. Carriage to Treasury Department	1.00	
		18. Car tickets	.25	
				4.50
	484	Mary J. Snowden:		
		1893.		
		Oct. 1. Rent of premises No. 225 Pennsylvania avenue NW., for use as additional folding room, for month ending Sept. 30, 1893		125.00
	485	National Capital Ice Co.:		
		Ice furnished House of Representatives during September, 1893; 60,875 pounds, at 30 cents		182.62
12	498	Geo. W. Rae:		
		1893.		
		Sept. 25. New awning, members' lobby	6.00	
		3 new awnings, Committee on Naval Affairs.	18.00	
				24.00
	499	Herring-Hall-Marvin Co.:		
		1893.		
		Sept. 28. Changing and repairing combination lock on safe, Sergeant-at-Arms' office, and time and expense of man		14.00
17	505	Constitution Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga.:		
		Daily Constitution from Aug. 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894, furnished by order of the Committee on Accounts to the Clerk, House of Representatives		7.35
19	508	John W. Drew:		
		1893.		
		Aug. 23. 2 dozen scrubbing brushes, at $1.50	3.00	
		Sept. 2. 1 dozen clothes brushes	10.00	
		11. 1 carboy ammonia, 94 pounds	6.00	
		22. 1 dozen hairbrushes	12.00	
		1 dozen nailbrushes	6.00	

Contingent Fund—Miscellaneous Items, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893.				
Oct. 19	508	John W. Drew—Continued.		
		1893.		
		Sept. 26. 5 pounds borax	$0.75	
		54 pounds Florida sponge, at $3	162.00	
		Oct. 2. 1 box sand soap	4.00	
				$203.75
	509	S. S. Yoder, Sergeant-at-Arms:		
		Transportation as Sergeant-at-Arms to and from United States Treasury from July 5 to Aug. 19, 1398		6.00
21	513	Stephenson Lawson:		
		Removing 1 load of ashes from annex folding room, 225 Pennsylvania avenue NW., Oct. 13, 1893		50
23	516	L. H. Schneider's Son:		
		Committee on Rivers and Harbors—		
		1893.		
		Sept. 1. 1 rubber mat	4.50	
		4. 2 drawer locks, 35 cents, 70 cents; 1 gross Yale keys, $13	13.70	
		6 dozen key rings, 40 cents	2.40	
		9. 1 set drills for ratchet, ¼ to 1 inch	18.00	
		13. 3 drawer locks, 50 cents	1.50	
		5 dozen common key blanks, 40 cents	2.00	
		19. 1 Yale combination lock	1.75	
		21. 1 dozen No. 9 brooms	4.00	
		22. 4¼ dozen boxes blacking, $1.25	5.94	
		23. 7 drawer locks, 60 cents	4.20	
				57.99
	517	Virginia Hellen:		
		Washing 218½ dozen towels for bathroom during September, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		54.58
31	556	Wm. J. Muse:		
		Services as assistant clerk to the Committee on Claims for October, 1893; 31 days, at $6 per day		186.00
	557	Robert Beall:		
		1893.		
		Oct. 16. 6 Webster's International Dictionary, sheep, indexed, $9.50		57.00
	558	Robert Leitch & Sons:		
		For the following material furnished in making improvements to the building rented by the House of Representatives from the Washington and Georgetown R. R. Co. for a folding room, under resolution of Oct. 13, 1893, viz—		
		1893.		
		Oct. 16. 1 8-inch T. C. running, $2.75; 1 8 by 4 T. C. T, 57 cents	3.32	
		6 feet 4-inch T. C. pipe, 6 cents, 36 cents; 1 4-inch T. C. bend, 33 cents	.69	
		100 feet ¾ gal. pipe, 6 cents, $6; 800 feet ½-inch pipe, 4 cents, $32	38.00	
		200 feet ⅜-inch pipe, 3½ cents, $7; 125 feet ½-inch fittings, 5 cents, $6.25	13.25	
		8 lengths 4-inch by H pipe, D. H., $1.50	12.00	
		10 4-inch by H fittings, 75 cents	7.50	
		4 lengths 2-inch pipe by H, 70 cents	2.80	
		7 2-inch by H fittings, 50 cents	3.50	
		2 double-acting closet valves, $3.50	7.00	
		5 lever handled stopcocks, 75 cents	3.75	
		3 1¼-inch S traps, 40 cents, $1.20; 3 basin plugs, 33⅓ cents, $1	2.20	
		23. 1 stopcock box, $2; 1 steel sink, $3.50	5.50	
		1 4 by 2 by H T	.75	
		2 feet 4-inch lead pipe, 60 cents	1.20	
		2 4-inch brass thimbles, $1.10	2.20	
		4 1¼-inch brass thimbles, 25 cents	1.00	
		1 1¼-inch heavy lead trap	.40	
		2 lengths 1¼-inch galvanized pipe, $2.50	5.00	
		24 ¼-inch L. S., 5 cents	1.20	
				111.26
Nov. 1	558½	Henry Talbott:		
		1893.		
		Oct. 25. Postage for correspondents for Committee on Ways and Means in tariff investigation under resolution of House of Representatives, Sept. 6, 1893		3.18
	559	Mary E. McKim:		
		1893.		
		Sept. 19-Oct. 25. Stenography and typewriting for Committee on Ways and Means under resolution of House of Representatives, Sept. 6, 1893, 197 folios, at 10 cents per folio		19.70

Contingent Fund—Miscellaneous Items, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893.				
Nov. 2	564	C. H. Ridenour:		
		Service as assistant clerk to the Committee on Naval Affairs for October, 1893, 31 days, at $6 per day, under resolution of House of Representatives, Sept. 25, 1893		$186.00
3	569	Lizzie Columbus:		
		Washing 82 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, October, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		20.50
	570	Kate Swope:		
		Washing 93 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, October, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		23.25
	571	Ida Fant:		
		Washing 75 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, October, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		18.75
	572	Mary Harrison:		
		Washing 98 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, October, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		24.50
	573	Tillie Jackson:		
		Washing 103 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, October, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		25.75
	574	M. A. McCarty:		
		Washing 81 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, October, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		20.25
	575	Susie Francis:		
		Washing 86 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, October, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		21.50
	576	Cora L. Ingram:		
		Washing 130 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, October, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		32.50
	577	Michael Ryan et al:		
		Making improvements in the building rented by the House of Representatives from the Washington and Georgetown R. R. Co., for a folding room under resolution of Oct. 13, 1893, viz:		
		Michael Ryan, plumber	$17.50	
		James H. Kolb, carpenter	42.00	
		James M. Carrico, carpenter	33.00	
		R. J. Prather, carpenter	24.00	
		Leonard Main, laborer	12.00	
		F. S. Nichols, laborer	22.00	
		Dennis Nally, laborer	24.50	
		James Grace, laborer	24.50	
		Thomas Dougherty, laborer	19.25	
		J. M. Foster, laborer	10.50	
		Thomas Fitzpatrick, laborer	17.50	
		Henry Smith, laborer	24.50	
		John Dudley, laborer	21.00	
		Thomas Wood, laborer	22.75	
		W. C. Allen, laborer	15.00	
		C. H. Thompson, laborer	12.00	
		James Lynch, laborer	21.00	
		Joseph Burke, laborer	13.50	
				376.50
Nov. 4	579	Sydenham B. Alexander et al.:		
		Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, 1894, October, 1893—		
		Sydenham B. Alexander	100.00	
		John M. Allen	100.00	
		John C. Black	100.00	
		James C. C. Black	15.00	
		Henry W. Blair	100.00	
		Charles J. Boatner	100.00	
		William H. Brawley	100.00	
		W. C. P. Breckinridge	100.00	
		Elijah V. Brookshire	32.00	
		Marriott Brosius	50.00	
		Marion Cannon	100.00	
		John M. Clancy	100.00	
		Henry A. Coffeen	100.00	
		Henry A. Cooper	92.00	
		S. B. Cooper	100.00	
		Johnston Cornish	100.00	
		Robert G. Cousins	100.00	
		Nicholas N. Cox	80.00	
		Charles Curtis	100.00	
		D. A. DeArmond	100.00	
		William H. Doolittle	100.00	
		Benjamin F. Funk	100.00	
		Thomas J. Geary	100.00	
		Walter I. Hayes	100.00	
		Daniel B. Heiner	100.00	
		George W. Hulick	100.00	

Contingent Fund—Miscellaneous Items, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893.				
Nov. 4	579	Sydenham B. Alexander et al.—Continued.		
		Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, 1894, October, 1893—Continued.		
		John A. T. Hull	$100.00	
		Tom L. Johnson	100.00	
		George F. Kribbs	100.00	
		Oscar Lapham	100.00	
		Fernando C. Layton	100.00	
		James T. McCleary	100.00	
		P. D. McCulloch, jr	100.00	
		John J. McDannold	100.00	
		Stephen A. Northway	100.00	
		Thomas W. Phillips	100.00	
		Andrew Price	74.90	
		Joseph A. Scranton	100.00	
		George W. Shell	100.00	
		Thos. R. Stockdale	100.00	
		Chas. W. Stone	100.00	
		William L. Terry	90.00	
		Henry F. Thomas	100.00	
		H. St. George Tucker	100.00	
		Louis W. Turpin	100.00	
		Henry G. Turner	4.65	
		D. Gardner Tyler	100.00	
		Jno. Van Voorhis	100.00	
		H. C. Van Voorhis	100.00	
		James W. Wadsworth	100.00	
		Joseph H. Walker	100.00	
		Irvin P. Wanger	100.00	
		John DeWitt Warner	100.00	
		Joseph E. Washington	100.00	
		Dan Waugh	100.00	
		Owen A. Wells	100.00	
		John M. Weaver	100.00	
		Hamilton K. Wheeler	100.00	
		William J. White	100.00	
		Justin R. Whiting	100.00	
		James R. Williams	100.00	
		John S. Williams	100.00	
		John L. Wilson	100.00	
		Simon P. Wolverton	100.00	
		Frederick A. Woodard	100.00	
		Ephraim M. Woomer	100.00	
		Ashley B. Wright	100.00	
		Myron B. Wright	100.00	
				$6,438.55
	580	Maria L. Brown:		
		Washing 92 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, October, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		23.00
8	590	Julius C. Burrows et al.:		
		Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, 1894, October, 1893—		
		Julius C. Burrows	100.00	
		Charles G. Conn	100.00	
		W. S. Forman	100.00	
		A. B. Montgomery	100.00	
		C. A. Chickering	100.00	
		W. P. Hepburn	100.00	
		A. L. Hager	100.00	
		Thos. Updegraff	100.00	
				800.00
		Wm. T. Muse:		
	591	For services as assistant clerk to the Committee on Claims, from Nov. 1 to 4, 1893, 3 days, at $6 per day, under resolution, House of Representatives, Sept. 22, 1893		18.00
11	596	John Dalzell et al.:		
		Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, 1894, October, 1893—		
		John Dalzell	100.00	
		John H. Gear	100.00	
		John F. Lacey	100.00	
		George D. Perkins	100.00	
				400.00
16	599	Jo Abbott et al.:		
		Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, 1894, October, 1893—		
		Jo Abbott	75.00	
		C. A. Boutelle	100.00	
		W. W. Bowers	100.00	
		J. P. Dolliver	100.00	
				375.00

Contingent Fund—Miscellaneous Items, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893.				
Nov. 16	601	Catharine S. Young:		
		Washing 33 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, October, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		$8.25
17	602	George W. Wilson:		
		Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, 1894, October, 1893		100.00
21	603	Ben E. Russell:		
		Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, 1894, October, 1893		100.00
23	604	Richard Barthold:		
		Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, 1894, October, 1893		100.00
	605	Mary E. Haddaway, widow of Samuel W. Haddaway:		
		1893.		
		Nov. 3. To expenses attending the last illness and funeral of Samuel W. Haddaway, late Chaplain of the House of Representatives, under resolution of the House of Representatives November 3, 1893		500.00
24	606	J. A. Pickler:		
		Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, 1894, October, 1893		100.00
Dec. 2	621	Francis G. Newlands:		
		Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, 1894, October, 1893		100.00
4	622	Robt. A. Childs:		
		Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, 1894, October, 1893		100.00
5	624	Allan C. Durborow, jr.:		
		Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, 1894, October, 1893		100.00
7	628	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict:		
		1893.		
		Oct. 10. 1 No 2 typewriter, No. 93826 for Committee on Naval Affairs		90.50
	629	Mary J. Snowden:		
		1893.		
		Oct. 31. For rent of premises No. 225 Pennsylvania avenue N W., for use as additional folding room, October, 1893		125.00
8	631	Chas. Daniels:		
		Clerk hire Members and Delegates 1894, October, 1893		100.00
11	634	T. C. Catchings:		
		Clerk hire Members and Delegates 1894, October, 1893		100.00
13	645	Thos. G. Lawson:		
		Clerk hire Members and Delegates 1894, October, 1893		100.00
14	646	R. H. Clarke:		
		Clerk hire Members and Delegates 1894, October, 1893		100.00
18	652	S. S. Yoder, Sergeant-at-Arms:		
		Funeral of Hon. W. H. Enochs—		
		1893.		
		July 15. Railroad fare, G. W. Houk	$10.00	
		Railroad fare, Geo. W. Wilson	10.30	
		Railroad fare, L. M. Strong	15.75	
		Railroad fare, Jno. Dalzell	26.80	
		Railroad fare, Geo. P. Ikirt	21.20	
				84.05
	653	George M. Bond, city passenger agent, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad:		
		To transportation, Pullman service, and meals furnished the Congressional committee attending the fnneral of Representative W. H. Enochs, at Ironton, Ohio, July 16, 1893, viz—		
		1893.		
		Aug. 15. 5 round-trip tickets	125.00	
		Pullman service	34.00	
		Meals en route	27.80	
				186.80
20	662	A. M. Dockery:		
		Clerk hire Members and Delegates 1894. October, 1893		100.00
22	706	George Jenison et al., session employees, Doorkeeper's department, December, 1893:		
		George Jenison, special messenger, 8–31	77.40	
		E. L. Currier, special messenger, 7–31	80.62	
		Bert W. Kennedy, extra messenger, 8–31	58.68	
		E. G. Cabiness, folder, 8–11	9.67	
		Samuel Tate, folder, 12–31	48.38	
		John Moran, folder, 11–31	50.79	
		Howard Gill, folder, 12–31	48.38	
		Geo. T. Mahon, folder, 11–31	50.79	
		Wm. D. Burlingame, folder, 14–31	43.54	
		D. H. Morgan, folder, 14–31	43.54	
		John E. Cannon, folder, 18–31	33.86	
		Jas. A. Sweeney, folder, 19–31	30.44	
				576.09
	707	Paul Duffy et al., employees Post-Office, December, 1893:		
		Paul Duffy, messenger, 13–31	58.05	
		John H. Hogan, laborer, 12–31	48.38	
				106.43

Contingent Fund—Miscellaneous Items, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893.				
Dec. 22	708	Andrew Jackson et al., laborers, Clerk's office, December, 1893:		
		Andrew Jackson, 7-31	$46.90	
		John H. Hollingsworth, 16-31	29.30	
				$76.20
	709	Susie Francis: Washing 79 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, November, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		19.75
	710	M. A. McCarty: Washing 10 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, November, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		2.50
	711	Kate Swope: Washing 13 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, November, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		3.25
	712	Cora L. Ingram: Washing 124 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, November, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		31.00
	713	Maria L. Brown: Washing 14 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, November, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		3.50
	714	Hattie Miller: Washing 79 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, November, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		19.75
	715	Ida Fant: Washing 10 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, November, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		2.50
	716	Mary Harrison: Washing 78 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, November, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		19.50
	717	Tillie Jackson: Washing 17 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, November, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		4.25
	718	Mary Gerlach: Washing 8 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, November, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		2.00
	719	Virginia Hellen: Washing 155 5/6 dozen towels, bathrooms, November, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		38.96
	720	Virginia Hellen: Washing 206 1/2 dozen towels, bathrooms, October, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		51.62
	721	Mary Harrison:		
		1893.		
		Dec. 8. Washing 8 pairs gloves for Sergeant-at-Arms	1.25	
		13. Washing 8 pairs gloves for Sergeant-at-Arms	1.25	
				2.50
	722	National Capital Ice Co.: For ice furnished for use of House of Representatives during November, 1893, 20,095 pounds, at 30 cents per 100		60.28
	723	National Capital Ice Co.: For ice furnished for use of House of Representatives during October, 1893, 50,888 pounds, at 30 cents per 100		152.66
	724	Lansburgh & Bro.: For regalia for funeral purposes—		
		1893.		
		Nov. 21. 36 yards silk, at $1	36.00	
		11 1/2 yards ribbon, at 22 cents	2.53	
		11 1/2 yards ribbon, at 18 cents	2.07	
		10 yards ribbon, at 13 cents	1.30	
		11 yards ribbon, at 12 cents	1.32	
				43.22
	25	Lansburgh & Bro.: For regalia case, funeral purposes—		
		1893.		
		Nov. 27. 1 dozen gloves	12.00	
		1 leather suit case	8.50	
				20.50
	726	Lansburgh & Bro.:		
		1893.		
		Dec. 2. 1 dozen gloves for funeral services		12.00
	727	Herman W. Snow, Sergeant-at-Arms:		
		1893.		
		Oct. 3. To coupé to Treasury and return	1.00	
		20. To coupé to Treasury and return	.75	
		Nov. 1. To Travelers' Railroad Guide for use of office	.50	
		2. To coupé to Treasury and return	1.50	
		3. To coupé to Treasury and return	1.00	
		4. To coupé to Treasury and return	1.00	
		6. To coupé to Treasury and return	1.00	
		10. To express charges on voucher sent to Speaker in Americus, Ga	.50	

Contingent Fund—Miscellaneous Items, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893. Dec. 22	727	Herman W. Snow, Sergeant-at-Arms—Continued.		
		1893.		
		Nov. 15. To coupé to Treasury and return	$1.00	
		17. To express charges on return vouchers from Speaker in Americus, Ga	.45	
		22. To coupé to Treasury and return	1.50	
		Dec. 1. To coupé to Treasury and return	1.50	
		4. To coupé to Treasury and return	1.75	
				$13.45
	728	Herman W. Snow, Sergeant-at-Arms:		
		1893.		
		Dec. 5. To coupé and incidentals in the matter of the funeral of Hon. Wm. Lilly		2.00
	729	Easton & Rupp:		
		1893.		
		Sept. 2. 350 reams cap manila toilet paper, 12½ cents		43.75
	730	Easton & Rupp:		
		1893.		
		Aug. 26. 50 reams cap manila toilet paper		6.25
	731	John W. Drew:		
		1893.		
		Oct. 7. 1 dozen bath brushes	6.00	
		23. 3 dozen dermic soap	3.00	
		6 dozen brown Windsor soap	13.50	
		2 dozen combs	6.00	
				28.50
	732	John W. Drew:		
		1893.		
		Nov. 17. 214 pounds castile soap, at 20 cents	42.80	
		Dec. 3. 2 dozen hairbrushes, $12	24.00	
		1 dozen hairbrushes	5.00	
		8. 3 dozen combs, $3	9.00	
		1 dozen nailbrushes	5.00	
				85.80
	733	John T. Price & Sons:		
		1893.		
		July 13. 1 carriage to funeral of Hon. W. H. Enochs		5.00
	734	John T. Price & Sons:		
		1893.		
		Nov. 2. 8 carriages for call of House		48.00
	735	Mary J. Snowden:		
		For rent of premises No. 225 Pennsylvania avenue NW., for use as additional folding room, November, 1893		125.00
	736	John C. Parker:		
		1893.		
		Nov. 24. 500 rolls pyramid toilet paper, 7½ cents		37.50
	737	Geo. P. Killian:		
		1893.		
		Oct. 18. 35 shelf boxes, 60 cents	21.00	
		85 shelf boxes, 38 cents	32.30	
				53.30
	738	Scheller & Stevens:		
		1893.		
		Oct. 31. 1 barrel Eagle Mill powder, 317 pounds, 12 cents	38.04	
		Aug. 31. 1 barrel Eagle Mill powder, 325 pounds, 12 cents	39.00	
				77.04
	739	B. F. Guy & Co.:		
		For new folding rooms under House resolution Oct. 13, 1893—		
		1893.		
		Oct. 11. Repairing stove and putting up same	6.50	
		Nov. 7. 3 large stoves, including smoke pipe and galvanized-iron stack, $50	150.00	
				156.50
	740	A. G. Lutz:		
		1893.		
		Aug. 10. 1 stamp for disbursing clerk	.25	
		12. 1 franking stam for Clerk	1.00	
		28. 1 stamp for enrolling clerk	1.00	
		Sept. 21. 1 franking stamp, Clerk	1.00	
		Oct. 14. 2 stamps for disbursing clerk	.50	
		26. 5 stamps for file clerk	2.00	
		1 self-inking dating stamp for disbursing clerk	3.00	
				8.75
	741	S. S. Shedd:		
		1893.		
		Oct. 27. 2 drop lights and 16 feet of tubing for Committee on Ways and Means		18.00
	742	D. B. Bradley:		
		1893.		
		Dec. 4. 2 gavels for Speaker's desk		3.00

Contingent Fund—Miscellaneous Items, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893. Dec. 22	743	Mary E. McKim: 1893. Oct. 28–Dec. 13. Stenography and typewriting for Committee on Ways and Means, 135 folios, at 10 cents		$13.50
	744	Lansing Wheelbarrow Co.: 1893. Oct. 25. 2 Reynolds's trucks (special), $23.78	$47.56	
		1 set 12 wheels 86 casters, patent rubbers	9.78	
		2 Reynolds's trucks, same as above, without rubber tires, $18.98	37.96	
				95.30
	745	A. G. Lutz: 1893. Aug. 23. Repairs to No. 6 American dater for Committee on Appropriations	3.50	
		Dec. 8. Stamps and pad for Sergeant-at-Arms	1.00	
		13. 15 badges for pages	11.25	
				15.75
	746	Wm. T. Muse: For services as assistant clerk to Committee on Claims Dec. 4 to 31, 1893, 28 days, at $6 per day; resolution Sept. 22, 1893		168.00
	747	Mary E. Haddaway, widow of Samuel W. Haddaway, deceased, late Chaplain of House of Representatives, a sum equal to one year of the salary paid to the Chaplain, under resolution House of Representatives, Nov. 3, 1893: 1893. Nov. 10. To one year's salary, as above provided		900.00
23	757	Silas Adams et al.: Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, 1894, Nov. 1 to 3, 1893—		
		Silas Adams	10.00	
		David D. Aitken	10.00	
		John D. Alderson	10.00	
		J. Frank Aldrich	10.00	
		Sydenham B. Alexander	10.00	
		John M. Allen	10.00	
		Lewis D. Apsley	10.00	
		Marshall Arnold	10.00	
		John Avery	10.00	
		Joseph W. Babcock	10.00	
		Henry M. Baker	10.00	
		Melvin R. Baldwin	10.00	
		William Baker	10.00	
		Lyman E. Barnes	10.00	
		Richard Bartholdt	10.00	
		Franklin Bartlett	5.00	
		Charles Barwig	10.00	
		James J. Belden	10.00	
		Charles K. Bell	10.00	
		John C. Bell	10.00	
		Albert S. Berry	10.00	
		John C. Black	10.00	
		Henry W. Blair	10.00	
		Charles J. Boatner	10.00	
		Haldor E. Boen	10.00	
		Chas. A. Boutelle	10.00	
		William H. Bower	10.00	
		William W. Bowers	10.00	
		Wm. A. B. Branch	10.00	
		William H. Brawley	10.00	
		Clifton R. Breckinridge	10.00	
		Wm. C. P. Breckinridge	10.00	
		John L. Bretz	10.00	
		George H. Brickner	10.00	
		Case Broderick	10.00	
		Marriott Brosius	5.00	
		Jason B. Brown	10.00	
		William J. Bryan	10.00	
		Julius C. Burrows	10.00	
		William D. Bynum	10.00	
		Thomas B. Cabaniss	10.00	
		Cornelius A. Cadmus	10.00	
		John A. Caldwell	10.00	
		Anthony Caminetti	10.00	
		Timothy J. Campbell	10.00	
		Marion Cannon	10.00	
		James Capehart	10.00	
		Asher G. Caruth	10.00	

Contingent Fund—Miscellaneous Items, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893.				
Dec. 23	757	Silas Adams et al.—Continued.		
		Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, 1894, Nov. 1 to 3, 1893—Continued.		
		Thos. C. Catchings	$10.00	
		Charles A. Chickering	10.00	
		Robert A. Childs	10.00	
		John M. Clancy	10.00	
		Champ Clark	10.00	
		Richard H. Clarke	10.00	
		W. Bourke Cockran	10.00	
		J. V. Cockrell	10.00	
		Henry A. Coffeen	10.00	
		Wm. Coggswell	10.00	
		Barnes Compton	10.00	
		Charles G. Conn	10.00	
		William J. Coombs	10.00	
		Charles M. Cooper	10.00	
		S. B. Cooper	10.00	
		Johnston Cornish	10.00	
		Robert G. Cousins	10.00	
		Nicholas N. Cox	10.00	
		Charles Curtis	10.00	
		Newton M. Curtis	10.00	
		Jno. Dalzell	10.00	
		John Davis	10.00	
		William H. Denson	10.00	
		Nelson Dingley, jr	10.00	
		Hugh A. Dinsmore	10.00	
		Jonathan P. Dolliver	10.00	
		Dennis D. Donavan	10.00	
		William H. Doolittle	10.00	
		John T. Dunn	10.00	
		Edward J. Dunphy	10.00	
		Allen C. Durborow, jr	10.00	
		Paul C. Edmunds	10.00	
		William R. Ellis	10.00	
		Thomas D. English	10.00	
		James F. Epes	10.00	
		C. J. Erdman	10.00	
		Wm. Everett	10.00	
		Loren Fletcher	10.00	
		Dennis T. Flynn	10.00	
		William S. Forman	10.00	
		Benjamin F. Funk	10.00	
		Edward H. Funston	10.00	
		John J. Gardner	10.00	
		John H. Gear	10.00	
		Charles W. Gillet	10.00	
		Frederick H. Gillett	10.00	
		Isaac H. Goodnight	10.90	
		Benjamin F. Grady	5.00	
		Charles H. Grosvenor	10.00	
		Charles D. Haines	10.00	
		Osee M. Hall	10.00	
		Uriel S. Hall	10.00	
		Thos. Hammond	10.00	
		Darius D. Hare	10.00	
		Alfred C Harmer	10.00	
		Nils P. Haugen	10.00	
		Walter I. Hayes	10.00	
		Daniel B. Heiner	10.00	
		William P. Hepburn	10.00	
		Josiah D. Hicks	10.00	
		Samuel G. Hilborn	10.00	
		William H. Hines	10.00	
		Charles E. Hooker	10.00	
		Warren B. Hooker	10.00	
		Albert C. Hopkins	10.00	
		Albert J. Hopkins	10.00	
		George W. Houk	10.00	
		Thomas J. Hudson	10.00	
		George W. Hulick	10.00	
		John A. T. Hull	10.00	
		Joseph C. Hutcheson	10.00	
		Geo. P. Ikirt	10.00	
		Henry U. Johnson	10.00	
		Martin N. Johnson	10.00	
		Tom L. Johnson	10.00	
		William A. Jones	10.00	
		Charles F. Joy	10.00	
		Andrew R. Kiefer	10.00	

Contingent Fund—Miscellaneous Items, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893. Dec. 23	757	Silas Adams et al.—Continued. Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, 1894, Nov. 1 to 3, 1893—Continued.		
		C. Buckley Kilgore	$10.00	
		George F. Kribbs	10.00	
		John C. Kyle	10.00	
		John F. Lacey	10.00	
		Edward Lane	10.00	
		Oscar Lapham	10.00	
		Asbury C. Latimer	10.00	
		Jacob Lefevre	10.00	
		Rufus E. Lester	10.00	
		Wm. S. Linton	10.00	
		Marcus C. Lisle	10.00	
		Leonidas F. Livingston	10.00	
		Eugene F. Loud	10.00	
		Henry C. Loudenslager	10.00	
		William V. Lucas	10.00	
		John W. Maddox	10.00	
		Thomas F. Magner	10.00	
		Thaddeus M. Mahon	10.00	
		Stephen R. Mallory	5.00	
		James W. Marshall	10.00	
		Francis Marvin	10.00	
		Wm. McAleer	10.00	
		James T. McCleary	10.00	
		P. D. McCulloch, jr	10.00	
		James C. McDearmon	10.00	
		Alex. McDowell	10.00	
		Michael J. McEttrick	10.00	
		John L. McLaurin	10.00	
		William F. McNagny	10.00	
		David H. Mercer	10.00	
		Adolph Meyer	10.00	
		Seth L. Milliken	10.00	
		Hernando D. Money	10.00	
		John W. Moon	10.00	
		Charles H. Morgan	10.00	
		Elijah A. Morse	10.00	
		Francis G. Newlands	10.00	
		Robt. Neill	10.00	
		Stephen A. Northway	10.00	
		William C. Oates	10.00	
		Joseph H. O'Neil	10.00	
		Thomas M. Paschal	10.00	
		Josiah Patterson	10.00	
		Sereno E. Payne	10.00	
		Thos. H. Paynter	10.00	
		George C. Pendleton	10.00	
		George D. Perkins	10.00	
		John A. Pickler	10.00	
		James P. Pigott	10.00	
		Phillip S. Post	10.00	
		Andrew Price	10.00	
		Charles S. Randall	10.00	
		Jos. L. Rawlins	10.00	
		Thomas B. Reed	10.00	
		John E. Reyburn	10.00	
		Jas. A. D. Richards	10.00	
		George F. Richardson	10.00	
		Byron F. Ritchie	10.00	
		Gaston A. Robbins	10.00	
		John B. Robinson	10.00	
		Chas. A. Russell	10.00	
		Benjamin E. Russell	10.00	
		Wm. Ryan	10.00	
		Simon J. Schermerhorn	10.00	
		Thos. Settle	10.00	
		George B. Shaw	10.00	
		George W. Shell	10.00	
		James S. Sherman	10.00	
		Jerry Simpson	10.00	
		William A. Sipe	10.00	
		George W Smith	10.00	
		Marcus A. Smith	10.00	
		Jesse F. Stallings	10.00	
		Thos. R. Stockdale	10.00	
		Charles W. Stone	10.00	
		William A. Stone	10.00	
		William J. Stone	10.00	
		Bellamy Storer	10.00	

Contingent Fund—Miscellaneous Items, 1894—Continued,

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893.				
Dec. 23	757	Silas Adams et al.—Continued.		
		Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, 1894, Nov. 1 to 3, 1893—Continued.		
		Thomas J. Strait	$10.00	
		Luther M. Strong	10.00	
		Claude A. Swanson	10.00	
		Willis Sweet	10.00	
		William J. Talbert	10.00	
		J. Fred C. Talbott	10.00	
		John C. Tarsney	10.00	
		Farish C. Tate	10.00	
		James A. Tawney	10.00	
		Alfred A. Taylor	10.00	
		Arthur H. Taylor	10.00	
		William L. Terry	9.00	
		Henry F. Thomas	10.00	
		Chas. Tracey	5.00	
		H. St. G. Tucker	10.00	
		D. Gardiner Tyler	10.00	
		Thos. Updegraff	10.00	
		John Van Voorhis	10.00	
		H. C. Van Voorhis	10.00	
		James W. Wadsworth	10.00	
		Irving P. Wanger	10.00	
		John DeWitt Warner	10.00	
		Joseph E. Washington	10.00	
		Owen A. Wells	10.00	
		John M. Wever	10.00	
		Justin R. Whiting	10.00	
		James R. Williams	10.00	
		John S. Williams	10.00	
		George W. Wilson	10.00	
		John L. Wilson	10.00	
		Simon P. Wolverton	10.00	
		Frederick A. Woodard	10.00	
		Ephraim M. Woomer	10.00	
		Ashley B. Wright	10.00	
		Myron B. Wright	10.00	
				$2,364.00
	758	Michael Ryan et al.:		
		Making improvements in building rented by the House from the Washington and Georgetown R. R. Co. for a folding room, under resolution of Oct. 13, 1893:		
		Michael Ryan, plumber, 6 days, at $3.50 per day	21.00	
		James H. Kolb, carpenter, 43 days, at $3 per day	129.00	
		Joseph M. Carrico, carpenter, 12½ days, at $3 per day	36.75	
		R. J. Prather, carpenter, 13 days, at $3 per day	39.00	
		F. S. Nichols, carpenter, 13 days, at $2 per day	26.00	
		Jesse W. Carr, laborer, 4 days, at $2	8.00	
		Leonard Main, laborer, 9½ days, at $2	19.00	
		Dennis Nally, laborer, 13 days, at $1.75	22.75	
		Thomas Dougherty, laborer, 17 days, at $1.75	29.75	
		Edward Fitzsimmons, laborer, 13 days, at $1.75	22.75	
		Thomas Fitzpatrick, laborer, 6 days, at $1.75	10.50	
		Henry Smith, laborer, 9 days, at $1.75	15.75	
		Thomas Wood, laborer, 13 days, at $1.75	22.75	
		John Dudley, laborer, 5 days, at $1.75	8.75	
		J. M. Foster, laborer, 1½ days, at $1.75	2.63	
		James Grace, laborer, 13 days, at $1.75	22.75	
		George Edwards, laborer, 13 days, at $1.50	19.50	
		W. C. Allen, laborer, 13 days, at $1.50	19.50	
		C. H. Thompson, laborer, 45 days, at $1.50	67.50	
		James Johnson, laborer, 13 days, at $1.50	19.50	
		James Lynch, laborer, 13 days, at $1.50	19.50	
				582.63
29	765	R. W. Fyan et al.:		
		Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, 1894, Nov. 1-3, 1893—		
		R. W. Fyan	10.00	
		W. A. Harris	10.00	
		S. M. Robertson	10.00	
		John J. McDannold	10.00	
		B. F. Marsh	10.00	
				50.00
	766	Washington and Georgetown R. R. Co.:		
		1893.		
		Nov 30. To rent of part lot, and building thereon, 6 and 7, square 635, situated on B street, between Delaware avenue and First street SW., for month ending Nov. 30, 1893, for use of folding room, resolution House of Representatives, Oct. 13, 1893		100.00

Contingent Fund—Miscellaneous Items, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893. Dec. 29	767	Richard H. Willet. For the following material furnished in making improvements to the building rented by the House of Representatives from the Washington and Georgetown R. R. Co. for a folding room, under resolution tion of Oct. 13, 1893—		
		1893.		
		Oct. 17. 2,200 feet 4 by 4 V. flooring, No. 2, 17 cents	$37.40	
		18. 3,000 feet 4 by 4 V. flooring, No. 2, 17 cents	51.00	
		19. 1,008 feet 3 by 4 V. pine studding, 1,008 feet 2 by 3 V. pine studding, 2,016 feet, 13½ cents...	27.21	
		1,000 feet 6-4 by 3 V. pine strips, 1 cent	10.00	
		1,024 feet 1 by 3 V. pine studding strips, 1 cent.	10.24	
		2.000 feet V. pine boards, 12 strips, 13½ cents ..	27.00	
		24. 1,008 feet 3 by 4 V. pine scantling, 1,008 feet 2 by 3 V. pine scantling, 2,016 feet, 13½ cents..	27.21	
		1,024 feet V. pine studding, 3 by 4, 13½ cents ...	13.82	
		1,008 feet V. pine boards, 12 inches, 13½ cents..	13.60	
		26. 1,000 feet 1 by 3, 1 cent	10.00	
		608 feet No. 2 post, 19 cents	11.55	
		2,000 feet W. P. shelving, 22 cents	44.00	
		27. 3,000 feet No. 2 flooring, 17 cents.....	51.00	
		3,453 feet V. pine boards, 12 inches, 13½ cents ..	46.61	
		30. 2,039 feet V. pine boards, 12 inches, 13½ cents ..	27.52	
				$408.16
1894. Jan. 2	769	S. W. McCall et al.: Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, Nov. 1 to 3, 1893—		
		S. W. McCall	10.00	
		E. E. Meredith	10.00	
		T. J. Geary	10,00	
		D. A. De Armond	10.00	
		J. W. Bailey	10.00	
		A. M. Dockery	10.00	
		Jo Abbott	10.00	
		Binger Hermann	10.00	
		Geo. B. Fielder	10.00	
		Antonio Joseph	10.00	
		William F. Draper	10.00	
		Chas. S. Hartman	10.00	
				120.00
	770	John H. Graham: Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, October, 1893	.....	100.00
3	776	D. B. Henderson et al.: Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, Nov. 1 to 3, 1893—		
		D. B. Henderson	10.00	
		Howard Mutchler	10.00	
		W. A. McKeighan	10.00	
		S. W. Cobb	10.00	
				40.00
	779	S. B. Hege, city passenger agent, Baltimore and Ohio R.R.: 1893.		
		Nov. 28. For transportation and supplies furnished account of Congressional committee attending funeral of the late Hon. Chas. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania—		
		Sleeping car Alcides, Washington to Philadelphia and return	94.00	
		22 tickets, Washington to Philadelphia and return, at $6.	136.00	
		Meals and luncheons en route, both directions..... ...	60.46	
				290.46
4	781	O. M. Kem: Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, October, 1893.....	.....	100.00
	782	M. D. Harter et al.: Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, November 1 to 3, 1893:		
		M. D. Harter	10.00	
		Daniel E. Sickles	10.00	
		O. M. Kem	10.00	
				30.00
	783	C. H. Ridenour: Services as assistant clerk to the Committee on Naval Affairs, Dec, 4 to 31, 1893, 27 days, at $6 per day, under resolution House of Representatives, Sept. 25, 1893...	... .	168.00
	784	J. Martin McKay: 1893.		
		Dec. 29. For moving six loads of coal and ashes from annex folding room, 225 Pennsylvania avenue, to new annex folding room, First and B streets SW., at 50 cents per load ..	.....	3.00

Contingent Fund—Miscellaneous Items, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
Jan. 4	785	The National Capital Ice Co.:		
		For ice furnished for use of the House of Representatives during December, 1893, 21,305 pounds, at 30 cents per cwt		$63.92
	786	The Washington and Georgetown R. R. Co.:		
		1893.		
		Dec. 31. For rent of brick building, part of lot 6 and 7, square 635, situate on B street S. W., between Delaware avenue and First street SW., for month ending Dec. 31, 1893, for use of folding room, under resolution of Oct. 13, 1893		100.00
	787	Chas. S. Jenkins:		
		1893.		
		Dec. 19. To one Jenkins map rack for Committee on Rivers and Harbors		60.00
	788	Mary Harrison:		
		1893.		
		Aug 25. Washing gloves for Sergeant-at-Arms' office		1.75
	789	Springman Express:		
		1893.		
		Dec. 14. Use of 2 teams and 8 extra men, 1 day	$17.00	
		15. Use of 2 teams and 8 extra men, 1 day	17.00	
		16. Use of 2 men, 2 hours	.31	
		18. Use of 2 teams and 8 extra men, 1 day	17.00	
		19. Use of 2 teams and 8 extra men, 1 day	17.00	
		20. Use of 2 teams and 8 extra men, 1 day	17.00	
		21. Use of 2 teams and 8 extra men, 1 day	17.00	
		22. Use of 2 teams and 8 extra men, 1 day	17.00	
		23. Use of 2 teams and 8 extra men, 1 day	17.00	
				136.31
5	797	John C. Houk et al.:		
		Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, Nov. 1 to 3, 1893—		
		John C. Houk	10.00	
		S. M. Stephenson	10.00	
		Dan Waugh	10.00	
		Geo. W. Murray	10.00	
		H. H. Powers	10.00	
				50.00
6	799	A. B. Montgomery:		
		Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, Nov. 1 to 3, 1893		10.00
8	802	John Moran:		
		Services as folder Jan. 1 to 5, 1894, 5 days, at $75 per month, under resolution of Dec. 7, 1893		12.09
	803	John E. Cannon:		
		Services as folder Jan. 1 to 3, 1894, 3 days, at $75, per month, under resolution of Dec. 7, 1893		7.25
9	805	H. K. Wheeler et al.:		
		Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, Nov. 1 to 3, 1893—		
		H. K. Wheeler	10.00	
		Chas. Daniels	10.00	
		James G. Maguire	10.00	
				30.00
	806	Tillie Jackson:		
		Washing 46 dozen towels for Doorkeeper's department, December, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		11.50
	807	Mary Harrison:		
		Washing 97 dozen towels for Doorkeeper's department December 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		24.25
	808	Hattie Miller:		
		Washing 70 dozen towels Doorkeeper's department, December 1893, at 25 cents per dazen		17.50
	809	M. A. McCarty:		
		Washing 63 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, December 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		15.75
	810	Kate Swope:		
		Washing 55 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, December, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		13.75
	811	Gertrude Bowie:		
		Washing 26 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, December, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		6.50
	812	Ida Fant:		
		Washing 61 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, December. 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		15.25
	813	Cora L. Ingram:		
		Washing 123 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, December, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		30.75
	814	Maria L. Brown:		
		Washing 111 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, December, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		27.75
	815	Susie Francis:		
		Washing 96 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, December, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		24.00

Contingent Fund—Miscellaneous Items, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
Jan. 9	816	J. Karr:		
		1893.		
		Dec. 30. To winding and regulating clocks in Hall of House and Speaker's room to date, from July 1, 1893		$25.00
	817	J. Karr:		
		1893.		
		Nov. 24. To black marble clock in Committee on Private Land Claims; new gilt figures to dial, click works repaired, and pivots polished and cleaned	$10.00	
		25. To black marble clock in Committee on the Public Lands; new gilt figures to dial, escapement repaired, winding squares repaired and cleaned	10.00	
		To Howard regulator in House gallery; new cord pivot, polishing hands, repairing and cleaning click works	25.00	
				45.00
	818	E. G. Wheeler:		
		To the following hardware for improvements on building rented from the Washington and Georgetown R. R. Co., for folding rooms, under resolution of Oct. 13, 1893—		
		1893.		
		Oct. 17. 2 kegs nails, $2.10	4.20	
		2 kegs nails, $2.20	4.40	
		2 hatchets, $1; 2 bars iron, 30 cents	1.30	
		3 pounds brads, 60 cents; 4 bolts and screws, $1.20	1.80	
		14 pairs hinges, 15 cents	2.10	
		1 gross screws, 30 cents; 1 gross screws, $1.20	1.50	
		1 lock, 85 cents; 3 door rods and springs, 75 cents	1.60	
		3 doorknobs, 15 cents	.45	
		2 dozen closet hooks, 50 cents	1.00	
		3 door springs	.50	
		3 door handles, 10 cents	.30	
		3 neck bolts, 35 cents	1.05	
		1 gross screws	.25	
		1 door lock	.50	
		Dec. 1. 1 hasp and staple	.25	
		2 kegs nails, $2.20	4.40	
				25.60
	819	Mary J. Snowden:		
		For rent of premises No. 225 Pennsylvania avenue NW, for use as additional folding room for House of Representatives for month of December, 1893		125.00
	820	Richard H. Willet:		
		For fitting up new folding room, Washington and Georgtown R. R. stables—		
		1893.		
		Nov. 11. 955 feet pine lumber, 6 cents	57.30	
		848 feet pine lumber, 13½ cents	11.45	
				68.75
10	829	Thos. G. Lawson et al.:		
		Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, Nov. 1 to 3, 1893—		
		Thos. G. Lawson	10.00	
		Peter J. Somers	10.00	
				20.00
11	834	Geo. W. Ray et al.:		
		Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, Nov. 1 to 3, 1893—		
		Geo. W. Ray	10.00	
		Lewis Sperry	10.00	
				20.00
	835	George T. Mahon:		
		Services as session folder, Jan. 1 to 9, 1894, 9 days, at $75 per month		21.77
12	837	T. W. Phillips:		
		Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, Nov. 1 to 3, 1893		10.00
	846	The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.:		
		July 1 to Sept. 30, 1893—		
		Exchange rental, Speaker's room, $112.50	28.12	
		Appropriations Committee, $112.50	28.12	
		Members' lobby, $225	56.25	
		House Post-Office, $100	25.00	
		House Post-Office stables, $60	15.00	
		Stationery room, $60	15.00	
		Rent of private line connecting Committee on Printing with Government Printing Office, $100	25.00	

Contingent Fund—Miscellaneous Items, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894. Jan. 12	846	The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.—Continued. July 1 to Sept. 30, 1893—Continued.		
		Rent of private line connecting Clerk's office with Government Printing Office, $30	$7.50	
		Rent of private line connecting folding room, Capitol, with branch folding room, No. 225 Pennsylvania avenue NW., $100	25.00	
		Exchange rental for press gallery, $112.50	28.12	
		Rent of auxiliary bell, $5	1.25	
		Exchange rental for Union Building, from Aug. 8 to Sept. 30, 1893	14.40	
				$268.76
	847	The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.: Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1893—		
		Exchange rental, Speaker's room, $112.50	28.12	
		Appropriations Committee, $112.50	28.12	
		Members' lobby, $225	56.25	
		House Post-Office, $100	25.00	
		House Post-Office stables, $60	15.00	
		Stationery room, $60	15.00	
		Rent of private line connecting Committee on Printing with Government Printing Office, $100	25.00	
		Rent of private line connecting Clerk's office with Government Printing Office, $30	7.50	
		Rent of private line connecting folding room, Capitol, with branch folding room, No. 225 Pennsylvania avenue NW., $100	25.00	
		Exchange rental, press gallery, $112.50	28.12	
		Rent of auxiliary bell, $5	1.25	
		Exchange rental, Union Building, $100	25.00	
				279.36
	848	S. S. Shedd & Bro.:		
		1894		
		Jan. 2. For the following gas-fixtures for new folding room, Washington and Georgetown R. R. stables, under resolution House of Representatives, Oct. 13, 1893:		
		6 dozen long burner cocks, $3	18.00	
		1 gross lava tips	1.25	
				19.25
15	850	Wm. J. White: Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, Nov. 1 to 3, 1893		10.00
16	911	H. C. Snodgrass: Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, Nov. 1 to 3, 1893		10.00
	912	Robert Beall:		
		1894.		
		Jan. 8. 12 Washington City Directories, 1894, $5		60.00
18	961	Wilmarth & Edmonston:		
		1893.		
		Nov. 28. Repairing urn, House of Representatives	1.50	
		Dec. 1. 1 cooler and stand, Committee on Indian Affairs	7.20	
		5. Repairing cooler, House of Representatives	7.00	
		7. 6 dozen tumblers	3.75	
		1894.		
		Jan. 4. 1 16-gallon cooler, new folding room	10.00	
				29.45
18	962	Scheller & Stevens—		
		1894.		
		Jan. 12. 335 pounds Eagle powder, Janitor's office, 12 cents		40.20
19	989	D. D. Burnes et al.: Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, Nov. 1 to 3, 1893.—		
		D. D. Burnes	10.00	
		J. A. Scranton	10.00	
				20.00
20	1017	H. W. Snow, Sergeant-at-Arms: To cash paid out in execution of warrant of arrest of Members on call of House, Jan. 6, 1894, to wit—		
		H. H. Pruett, deputy sergeant-at-arms	.50	
		Chas. Weber, deputy sergeant-at-arms	22.55	
		W. S. Copeland, deputy sergeant-at-arms	30.10	
		H. H. Mohler, deputy sergeant-at-arms	74.57	
		W. R. Bell, deputy sergeant-at-arms	51.00	
		Jan. 8 Incidentals paid by H. W. Snow	2.45	
		To carriage hire for deputies	20.50	
				201.67
23	1038	J. W. Causey et al.: Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, Nov. 1 to 3, 1893—		
		J. W. Causey	10.00	
		R. F. Brattan	10.00	
		Eugene J. Hainer	10.00	
				30.00

Contingent Fund—Miscellaneous Items, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
Jan. 23	1039	Seaton Perry:		
		1894.		
		Jan. 19. 50 dozen huck towels, $2.25		$112.50
	1040	The Albro Clem Elevator Co.:		
		1894.		
		Jan. 13. For furnishing the material and labor in making and putting in place 1 No. 4 hand-power elevator, complete, for annex folding room, under resolution House of Representatives, Oct. 13, 1893		224.00
	1041	Virginia Hellen:		
		1893.		
		Dec. 31. Washing 201½ dozen towels for bathroom during December, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		50.37
26	1090	S. B. Hege, city passenger agent, Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.:		
		For transportation and supplies furnished account Congressional committee attending funeral of the late Hon. Wm. Lilly, of Pennsylvania—		
		1893.		
		Dec. 5. To service of Pullman sleeping car Harlech, Washington to Mauch Chunk and return	$94.00	
		18 tickets, Washington to Mauch Chunk and return, $11.82	212.76	
		Lunches and meals en route in both directions	119.79	
				426.55
	1091	D. B. Bradley:		
		1894.		
		Jan. 20. 2 gavels for speaker		3.00
27	1093	John H. Graham:		
		Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, Nov. 1 to 3, 1893		10.00
	1095	L. H. Schneider's Son:		
		1893.		
		Oct. 6. 6 coal hods, $4.25	2.13	
		9. 1 dozen brooms	4.00	
		23. 1 lantern, 60 cents; 1 wheelbarrow, $5.25	5.85	
		1 scoop shovel, $1.25; 1 stable broom, 75 cents	2.00	
		Dec. 4. 1 dozen brooms	4.00	
		8. 6 dozen T. M. blacking, $1.25	7.50	
		1 dozen whisk brooms	3.25	
		1 Yale latch	1.75	
		5 dozen blank keys, 50 cents	2.50	
		9. 5 gallons coal oil, 20 cents	1.00	
		11. 2 dozen whisk brooms, $325	6.50	
		26. 1 dozen corn brooms	4.00	
				44.48
	1102	Herman W. Snow, Sergeant-at-Arms:		
		1893.		
		Nov. 28. To bill of Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia, for committee attending funeral of Chas. O'Neill	70.75	
		To amount paid messenger sent to Philadelphia to make arrangements for funeral	14.00	
				84.75
30	1113	La Fayette Lentz:		
		1893.		
		Dec. 5. For 18 dinners served Congressional committee attending funeral of Hon. Wm. Lilly		13.50
	1114	J. M. Driesbach:		
		For expenses incurred in the burial of the late Hon. Wm. Lilly of Pennsylvania, who died at Mauch Chunk, Pa., Dec. 1, 1893, and was buried Dec. 5, 1893.		
		Yaeger Bros. undertakers bill, viz—		
		Laying out, embalming, attendance, casket name plate, hearse, chairs, gloves, and casket cover	420.50	
		Burial permit, etc	6.00	
		John H. Yeager, carriages	32.50	
		Andrew Engesser, carriages	40.00	
		Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams	12.63	
		Newspaper funeral notices in Philadelphia and New York	4.50	
		P. A. J. Binder preparing vault	24.65	
				540.78
	1115	J. Lewis Good—		
		To expenses for the interment of the late Hon. Chas. O'Neill of Pennsylvania, to wit:		
		Red cedar casket covered with fine black broad cloth, lined with surrah silk pillow. One oxidized plate and engraving, and 1 set of oxidized extension bar, head and foot handles	200.00	
		1 cedar case	65.00	

Contingent Fund—Miscellaneous Items, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
Jan. 30	1115	J. Lewis Good—Continued.		
		To expenses for the interment of the late Hon. Chas. O'Neill of Pennsylvania—Continued.		
		1 copper plate and engraving	$5.00	
		Portage for case to cemetery	5.00	
		Preserving remains	15.00	
		Dressing in clothing	5.00	
		Shaving	3.00	
		1 pair slippers	4.00	
		1 pair stockings 75 cents; necktie $1	1.75	
		1 pair palm leaves	10.00	
		Church and choir charges	30.00	
		Use of 3 dozen chairs and portage	8.00	
		1 woolen funeral blanket	10.00	
		Body bearers	8.00	
		Kid gloves for family	15.00	
		Silk gloves for pallbearers	15.00	
		Advertising in newspapers	15.50	
		Scarf for door	5.00	
		Opening grave	5.00	
		Covering grave with evergreens and flowers and lining same	25.00	
		Hearse	7.00	
		25 carriages	150.00	
			———	$607.25
	1116	A. C. Hopkins:		
		Expenses attending the funeral of late Hon. Chas. O'Neill—		
		1893.		
		Nov. 29. Railroad fare to Philadelphia and return	9.50	
		2 sleepers	4.00	
		1 breakfast	.50	
			———	14.00
	1117	Thomas Geary:		
		1893.		
		Nov. 12. 1 carriage, funeral of Hon. Chas. O'Neill	4.00	
		16. 1 carriage, funeral of Hon. Chas. O'Neill	5.00	
		Dec. 12. 1 carriage, Treasury and Departments	2.50	
			———	11.50
	1118	John T. Price & Son:		
		1893.		
		Oct. 27. 2 carriages for House, committee funeral of Rev. Samuel W. Haddaway, late Chaplain House of Representatives	———	10.00
31	1134	George Jenison et al.:		
		Resolutions of Dec. 7 and 8, 1893—		
		George Jenison, special messenger	100.00	
		E. L. Currier, special messenger	100.00	
		Bert W. Kennedy, special messenger	77.50	
		Samuel Tate, folder, 1–22	53.21	
		J. D. Carhart, folder, 23–31	21.77	
		John C. Thomas, folder, 6–31	62.89	
		Howard Gill, folder	75.00	
		W. C. Cox, folder, 10–31	53.21	
		W. D. Burlingame, folder	75.00	
		O. W Wyatt, folder	75.00	
		M. G. Stewart, folder, 4–31	67.73	
		Wm. A. Ball, folder	75.00	
			———	836.31
	1135	Andrew Jackson et al.:		
		Resolution of Dec. 7, 1893—		
		Andrew Jackson, laborer	62.00	
		John Hollingsworth, laborer	62.00	
			———	124.00
	1136	Paul Duffy et al.:		
		Resolution of Dec. 7, 1893—		
		Paul Duffy, messenger	100.00	
		John H. Hogan, laborer	75.00	
			———	175.00
	1137	Wm. T. Muse:		
		Resolution, Sept. 22, 1893—		
		Services as assistant clerk to the Committee on Claims, House of Representatives, January, 1894, 31 days, at $6	———	186.00
Feb. 1	1142	National Capital Ice Co.:		
		For 30,535 pounds ice for House of Representatives, January, 1894, at 30 cents	———	91.60
	1143	James H. Kolb et al.:		
		Making improvements in the building rented by the House of Representatives from the Washington and Georgetown R. R. Co. for a folding room, under resolution of Oct. 13, 1893—		
		James H. Kolb, carpenter, 9 days, at $3	27.00	

Contingent Fund—Miscellaneous Items, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
Feb. 1	1143	James H. Kolb et al.—Continued.		
		Making improvements in the building rented by the House of Representatives, etc.—Continued.		
		Thos. Wood, laborer, 9 days, at $1.75	$15.75	
		Edward Fitzsimmons, laborer, 6 days, at $1.75	10.50	
				$53.25
2	1145	Washington Gaslight Co.:		
		For the building rented by the House of Representatives from the Washington and Georgetown R. R. Co. for a folding room, under resolution of Oct. 13, 1893—		
		1893.		
		Dec. 23. 100 feet 1¼-inch pipe and laying same, at 25 cents	25.00	
		Connections, stop cock, etc., for 120-pound meter	5.75	
		2 1¼-inch bends, at 25 cents	.50	
				31.25
3	1176	C. H. Ridenour: For services as assistant clerk to the Committee on Naval Affairs, for January, 1894, 31 days, at $6 per day		186.00
	1177	Washington and Georgetown R. R. Co.: 1894. Jan. 31. For rent of brick building, part of lots 6 and 7, square 635, situated on B street, between Delaware avenue and First street SW., for month ending Jan. 31, 1894, for use of folding room, under resolution House of Representatives of Oct. 13, 1893		100.00
	1178	Elizabeth Davis: Washing 14 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, January, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		3.50
	1179	Susie Francis: Washing 120 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, January, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		30.00
	1180	Cora L. Ingram: Washing 130 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, January, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		32.50
	1181	Tillie Jackson: Washing 127 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, January, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		31.75
	1182	Mary Harrison: Washing 126 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, January, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		31.25
	1183	Maria L. Brown: Washing 131 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, January, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		32.75
	1184	M. A. McCarty: Washing 120 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, January, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		30.00
	1185	Gertrude Bowie: Washing 121 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, January, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		30.25
	1186	Ida Fant: Washing 114 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, January, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		28,50
	1187	Dr. C. G, Gray:		
		1893.		
		July 13. Post mortem examination of remains of Hon. W. H. Enochs	25.00	
		Notary fees	.25	
				25.25
	1188	Thos. McMahon: Funeral of late Hon. W. H, Enochs—		
		1893.		
		July 11. Miscellaneous items	.75	
		Miscellaneous items	.75	
		300 chairs, and portage	4.50	
		2 carriages	16.00	
				22.00
	1189	O'Keefe & Co.:		
		1893.		
		July 16. Miscellaneous items, funeral of late Hon. W. H. Enochs		2.00
	1190	John H. Gholson: Funeral of late Hon. W. H. Enochs—		
		1893.		
		July 13. Burial casket	175.00	
		Vault box	20.00	
		Embalming body and attendance	50.00	
		Pallbearers' gloves	4.00	
		Affidavit	.25	
				249.25

Contingent Fund—Miscellaneous Items, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
Feb. 3	1191	J. H. Emmons:		
		Funeral of late Hon. W. H. Enochs—		
		1893.		
		July 16. 1 funeral car, team, and driver	$20.00	
		4 carriages	32.00	
		1 accommodation team and driver	10.00	
				$62.00
	1192	William Hughes, proprietor New Ironton House:		
		1893.		
		July 16. Rooms, meals, and miscellaneous expenses of Congressional committee attending funeral of the late Hon. W. H. Enochs		41.75
	1193	E. S. Wilson:		
		Funeral of late Hon. W. H. Enochs—		
		1893.		
		July 16. 2 street cars, round trip, at $4	8.00	
		Incidentals	6.00	
		Miscellaneous	1.50	
				15.50
	1194	Anthony Selb:		
		Funeral of late Hon. W. H. Enochs—		
		1893.		
		July 13. To shaving corpse	5.00	
		Notary fee	.25	
				5.25
	1195	E. H. Jones:		
		Funeral of late Hon. W. H. Enochs—		
		1893.		
		July 16. 15 carriages	123.00	
		Miscellaneous items	10.00	
				133.00
5	1196	Henry H. Bingham:		
		Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, Nov. 1 to 3, 1893		10.00
6	1202	Virginia Hellen:		
		Washing 226⅔ dozen towels for bathroom, January, 1894, at 25 cents a dozen		56.70
8	1212	Mary E. McKim:		
		Dec. 14, 1893–Jan. 31, 1894. To typewriting and stenography for Committee on Ways and Means, 170 folios, at 10 cents per folio. resolution Sept. 6, 1893	--	17.00
	1213	Henry Talbott:		
		To expenditures for Committee on Ways and Means, under resolution Sept. 6, 1893, viz—		
		1894.		
		Feb. 6. Postage	5.58	
		Express charges	2.45	
		Typewriting	4.60	
				12.63
13	1222	E. G. Wheeler:		
		Jan. 16–25, 1894. For the following hardware used in making improvements in the building rented by the House of Representatives from the Washington and Georgetown R. R. Co. for a folding room, under resolution of Oct. 13, 1893—		
		4 pair barn-door hinges, 75 cents	3.00	
		8 feet track for sliding doors, 6¼ cents	.50	
		2 pair large strap hinges, 40 cents	.80	
		3 padlocks, 25 cents	.75	
		3 hinge hasps, 10 cents	.30	
				5.35
	1223	John T. Price & Sons:		
		Funeral of late Hon. J. Logan Chipman—		
		1893.		
		Aug, 17. 1 carrigge	5.00	
		18. 3 carriages	15.00	
				20.00
15	1226	Herring-Hall-Marvin Co.:		
		1894.		
		Jan. 18. 1 Sargent combination lock, fitting same on door, including cartage for disbursing office		78.00
21	1244	John W. Drew:		
		1894.		
		Jan. 8. 12 dozen soap, $1	12.00	
		22. 4 dozen B. W. soap, $2.25	9.00	
		Feb. 5. 78 pounds sponge, $3	234.00	
				255.00
24	1248	Jordan & Christie:		
		1894.		
		Feb. 16. 6 dozen No. 7 polishers, $6.75	40.50	
		6 dozen royal daubers, $2	12.00	
		3 dozen hairbrushes, $12	36.00	
				88.50

Contingent Fund—Miscellaneous Items, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894. Feb. 28	1267	George Jenison et al., February, 1894: Resolution of Dec. 7 and 8, 1893—		
		George Jenison, special messenger	$100.00	
		E. L. Currier, special messenger	100.00	
		Bert W. Kennedy, special messenger	70.00	
		J. D. Carhart, folder	75.00	
		John C. Thomas, folder, 1 day	2.68	
		Howard Ireland, folder, 2-28	72.32	
		Howard Gill, folder	75.00	
		W. C. Cox, folder	75.00	
		Wm. D. Burlingame, folder	75.00	
		O. W. Wyatt, folder	75.00	
		M. G. Stewart, folder	75.00	
		Wm. A. Ball, folder	75.00	
				$870.00
	1268	Andrew Jackson et al., February, 1894: Resolution of Dec. 7, 1893—		
		Andrew Jackson, laborer	56.00	
		John Hollingsworth, laborer	56.00	
				112.00
	1269	Paul Duffy et al., February, 1894: Resolution of Dec. 7, 1893—		
		Paul Duffy, messenger	100.00	
		John H. Hogan, laborer	75.00	
				175.00
	1270	Wm. T. Muse: Services as assistant clerk to Committee on Claims, Febuary, 1894, 28 days, at $6 per day		168.00
	1271	C. H. Ridenour: Services as assistant clerk to Committee on Naval Affairs, February, 1894, 28 days, at $6		168.00
	1272	Robert A. Parke, passenger agent Pennsylvania R. R. Co.: Transportation in special Pullman car from Washington to Dayton, Ohio, and return of Congressional committee accompanying the remains of the late Hon. G. W. Houk, including meals and services en route to and from Dayton as per account, to wit—		
		1894.		
		Feb. 10. 1 first-class ticket for remains	14.00	
		Transportation of Committee to Dayton, Ohio, and return, hauling special car	600.60	
		For use of special Pullman car	140.00	
		1 berth in sleeping car	3.50	
		Meals and lunches furnished en route, going and returning	179.14	
				937.24
	1273	Robert Beall: For Committee on Foreign Affairs—		
		1894.		
		Jan. 26. 1 Rand & McNally's Indexed Atlas of the World	30.00	
		1 atlas table	7.00	
		Feb. 27. 1 library terrestrial globe, 30-inch	150.00	
				187.00
Mar. 1	1278	Herman W. Snow, Sergeant-at-Arms:		
		1894.		
		Feb. 23. C. C. Wilson, deputy sergeant-at-arms	59.90	
		Chas. Weber, deputy sergeant-at-arms	40.01	
		Isaac R. Hill, deputy sergeant-at-arms	1.00	
		Thomas Murray, 1 meal to Weber	.40	
		Feb. 26. W. S. Copeland, deputy sergeant-at-arms	93.30	
		Coupé and street-car tickets	1.25	
				195.46
		Each and every item of the above paid by the Sergeant-at-Arms, under call of the House of February 19, 1894.		
	1279	John T. Price & Sons:		
		1894.		
		Feb. 21. To carriage, six hours, call of House		9.00
3	1287	Hattie Miller: Washing 63 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, January, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		15.75
	1288	Susie Francis: Washing 104 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, February, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		26.00
	1289	Maria L. Brown: Washing 120 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, February, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		30.00
	1290	Tillie Jackson: Washing 115 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, February, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		28.75

Contingent Fund—Miscellaneous Items, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
Mar. 3	1291	Gertrude Bowie:		
		Washing 106 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department,		
	1292	February, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		$26.50
		Elizabeth Davis:		
		Washing 48 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department,		
		February, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		12.00
	1293	Mary Harrison:		
		Washing 120 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department,		
		February, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		30.00
	1294	Bessie Johnson:		
		Washing 38 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department,		
		February, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		9.50
	1295	M. A. McCarty:		
		Washing 98 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department,		
		February, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		24.50
	1296	Ida Fant:		
		Washing 96 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department,		
		February, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		24.00
	1297	Cora L. Ingram:		
		Washing 120 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department,		
		February, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		30.00
	1298	National Capital Ice Co.:		
		To 29,375 pounds ice furnished House of Representatives month of February, 1894, at 25 cents per 100		88.12
	1299	Washington and Georgetown R. R. Co.:		
		1894.		
		Feb. 28. Rent of brick building, part of lots 6 and 7, square 635, situated on B street SW., between Delaware avenue and First street SW, for February, 1894, for use of folding room, under resolution of House of Representatives of Oct. 13, 1893		100.00
6	1309	J. C. Sibley:		
		Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, Nov. 1 to 3, 1893		10.00
	1310	D. B. Bradley:		
		1894.		
		Feb. 24. 4 gavels for use of Speaker		6.00
	1311	J. Karr:		
		1894.		
		Jan. 15. 1 8-day regulator clock in House folding-room annex, under resolution House of Representatives, Oct. 13, 1893		12.00
15	1335	Virginia Hellen:		
		1894.		
		Feb. 28. Washing 206½ dozen towels for bathrooms during February, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		51.66
	1336	Hayward & Hutcheson:		
		1894.		
		Mar. 7. Iron spark guard to special size, for Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures		13.00
	1337	Robert Beall:		
		1894.		
		Mar. 2. 2 Brooklyn city directories, 1893, $6.75	$13.50	
		2 Boston city directories, 1893, $6.75	13.50	
		3. 2 Chicago city directories, 1893, $8.75	17.50	
		6. 2 New York city directories, 1893, $8.75	17.50	
		9. 2 Philadelphia city directories, 1894, $5.75	11.50	
		2 Louisville city directories, 1894, $6	12.00	
		2 Cincinnati city directories, 1893, $5.50	11.00	
		2 Baltimore city directories, 1894, $7	14.00	
				110.50
19	1343	Van Est & Graves:		
		Expenses Congressional committee in attendance at the funeral of the late Hon. J. Logan Chipman, of Michigan—		
		1893.		
		Aug. 21. S. S. Yoder, room and board	9.00	
		B. McMillan, room and board	9.00	
		T. H. Paynter, room and board	9.00	
		A. G. Caruth, room and board	9.00	
		G. F. Richardson, room and board	8.25	
		N. P. Haugen, room and board	7.00	
		H. F. Thomas, room and board	7.00	
		F. H. Hosford, room and board	7.00	
		D. D. Aitken, room and board	7.00	

Contingent Fund—Miscellaneous Items, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
Mar. 19	1343	Van Est & Graves—Continued.		
		Expenses Congressional committee in attendance at the funeral of the late Hon. J. Logan Chipman, of Michigan—Continued.		
		1893.		
		Aug. 21. Felix McCloskey, room and board	$9.00	
		F. A. Weadock, room and board	9.00	
		M. H. Ellis, room and board	7.00	
		W. W. Porter	7.00	
		J. O. Gorman	3.00	
		B. F. Ritchie	7.00	
		J. R. Whiting	7.00	
		Mack Sackrider	7.00	
		Porter's fees, $3; omnibus, $4.50	7.50	
		Transportation	10.00	
				$145.75
20	1344	E. W. Woodruff:		
		1894.		
		Mar. 19. 6 Woodruff file cases for tally clerk		6.00
	1345	Daniel Shanahan:		
		Under resolution House of Representatives, Oct. 13, 1893—		
		1893.		
		Nov. 7. 2 barrels unslaked lime, 80 cents	1.60	
		1 sack salt	1.50	
		40 pounds of alum, 5 cents	2.00	
		18 barrels slaked lime, 50 cents	9.00	
		6 whitewash brushes, $1.50	9.00	
		4 barrels cement, $1.50	6.00	
				29.10
	1346	Geo. P. Zurhorst:		
		Funeral of late Hon. Wm. Lilly—		
		1893.		
		Dec. 2. 1 carriage	5.00	
		4. 1 carriage	4.25	
				9.25
	1347	J. William Lee:		
		Funeral expenses of the late Hon. George W. Houk—		
		1894.		
		Feb. 10. Cedar casket, black cloth, covered, satin lining, and extension handles	350.00	
		Copper lining	100.00	
		Silver plate	25.00	
		Hearse	7.00	
		Embalming	50.00	
		Cedar case	75.00	
		Laying out remains	10.00	
				617.00
	1348	O. P. Boyer:		
		Funeral late Hon. Geo. W. Houk—		
		1894.		
		Feb. 11. 8 carriages	64.00	
		Funeral car and services	25.00	
		Brick grave and marble slab	55.00	
		Services of sexton	5.00	
				149.00
	1349	John T. Price & Sons:		
		Funeral of late Hon. Geo. W. Houk—		
		1894.		
		Feb. 9. 1 carriage	7.50	
		10. 4 carriages	13.00	
				20.50
	1350	Byron F. Ritchie:		
		Expenses incurred in attendance upon the funeral of the late Hon. Geo. W. Houk—		
		1894.		
		Feb. 12. Fare Dayton to Toledo	4.25	
		Sleeper	2.00	
		Toledo to Pittsburg	3.00	
		Extra fare Pittsburg to Washington	3.00	
				12.25
22	1351	Hon. John H. Bankhead, chairman Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:		
		1894.		
		Mar. 22. For expenses of committee under resolution House of Representatives, approved Mar. 2, 1894, to inquire into the condition of the post-office building in the city of Chicago, etc		500.00

Contingent Fund—Miscellaneous Items, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
Mar. 22	1352	Henry H. Moler:		
		1894.		
		Feb. 13. To carriage hire, meals en route for Congressional committee, other than buffet service, funeral of late Hon. George W. Houk		$74.60
26	1358	L. H. Schneider's Son:		
		1894.		
		Jan. 10. 10 gross matches, 9 cents	$9.00	
		11. 1 Yale lock and bolt	2.20	
		1 truck, lock, and chain, 2 keys	.75	
		13. 2 oil cans, $1	2.00	
		5 gallons lubricating oil, 60 cents	3.25	
		24. 2 sprinklers, 75	1.50	
		Feb. 7. 2 dozen corn brooms, $4	8.00	
		1 dozen whisk brooms	3.25	
		10. 1 platform truck, rubber wheels	20.00	
		2 dozen Wilson's tripoli, $150	3.00	
		12. 1 brass padlock and chain	.85	
		15. 2 dozen Wilson's folder knives, $1.50	3.00	
		1 blacking case	2.50	
				59.30
	1359	India Alkali Works:		
		1894.		
		Mar. 21. 1 barrel savoyran, 372 pounds, 6½ cents		24.18
30	1367	Herman W. Snow, Sergeant-at-Arms:		
		1893.		
		Dec. 26. Transportation to and from Treasury Department of self and messengers on necessary official business of Sergeant-at-Arms' office to Dec. 26, 1893		20.00
	1368	Charles J. Boatner, chairman Subcommittee on Judiciary:		
		1894.		
		Mar. 30. For expense of committee under resolution House of Representatives adopted Mar. 6, 1894, to investigate and inquire into all the circumstances connected with the issuance of writs of injunction in the case of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. against the Northern Pacific R. R. Co. by Judge J. G. Jenkins, etc		500.00
31	1383	Paul Duffy et al.:		
		Resolution House of Representatives, Dec. 7, 1893—		
		Paul Duffy, messenger	100.00	
		John H. Hogan, laborer	75.00	
				175.00
	1384	Andrew Jackson et al.:		
		Resolution House of Representatives, Dec. 7, 1893—		
		Andrew Jackson, laborer	62.00	
		John Hollingsworth, laborer	62.00	
				124.00
	1385	George Jenisen et al.:		
		Resolution House of Representatives, Dec. 7 and 8, 1893—		
		George Jenisen, special messenger	100.00	
		E. L. Currier, special messenger	100.00	
		Bert W. Kennedy, special messenger	77.50	
		J. D. Carhart, folder	75.00	
		Howard Ireland, folder	75.00	
		Howard Gill, folder	75.00	
		W. C. Cox, folder	75.00	
		Wm. D. Burlingame, folder	75.00	
		O. W. Wyatt, folder	75.00	
		M. G. Stewart, folder	75.00	
		Wm. A. Ball, folder	75.00	
				877.50
	1386	Wm. T. Muse:		
		Services as assistant clerk to the Committee on Claims, Mar. 1 to 27, 1894, 27 days, at $6 per day, under resolution House of Representatives, Sept. 22, 1893		162.00
	1387	Willis Ward:		
		Services as assistant clerk to the Committee on Claims, Mar. 28 to 31, 1894, 4 days, at $6 per day, under resolution House of Representatives, Sept. 22, 1893		24.00
	1388	C. H. Ridenour:		
		Services as assistant clerk to the Committee on Naval Affairs for March, 1894, 31 days, at $6 per day, under resolution House of Representatives Sept. 25, 1893		186.00

Contingent Fund—Miscellaneous Items, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
April 2	1392	J. C. Parker:		
		1894.		
		Mar. 2. 500 rolls toilet paper, 7½ cents		$37.50
3	1394	T. H. Roberts:		
		Expenses funeral of late Hon. J. Logan Chipman—		
		1893.		
		Aug. 23. Black broadcloth and copper casket	$550.00	
		Embalming	50.00	
		24 coaches	75 75	
		6 professional bearers	18.00	
		Floral decorations, hospital, home, church, and grave	75.00	
		Name plate	10.00	
		Hearse, 2 trips City Hall and return	12.00	
		Hearse to cemetery	10.00	
		Hearse to hospital to house	5.00	
		Shaving	5.00	
		Sexton's fees	10.00	
		Printing	5.00	
		60 pallbearers' invitations delivered	5.00	
		Canopy at grave	10.00	
		Grave and decorating	18.00	
		4 clergymen's fees	40.00	
		Soloist and male quartette	35.00	
		Surpliced choir and organist	40.00	
		Personal services and attendance	25.00	
				998.75
	1395	Maria L. Brown:		
		Washing 134 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, March, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		33.50
	1396	Gertrude Bowie:		
		Washing 107 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, March, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		26.75
	1397	Ida Fant:		
		Washing 99 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, March, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		24.75
	1398	Susie Francis:		
		Washing 82 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, March, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		20.50
	1399	Mary Harrison:		
		Washing 40 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, March, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		27.50
	1400	Nellie Harrover:		
		Washing 94 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, March. 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		23.50
	1401	Cora L. Ingram:		
		Washing 135 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, March, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		33.75
	1402	Tillie Jackson:		
		Washing 131 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, March, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		32.75
	1403	Bessie Johnson:		
		Washing 43 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, March, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		10.75
	1404	Hattie Miller:		
		Washing 34 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, March, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		8.50
	1405	M. A. McCarty:		
		Washing 102 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, March, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		25.50
5	1411	Washington and Georgetown R. R. Co.:		
		1894.		
		Mar. 31. To rent of brick building, part of lot 6 and 7, square No. 635, situate on B street SW., between Delaware avenue and First street SW., for month ending Mar. 31, 1894, for use of folding room, under resolution House of Representatives of Oct. 13, 1893		100.00
9	1421	Robacher's Disinfectant Co.:		
		1894.		
		Mar. 28. 300 pounds Robacher's disinfectant, 35 cents		105.00
	1422	National Capital Ice Co.:		
		For ice furnished the House of Representatives during March, 1894, 34,160 pounds, at 30 cents per 100		102.48
11	1425	Virginia Hellen:		
		Washing 226½ dozen towels for bathrooms, March, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		56.62
16	1430	J. D. Carhart:		
		Services as folder, Apr. 1 to 9, 1894, 9 days, at $75 per month, under resolution House of Representatives Dec 7, 1893		22.50

Contingent Fund—Miscellaneous Items, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
April 19	1439	Herman W. Snow, Sergeant-at-Arms:		
		Under call of House Mar. 29, 1894.—		
		1894.		
		Mar. 29. 1 coupe	$1.50	
		1 coupe	1.25	
				$2.75
20	1444	Richard H Willet:		
		Nov. 13, 1893—Mar. 30, 1894. For the following lumber for tops of tables and inclosing elevator in the building rented by the House of Representatives from the Washington and Georgetown R. R. Co. for a folding room, under resolution House of Representatives of Oct. 13, 1893, viz—		
		955 feet white pine, 6 cents	57.30	
		840 feet white pine, 1.4 cents	11.76	
		144 feet white pine, 3 cents	4.32	
		1 piece white pine	1.12	
		2 pieces white pine, $1.49	2.98	
				77.48
19	1445	John H. Bankhead, chairman Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.		
		For expenses of committee under resolution House of Representative of Mar. 2, 1894, to inquire into the condition of the post-office building in the city of Chicago, etc., to wit:		
		Total expenses	800.00	
		1894.		
		Mar. 22. By cash	500.00	
		Apr. 20. By balance	----------	300.00
24	1447	Robert Beall:		
		1894.		
		Mar. 30. 1 Spilling's Trusts, Committee on Judiciary	3.50	
		1 Spillings Relief, 2 volumes, Committee on Judiciary	11.00	
		31 1 Statesman's Year Book, 1894, Committee on Foreign Affairs	3.00	
				17.50
30	1466	Andrew Jackson et al.:		
		Under resolution House of Representatives Dec. 7, 1893—		
		Andrew Jackson, laborer	59.30	
		John Hollingsworth, laborer	59.30	
				118.60
	1467	Paul Duffy et al.:		
		Under resolution House of Representatives, Dec. 7, 1893—		
		Paul Duffy, messenger	100.00	
		John H. Hogan, laborer	75.00	
				175.00
	1468	George Jenison et al.:		
		Under resolution House of Representatives Dec. 7, 8, 1893—		
		George Jenison, special messenger	100.00	
		E. L. Currier, special messenger	100.00	
		J. M. Holliday, special messenger, 12–30	63.33	
		Bert W. Kennedy, special messenger	74.20	
		Alonzo Thompson, folder, 10–30	52.50	
		Howard Ireland, folder	75.00	
		Howard Gill, folder	75.00	
		W. C. Cox, folder	75.00	
		Wm. D. Burlingame, folder	75.00	
		O. W. Wyatt, folder	75.00	
		M. G. Stewart, folder	75.00	
		Wm. A. Ball, folder	75.00	
				915.03
	1469	Willis Ward:		
		Services as assistant clerk to the Committee on Claims for April, 1894, 30 days, at $6 per day	----------	180.00
	1470	C. H. Ridenour:		
		Services as assistant clerk to the Committee on Naval Affairs for April, 1894, 30 days, at $6 per day	----------	180.00
May 1	1475	Mary E. McKim:		
		Feb. 14 to Apr. 30, 1894. To stenography and typewriting for Committee on Ways and Means, under resolution House of Representatives Sept. 6, 1893	----------	20.00
	1476	Gertrude Bowie:		
		Washing 91 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, April, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen	----------	22.75

Contingent Fund—Miscellaneous Items, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
May 1	1477	Maria L. Brown:		
		Washing 124 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, April, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		$31.00
	1478	Susie Francis:		
		Washing 75 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, April, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		18.75
	1479	Ida Fant:		
		Washing 75 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, April, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		18.75
	1480	Mary Harrison:		
		Washing 100 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, April, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		25.00
	1481	Nellie Harrover:		
		Washing 98 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, April, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		24.50
	1482	Cora L. Ingram:		
		Washing 125 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, April, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		31.25
	1483	Bessie Johnson:		
		Washing 24 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, April, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		6.00
	1484	Tillie Jackson:		
		Washing 108 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, April, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		27.00
	1485	Hattie Miller:		
		Washing 85 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, April, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		21.25
	1486	M. A. McCarty:		
		Washing 89 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, April, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		22.25
4	1490	Washington and Georgetown R. R. Co.:		
		1894.		
		Apr. 30. To rent of brick building, part of lots 6 and 7, square 635, situate on B street SW, between Delaware avenue and First street SW., for the month ending Apr. 30, 1894, for use of folding room, under resolution of Oct. 13, 1894		100.00
	1491	National Capital Ice Co.:		
		For 27,565 pounds ice furnished House of Representatives during the month of April, 1894, at 30 cents per 100 pounds		82.70
	1492	Virginia Hellen:		
		1894.		
		Apr. 30. Washing 220⅛ dozen towels for bathrooms during April, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		55.04
8	1505	J. Karr:		
		1894.		
		Feb. 26. Repairing time works and altering hands to clock on Speaker's desk	$1.50	
		Apr. 9. 1 eight-day clock for folding room	10.50	
				12.00
	1506	Wilmarth & Edmonston:		
		1894.		
		Apr. 5. 6 dozen tumblers	3.60	
		19. 1 oak cooler and stand, Committee on Printing	6.25	
		21. 1 dozen sweepers	36.00	
				45.85
	1507	American Automatic Protector Co.:		
		For one additional automatic protector on private line from House folding room to annex folding room, First and B streets SW		10.00
	1508	Washington Gaslight Co.:		
		25,800 cubic feet of gas consumed from Jan. 25, 1894, to May 1, 1894, at $1.25 per M, at the annex folding room, First and B streets SW		32.25
12	1520	T. B. Cabaniss:		
		1894.		
		May 8. To expenses attending upon the last illness and funeral of A. W. Gibson, deceased, late an employee of the House of Representatives, under resolution of May 8, 1894		234.20
	1521	A. G. Lutz:		
		1894.		
		Jan. 7. 1 stamp, House document room	1.50	
		20. Repairing stamp, Chief Clerk	1.00	
		Feb. 16. 1 stamp, Clerk	.50	
		Mar. 12. 8 ounces of ink, House document room	1.50	
				4.50

Contingent Fund—Miscellaneous Items, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
May 12	1522	John W Drew:		
		1894.		
		Feb. 23. 5 pounds borax, 25 cents	$1.25	
		24. 1 dozen chamois skins	9.00	
		Apr. 5. 8 dozen B. W. soap, $2.25	18.00	
		6. 1 carboy ammonia	6.50	
		11. 1 box sand soap	5.00	
		May 3. ¼ dozen cloth brushes	6.00	
		11. ¼ dozen nailbrushes	3.00	
				$48.75
23	1536	Geo. W. Knox Express:		
		1894.		
		Apr. 30. Use of 2-horse wagon and 3 extra men, 9.30 a. m. to 7 p. m	12.58	
		Use of 2-horse wagon and 3 extra men, 3 p. m. to 7 p. m	5.40	
		Drayage on 1 load paper to folding room	2.00	
				19.98
	1537	Cushing & Co.:		
		1894.		
		May 1. 1 set Federal Reporter, 57 volumes and 3 volumes Digest, Committee on Judiciary		175.00
25	1540	Columbia Phonograph Co.:		
		1894.		
		Apr. 23. 4 dozen blanks, $4	16.00	
		May 15. 6 dozen blanks, $4	24.00	
				40.00
	1541	E. F. Marean:		
		April 2–14, 1894. For labor and material furnished in running wires from Western Union office, House press gallery, to House lobby for Observatory time service		23.50
	1542	E. F. Marean:		
		Mar. 1–31, 1894. For labor and material furnished in running telephone wires from House folding room to branch of same in Washington and Georgetown R. R. Co. car stables, corner First and B streets SW., including 600 feet underground cable, under resolution House of Representatives, Oct. 13, 1893		150.00
29	1559	Andrew Jackson et al.:		
		Resolution House of Representatives, Dec. 7, 1893—		
		Andrew Jackson, laborer	61.40	
		John Hollingsworth, laborer	61.40	
				122.80
	1560	Paul Duffy et al.:		
		Resolution House of Representatives, Dec. 7, 1893—		
		Paul Duffy, messenger	100.00	
		John H. Hogan, laborer	75.00	
				175.00
	1561	George Jenison et al.:		
		Resolution House of Representatives, Dec. 7 and 8, 1893, and April 9, 1894—		
		George Jenison, special messenger	100.00	
		E. L. Currier, special messenger	100.00	
		J. M. Holliday, special messenger	100 00	
		Bert W. Kennedy, special messenger	76.60	
		Alonzo Thompson, folder	75.00	
		Howard Ireland, folder	75.00	
		Howard Gill, folder	75.00	
		W. C. Cox, folder	75.00	
		Wm. D. Burlingame, folder	75.00	
		O. W. Wyatt, folder	75.00	
		M. G. Stewart, folder	75.00	
		Wm. A. Ball, folder	75.00	
				976.60
	1562	Willis Ward:		
		Services as assistant clerk to the Committee on Claims during May, 1894, 31 days, at $6 per day		186.00
June 1	1572	John W. Drew:		
		1894.		
		May 14. 269 pounds castile soap, 20 cents	53.80	
		6 dozen dermic soap	6.00	
				59.80
	1573	C. H. Ridenour:		
		Services as assistant clerk to the Committee on Naval Affairs for May, 1894, 31 days, at $6 per day		186.00

Contingent Fund—Miscellaneous Items, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
June 1	1574	Virginia Hellen:		
		1894.		
		May 31. Washing 210⅛ dozen towels for bathroom during May, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		$52.66
4	1577	Washington and Georgetown R. R. Co.:		
		1894.		
		May 31. To rent of brick building situate on parts of lots 6 and 7, square 635, on B street SW., between Delaware avenue and First street SW., for month ending May 31, 1894, for use of folding room, under resolution House of Representatives, Oct. 13, 1893		100.00
	1578	National Capital Ice Co.:		
		34,060 pounds ice furnished the House of Representatives during May, 1894, at 30 cents per cwt		102.18
	1579	M. A. McCarty:		
		Washing 78 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, May, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		19.50
	1580	Cora L. Ingram:		
		Washing 130 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, May, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		32.50
	1581	Gertrude Bowie:		
		Washing 84 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, May, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		21.00
	1582	Nellie Harrover:		
		Washing 81 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, May, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		20.25
	1583	Mary Harrison:		
		Washing 104 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, May, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		26.00
	1584	Bessie Johnson:		
		Washing 60 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, May, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		15.00
	1585	Ida Fant:		
		Washing 78 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, May, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		19.50
	1586	Tillie Jackson:		
		Washing 107 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, May, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		26.75
	1587	Maria L. Brown:		
		Washing 130 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, May, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		32.50
	1588	Hattie Miller:		
		Washing 84 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, May, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		21.00
	1589	Susie Francis:		
		Washing 78 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, May, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		19.50
	1590	W. C. Cowles:		
		In attendance before Subcommittee on Naval Affairs investigating armor-plate contracts, in accordance with resolution House of Representatives, May 22, 1894.		
		1894.		
		June 4. To railroad fare from New York City to Washington and return	$10.00	
		Sleeping car each way	4.00	
		Meals	4.00	
				18.00
6	1595	Frank Jones:		
		1893.		
		July 15. Services as usher at funeral of late Hon. W. H. Enochs		5.00
7	1598	Washington and Georgetown R. R. Co.:		
		1894.		
		June 4. 600 street-car tickets for use of clerks and messengers in the office of the Clerk in traveling to and from the Departments on official business		25.00
	1599	C. Schneider:		
		1894.		
		May 8. 2 men 1 day's time and material used in repairing and casing inside doors on large iron safe in Sergeant-at-Arms' office		15.00
9	1603	A. Johns:		
		Stenographic report of the statement of Hon. W. T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, before the Committee on Education, March 7, 1894, 44 folios, at 25 cents per folio		11.00

Contingent Fund—Miscellaneous Items, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
June 9	1604	Amos J. Cummings, Chairman Committee on Naval Affairs:		
		1894.		
		June 6. Expenses of Committee on Naval Affairs investigating and inquiring into the condition and character of armor-plate, bolts, and other appliances delivered to the Government by the Carnegie Steel Co., Limited, and Carnegie, Phipps & Co., under resolutions of the House of Representatives of May 22, 1894, and June 6, 1894	----------	$482.00
13	1614	John C. Parker:		
		1894.		
		May 28. 500 rolls toilet paper, at 7½ cents	----------	37.50
	1615	W. H. Lowdermilk & Co.:		
		1894.		
		May 29. Hopkins' plat book of District of Columbia, 3 volumes, for Committee on District of Columbia	----------	105.00
	1616	Jacob A. Geissenhainer, chairman Committee on Immigration and Naturalization:		
		1894.		
		June 12. Expenses of Committee on Immigration and Naturalization to Ellis Island, in New York Harbor, for the purpose of investigating the changed condition with reference to immigration, and to personally inspect the methods of landing and character of immigrants, under resolution House of Representatives, June 7, 1894	----------	500.00
14	1621	Herman W. Snow, Sergeant-at-Arms:		
		1894.		
		May 16. Car tickets for transportation to and from Treasury Department, from Dec. 28, 1893, to May 2, 1894	----------	20.00
	1622	Easton & Rupp:		
		1894.		
		June 9. 200 reams toilet paper, at 12½ cents	----------	25.00
	1623	The Washington Post Co.:		
		1893.		
		July 1. Printing proposals for fuel, 30 lines, 1 a w., 3 times	$13.50	
		17. Printing proposals for fuel, 30 lines, 1 a w., 4 times	16.50	
				30.00
	1624	The Washington Post Co.:		
		1894.		
		May 23. Printing proposals for carrying House mail, 24 lines, 1 a w., 4 times	----------	13.20
16	1626	Reading Stoddart:		
		1894.		
		May 27. Reporting hearings before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 182 folios, at 25 cents per folio	45.50	
		June 5. 270 folios, at 25 cents per folio	67.50	
				113.00
30	1750	Geo. Jenison et al.:		
		Resolution House of Representatives, Dec. 7 and 8, 1893, and Apr. 9, 1894—		
		George Jenison, special messenger	100.00	
		E. L. Currier, special messenger	100.00	
		J. M. Holliday, special messenger	100.00	
		Bert Kennedy, special messenger	74.20	
		Alonzo Thompson, folder	75.00	
		Howard Ireland, folder	75.00	
		Howard Gill, folder	75.00	
		W. C. Cox, folder	75.00	
		Wm. D. Burlingame, folder	75.00	
		O. W. Wyatt, folder	75.00	
		M. G. Stewart, folder	75.00	
		Wm. A. Ball, folder	75.00	
				974.20
	1751	Andrew Jackson et al.:		
		Resolution House of Representatives, Dec. 7, 1893—		
		Andrew Jackson, laborer	59.30	
		John Hollingsworth, laborer	59.30	
				118.60
	1752	Paul Duffy et al.:		
		Resolution House of Representatives, Dec. 7, 1893—		
		Paul Duffy, messenger	100.00	
		John H. Hogan, laborer	75.00	
				175.00

Contingent Fund—Miscellaneous Items, 1894—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1894.				
June 30	1753	Edward B. Burke et al.:		
		Resolution House of Representatives, June 8, 1894—		
		Edward B. Burke, assistant engineer, 9-30	$73.33	
		William H. Miller, laborer, 11-30	40.00	
		James Wells, laborer, 11-30	40.00	
		James A. Scott, laborer, 11-30	40.00	
				$193.33
	1754	Willis Ward:		
		For services as assistant clerk to the Committee on Claims, House of Representatives, for June, 1894, 30 days, at $6 per day		180.00
	1755	C. H. Ridenour:		
		For services as assistant clerk to the Committee on Naval Affairs for June, 1894, 30 days, at $6 per day		180.00
	1756	Amos J. Cummings, chairman Committee on Naval Affairs:		
		1894.		
		June 7. To expenses of Committee on Naval Affairs investigating and inquiring into the condition and character of armor plate, bolts, and other appurtenances delivered to the Government by the Carnegie Steel Co., limited, and Carnegie, Phipps & Co., etc., under resolutions House of Representatives of May 22, 1894, and June 6, 1894		500.00
	1757	Virginia Hellen:		
		Washing 234½ dozen towels for bathrooms for June, 1894, at 25 cents per dozen		58.70
		Total		49,699.44

Contingent Fund of the House of Representatives—Miscellaneous Items, 1893.

1893.				
July 25	6	Mrs. Frances Snell, widow of James B. Snell, deceased, late an employee of the House of Representative: To "a sum equal to 6 months of the salary being paid to said Snell at the time of his death" under resolution of House of Representatives, Feb. 28, 1893		$1,080.00
Aug. 16	129	National Capital Ice Co.:		
		Ice furnished the House of Representatives during March, 1893, 15,020 pounds, at 25 cents per 100 pounds		37.55
	130	National Cpaital Ice Co.:		
		Ice furnished the House of Representatives during June, 1893, 13,685 pounds, at 25 cents per 100 pounds		34.21
	131	Virginia Hellen:		
		1893.		
		Mar. 31. Washing 211 dozen towels for bathrooms during March, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		52.75
	132	Virginia Hellen:		
		1893.		
		May 1. Washing 137⅜ dozen towels for bathrooms during April, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		34.41
	133	Virginia Hellen:		
		1893.		
		May 31, Washing 49¼ dozen towels for bathrooms during May, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		12.33
	134	Mary Harrison:		
		Washing 86 dozen towels for the Doorkeeper's department, 4th to 31st of March, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		21.50
	135	Mary Harrison:		
		Washing 97 dozen towels for Doorkeeper's department during April, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		24.25
	136	Mary Harrison:		
		Washing 129 dozen towels for the Doorkeeper's department during May, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		32.25
	137	Mary Harrison:		
		Washing 120 dozen towels for the Doorkeeper's department during June, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		30.00
	138	Tillie Jackson:		
		Washing 80 dozen towels for the Doorkeeper's department Mar., 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		20.00
	139	Tillie Jackson:		
		Washing 88 dozen towels for the Doorkeeper's department during April, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		22.00
	140	Tillie Jackson:		
		Washing 63 dozen towels for the Doorkeeper's department during May, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		15.75

Contingent Fund—Miscellaneous Items, 1893—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893.				
Aug. 16	141	Tillie Jackson:		
		Washing 117 dozen towels for the Doorkeeper's department during June, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		$29.25
	142	Harriet Reed:		
		Washing 56 dozen towels for the Doorkeeper's department during April, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		14.00
	143	J. E. Davenport:		
		Washing 56 dozen towels for the Doorkeeper's department, Mar., 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		14.00
	144	Harriet Carroll:		
		Washing 61 dozen towels for the Doorkeeper's department, Mar., 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		15.25
	145	Kate Swope:		
		Washing 72 dozen towels for the Doorkeeper's department, Mar., 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		18.00
	146	Washington News Publishing Co.:		
		1893.		
		May 23. Publishing proposals for stationery, 18 lines, 4 times a week		6.30
	147	C. L. Hemingway:		
		1893.		
		June 27. Furnishing 34 carriages for funeral of late Hon. Wm. Mutchler, at $5 per carriage		170.00
	148	Z. Taylor:		
		Funeral of Hon. Wm. Mutchler—		
		1893.		
		June 27. Casket and hard-wood case for grave	$400.00	
		Permit	1.00	
		Embalming and service	25.00	
		Hearse	5.00	
		Camp chair, 18 days	9.00	
		Cemetery bill	52.10	
				492.10
	149	William E. Barrett, Boston, Mass.:		
		Boston Daily Advertiser, Dec. 4, 1892, to Mar. 4, 1893, furnished by order of the Committee on Accounts to the Clerk of the House of Representatives		1.50
	150	Robert Alexander:		
		1893.		
		Apr. 10. Carting ashes from annex folding room during February and March, 1893		2.00
	151	B. F. Guy & Co.:		
		1892.		
		Nov. 28. 1 grate and rest for annex folding room		2.50
	152	Geo. W. Knox Express Co.:		
		1893.		
		Mar. 7-8. Use of double wagon and driver distributing boxes for members of House of Representatives		5.00
	153	J. M. Mossman:		
		1893.		
		June 9. Inspecting, cleaning, repairing, and reguaranteeing the Sargent & Greenleaf time lock (No. 3-1266) on safe in office of Sergeant-at-Arms		10.25
	154	The Washington Post Co.:		
		1893.		
		May 22. Publishing proposals for mail lettings, 29 lines, 1 a w, 4 w	15.95	
		23. Publishing proposals for stationery, 30 lines, 1 a w., 4 w	16.50	
				32.45
	155	L. H. Schneider's Sons:		
		1893.		
		May 14. 1 ice hatchet	.75	
		Apr. 13. 1 gross Yale corrugated key blanks	13.00	
		8 dozen key blanks, 25 cents, $2; 3 dozen files, assorted, $1.25, $3.75	5.75	
		1 gross ⅝ screws, 15 cents; 3 dozen key rings, 40 cents, $1.20	1.35	
		21. 7 dozen common key blanks, 25 cents	17.50	
		27. 1 padlock	.85	
		June 1. 5 gross parlor matches, 60's, 90 cents	4.50	
		3 dozen T. M. blacking, No. 2, $1.25	3.75	
		7. 1 door lock with 2 keys	4.00	
				51.45
	156	B. F. Guy & Co.:		
		1893.		
		June 6. Repairing coffee urn with new lining for House restaurant		20.00

Contingent Fund—Miscellaneous Items, 1893—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893.				
Aug. 17	174	Geo. W. Knox Express Co.:		
		To Executive Departments and foreign legations—		
		1893.		
		May 25. Double wagon and extra man distributing books	$6.50	
		26. Double wagon and extra man distributing books	8.00	
				$14.50
	175	The E. T. Brooks Co.:		
		1892.		
		Dec. 10. 1 Champion gas-heating stove for folding room	11.90	
		14. 8 feet mohair tubing, 15 cents	1.20	
		20. 6 feet mohair tubing	1.00	
		1893.		
		Jan. 7. 1 gas heating stove for document room	6.80	
		8 feet mohair tubing, 15 cents	1.20	
				22.10
25	230	Evening Star Newspaper Co.:		
		1893.		
		May 22. Publishing proposals for mail letting, 23 lines, 1 a w., 4t	12.93	
		23. Publishing proposals for stationery, 15 lines, 1 a w., 4t	8.43	
				21.36
	231	National Capital Ice Co.:		
		Ice furnished House of Representatives during April, 1893, 11,670 pounds, at 25 cents per cwt		29.17
	232	National Capital Ice Co.:		
		Ice furnished House of Representatives during May, 1893, 11,895 pounds, at 25 cents per cwt		29.73
	233	Wilmarth & Edmonston:		
		1893.		
		July 13. 2 call bells, 75 cents	1.50	
		6 dozen tumblers	4.50	
		1 box candles	4.00	
				10.00
	234	J. Karr:		
		Jan. 1-June 30, 1893. To repairs regulating and winding clocks in Hall of House of Representatives and Speaker's room, to June 30, 1893		25.00
	235	Mary J. Snowden:		
		1893.		
		Mar. 31. Rent of premises, 225 Pennsylvania avenue NW., for use as additional folding room March, 1893		125.00
	236	Mary J. Snowden:		
		Rent of premises, 225 Pennsylvania avenue NW., for use as additional folding room, April, 1893		125.00
	237	Mary J. Snowden:		
		Rent of premises, 225 Pennsylvania avenue NW., for use as additional folding room, May, 1893		125.00
26	249½	Dr. J. D. Robinson:		
		Professional services and medicine for folding room horses—		
		1893.		
		Apr. 30. Professional services	2.00	
		May 22. Professional services	2.00	
		23. Professional services	1.50	
		24. 1 visit	1.50	
		25. 1 visit	1.50	
		26. 1 visit	1.50	
		27. 1 visit	1.50	
		27. Medicine	1.00	
		28. 1 visit	1.50	
		29. 1 visit	1.50	
		31. Medicine	.50	
				16.00
Sept. 11	350	Mary J. Snowden:		
		1893.		
		June 30. For rent of premises No. 225 Pennsylvania avenue NW., for use as additional folding room, month ending June 30, 1893		125.00
	351	Mildred Turner:		
		Washing 48 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, for March, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		12.00
	352	Mildred Turner:		
		Washing 63 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, for April, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		15.75
	353	Mildred Turner:		
		Washing 55 dozen towels, Doorkeeper's department, May, 1893, at 25 cents per dozen		13.75

Contingent Fund—Miscellaneous Items, 1893—Continued.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893.				
Sept. 11	354	Virginia Hellen:		
		1893.		
		June 3. Washing 68 5-6 dozen towels for bathroom, at 25 cents per dozen		$17.20
	355	Robt. A. Parke, passenger agent Pennsylvania R. R. Co.: Transportation Washington to Phillipsburg, N. J., and return, use of sleeping car and commissary supplies, as under account Congressional committee attending funeral of Representative Mutchler—		
		1893.		
		June 27. 18 fares, Washington to Phillipsburg, for movement of special car, at $5.97 each	$107.46	
		18 fares, Phillipsburg to Washington, for movement of special car, at $5.97 each	107.46	
		Special train service, Phillipsburg to Trenton, 51 miles, at $2 per mile	102.00	
		2 fares, Phillipsburg to Washington, for members remaining at Phillipsburg, at $5.97 each	11.94	
		Use of Pullman sleeper, Washington to Phillipsburg and return, per Pullman Company's bill	94.00	
		Commissary supplies used in sleeper, as per Pullman Company's bill	63.11	
		18 luncheons at restaurant at Philadelphia on going trip, at 75 cents each	13.50	
				499.47
Oct. 19	507	S. S. Yoder, Sergeant-at-Arms: Transportation to and from Treasury as Sergeant-at-Arms, from July 12, 1892, to May 29, 1893		34.00
1894.				
Jan. 13	845	The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.:		
		Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1893—		
		Exchange rental, Speaker's room, $112.50	28.12	
		Appropriations Committee, $112.50	28.12	
		Members lobby, $225	56.25	
		House Post-Office, $100	25.00	
		House Post-Office stables, $60	15.00	
		Stationery room, $60	15.00	
		Rent of private line connecting Committee on Printing with Government Printing Office, $100	25.00	
		Rent of private line connecting Clerk's office with Government Printing Office, $30	7.50	
		Rent of private line connecting folding room, Capitol, with branch folding room, No. 225 Pennsylvania avenue NW	25.00	
		Exchange rental, press gallery, $112.50	28.12	
		Rent of auxiliary bell, $5	1.25	
				254.36
27	1094	The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.:		
		Apr. 1 to June 30, 1893—		
		For exchange rental, Speaker's room, $112.50	28.12	
		Appropriations Committee, $112.50	28.12	
		Members' lobby, $225	56.25	
		House Post-Office, $100	25.00	
		House Post-Office stables, $60	15.00	
		Stationery room, $60	15.00	
		Rent of private line connecting Committee on Printing with Government Printing Office, $100	25.00	
		Rent of private line connecting Clerk's office with Government Printing Office, $30	7.50	
		Rent of private line connecting folding room, Capitol, with branch folding room, No. 225 Pennsylvania avenue NW., $100	25.00	
		Exchange rental, press gallery, $112.50	28.12	
		Rent of auxiliary bell, $5	1.25	
				254.36
		Total		4,069.80

Contingent Fund of the House of Representatives—Miscellaneous Items, 1892.

Date.	No. of voucher	To whom paid and for what purpose.	Amount.	Total.
1893.				
Sept. 11	349	The Evening Star Newspaper Co.:		
		1892.		
		June 8. Advertising proposals for fuel, 24 lines, 1 a w., 4 times		$13.50
Oct. 17	504	R. P. Bland:		
		April and May, 1892—		
		For expenses of the last illness and funeral of James B. Snell, deceased, late an employee of the House of Representatives, under resolution of the House Feb. 28, 1893		250.00
Dec. 22	748	Mrs. Mary Lasselle:		
		1 day's attendance before the committee investigating the Eleventh Census, June 2, 1892, the investigation being authorized by resolution of Jan. 15, 1892		2.00
		Total		265.50

Contingent fund—Capitol Police, 1894.

Jan. 18	960	M. A. Tappan:		
		1893.		
		Oct. 17. 3 dozen silk baton cords, $8.10		$24.30
June 25	1644	M. A. Tappan:		
		June 8. 1 .38-caliber revolver	$14.50	
		100 .38-caliber cartridges	1.20	
		2 dozen duplex calls	5.00	
				20.70
25	1645	Saks & Co.:		
		1894.		
		June 5. 3 pair lieutenant shoulder straps		5.00
		Total		50.00

Summary showing the amounts of the several appropriations, the unexpended balances June 30, 1893, the sums expended, the amounts unexpended in the Treasury, and the balances remaining in the Clerk's hands June 30, 1894.

Clerk hire, Members and Delegates.

1894.

Amount appropriated:			
Act September 7, 1893			$75,000.00
Act December 21, 1893			200,000.00
Act April 21, 1894			27,000.00
Amount disbursed		$256,539.20	
In Treasury subject to requisition	$44,000.00		
In Treasury to credit of Clerk	1,460.80		
		45,460.80	
Total		302,000.00	302,000.00

Salaries, officers and employees.

1895.

Amount appropriated, act December 21, 1893			448.27
In Treasury subject to requisition		448.27	
Total		448.27	448.27

1894.

Amount appropriated:			
Act March 3, 1893			415,165.66
Act December 21, 1893			13,794.00
Amount disbursed		415,917.09	
In Treasury subject to requisition	$13,002.75		
In Treasury to credit of Clerk	39.82		
		13,042.57	
Total		428,959.66	428,959.66

Summary showing the amounts of the several appropriations, etc.—Continued

Salaries, officers and employees—Continued.

1893-94.

Amount unexpended June 30, 1893		$1,794.46
Amount disbursed	$1,794.41	
In Treasury subject to requisition	.05	
Total	1,794.46	1,794.46

1894 (extra month).

Amount appropriated, act December 21, 1893		36,566.22
Amount disbursed	36,399.56	
In Treasury to credit of Clerk	166.66	
Total	36,566.22	36,566.22

1893.

Amount unexpended June 30, 1893		2,463.71
Amount disbursed	1,123.20	
In Treasury subject to requisition	1,340.51	
Total	2,463.71	2,463.71

1892.

Amount unexpended June 30, 1893		7,735.41
Amount disbursed	114.00	
In Treasury subject to requisition	7,621.41	
Total	7,735.41	7,735.41

1891-92 (special).

Amount unexpended June 30, 1893		7.56
In Treasury subject to requisition	7.56	
Total	7.56	7.56

1891.

Amount unexpended June 30, 1893		6,415.09
In Treasury, lapsed by operation of law	6,415.09	
Total	6,415.09	6,415.09

Salaries, Capitol police.

1894.

Amount appropriated, act March 3, 1893		$19,400.00
Amount disbursed	$19,385.32	
In Treasury subject to requisition	14.68	
Total	19,400.00	19,400.00

1892.

Amount unexpended June 30, 1893		2.48
In Treasury subject to requisition	2.48	
Total	2.48	2.48

1891.

Amount unexpended June 30, 1893		.04
In Treasury, lapsed by operation of law	.04	
Total	.04	.04

Contingent fund, stationery.

1894.

Amount appropriated:			
Act March 3, 1893			$51,000 00
Act December 21, 1893			46,500.00
Act April 21, 1894			750.00
Amount sales of stationery, stationery room			3,600.70
Amount disbursed:			
Regular session	$51,235.53		
Special session	44,522.20		
		$95,757.73	
In Treasury subject to requisition	2,600.70		
In Treasury to credit of Clerk	3,492.27		
		6,092.97	
Total		101,850.70	101,850.70

Summary showing the amounts of the several appropriations, etc.—Continued.

Contingent fund, stationery—Continued.

1893.

Amount unexpended June 30, 1893		$1,696.88
Amount disbursed	$1,178.52	
In Treasury subject to requisition	518.36	
Total	1,696.88	1,696.88

1892.

Amount unexpended June 30, 1893		12.44
In Treasury subject to requisition	12.44	
Total	12.44	12.44

1891.

Amount unexpended June 30, 1893		4,455.65
In Treasury, lapsed by operation of law	4,455.65	
Total	4,455.65	4,455.65

Contingent fund, fuel for heating apparatus.

1894.

Amount appropriated act March 3, 1893		$8,000.00
Amount disbursed	$7,997.89	
In Treasury to credit of Clerk	2.11	
Total	8,000.00	8,000.00

1895.

Amount unexpended June 30, 1893		2,078.23
Amount disbursed	2,067.45	
In Treasury subject to requisition	10.78	
Total	2,078.23	2,078.23

1892.

Amount unexpended June 30, 1893		5.56
In Treasury subject to requisition	5.56	
Total	5.56	5.56

1891.

Amount unexpended June 30, 1893		66.36
In Treasury, lapsed by operation of law	66.36	
Total	66.36	66.36

Contingent fund, furniture and repairs.

1894.

Amount appropriated:			
Act March 3, 1893			$9,000.00
Act December 21, 1893			2,500.00
Act April 21, 1894			1,500.00
Amount disbursed		$9,973.75	
In Treasury subject to requisition	$2,500.00		
In Treasury to credit of Clerk	*526.25		
		3,026.25	
Total		13,000.00	13,000.00

1893.

Amount unexpended June 30, 1893		4,235.50
Amount disbursed	4.087.75	
In Treasury subject to requisition	147.75	
Total	4,235.50	4,235.50

1892.

Amount unexpended June 30, 1893		1,002.71
In Treasury subject to requisition	1,002.71	
Total	1,002.71	1,002.71

1891.

Amount unexpended June 30, 1893		52.50
In Treasury, lapsed by operation of law	52.50	
Total	52.50	52.500

Summary showing the amounts of the several appropriations, etc.—Continued.

Contingent fund, materials for folding.

1894.

Amount appropriated:			
Act March 3, 1893			$16,000.00
Act December 21, 1893			5,000.00
Act April 21, 1894			10,500.00
Amount disbursed		$20,240.16	
In Treasury subject to requisition	$11,000.00		
In Treasury to credit of Clerk	259.84		
		11,259.84	
Total		31,500.00	31,500.00

1893.

Amount unexpended June 30, 1893			569.01
Amount disbursed		301.80	
In Treasury subject to requisition		267.21	
Total		569.01	569.01

1892.

Amount unexpended June 30, 1893			934.28
In Treasury subject to requisition		934.28	
Total		934.28	934.28

1891.

Amount unexpended June 30, 1893			7,291.33
In Treasury, lapsed by operation of law		7,291.33	
Total		7,291.33	7,291.33

Contingent fund, packing boxes.

1894.

Amount appropriated act March 3, 1893			$3,218.40
Amount disbursed		$3,218.40	
Total		3,218.40	3,218.40

1893.

Amount unexpended June 30, 1893			4.14
In Treasury subject to requisition		4.14	
Total		4.14	4.14

1892.

Amount unexpended June 30, 1893			1.16
In Treasury subject to requisition		1.16	
Total		1.16	1.16

Contingent fund, postage.

1894.

Amount appropriated act March 3, 1893			$525.00
Amount disbursed		$525.00	
Total		525.00	525.00

1893.

Amount unexpended June 30, 1893			225.00
Amount disbursed		225.00	
Total		225.00	225.00

Contingent fund, miscellaneous items.

1894.

Amount appropriated:			
Act March 3, 1893			$20,000.00
Act December 21, 1893			28,000.00
April 21, 1894			2,500.00
Amount disbnrsed		$49,699.44	
In Treasury subject to requisition	$0.75		
In Treasury to credit of Clerk	799.81		
		800.56	
Total		50,500.00	50,500.00

Summary showing the amounts of the several appropriations, etc.—Continued.

Contingent fund, miscellaneous items—Continued.

1893.		
Amount unexpended June 30, 1893		$2,859.37
Transferred from appropriations of 1892, act July 28, 1892		1,284.28
Amount disbursed	$4,069.80	
In Treasury subject to requisition	73.85	
Total	4,143.65	4,143.65
1892.		
Amount unexpended June 30, 1893		1,331.06
Covered into Treasury by Hon. John De Witt Warner chairman Committee on Manufactures		218.72
Amount disbursed	265.50	
Transferred to appropriations of 1893, act July 28, 1892	1,284.28	
Total	1,549.78	1,549.78
1891.		
Amount unexpended June 30, 1893		2,630.58
In Treasury subject to requisition	2,630.58	
Total	2,630.58	2,630.58

Contingent fund, Capitol police.

1894.		
Amount appropriated act March 3, 1893		$50.00
Amount disbursed	$50.00	
Total	50.00	50.00
1893.		
Amount unexpended June 30, 1893		44.00
In Treasury subject to requisition	44.00	
Total	44.00	44.00
1892.		
Amount unexpended June 30, 1893		50.00
In Treasury subject to requisition	50.00	
Total	50.00	50.00
1891.		
Amount unexpended June 30, 1893		50.00
In Treasury, lapsed by operation of law	50.00	
Total	50.00	50.00

Recapitulation of disbursements, July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, 1894		$256,539.20
Salaries officers and employees:		
1894	$415,917.09	
1893-94	1,794.41	
1893	1,123.20	
1892	114.00	
Extra month	36,399.56	
		455,348.26
Salaries Capitol police, 1894		19,385.32
Contingent fund:		
Stationery, 1894	95,757.73	
Stationery, 1893	1,178.52	
		96,936.25
Fuel for heating apparatus, 1894	7,997.89	
Fuel for heating apparatus, 1893	2,067.45	
		10,065.34
Furniture and repairs, 1894	9,973.75	
Furniture and repairs, 1893	4,087.75	
		14,061.50
Materials for folding, 1894	20,240.16	
Materials for folding, 1893	301.80	
		20,541.96
Packing boxes, 1894		3,218.40
Postage, 1894	525.00	
Postage, 1893	225.00	
		750.00
Miscellaneous items, 1894	49,699.44	
Miscellaneous items, 1893	4,069.80	
Miscellaneous items, 1892	265.50	
		54,034.74
Capitol police		50.00
Total		930,930.97

STATIONERY FURNISHED THE OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE, REPORTERS OF DEBATES, STENOGRAPHERS TO COMMITTEES, REPORTERS' GALLERY, THE ENGINEER, AND COMMITTEES, FROM JULY 1, 1893, TO JUNE 30, 1894.

The Clerk's Office.

500 envelopes, at 96 cents per M	$0.48	1 bottle ink, at 11 cents	$0.11
6,825 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	7.17	1 bottle ink, at 17 cents	.17
250 envelopes, at $1.30 per M	.33	1 bottle ink, at 20 cents	.20
1,000 envelopes, at $1.60 per M	1.60	12 bottles ink, at 23 cents	2.76
3,500 envelopes, at $1.65 per M	5.78	1 bottle ink, at 25 cents	.25
12,000 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	20.40	2 bottles ink, at 31 cents	.62
4,000 envelopes, at $1.85 per M	7.40	2 bottles ink, at 35 cents	.70
1,500 envelopes, at $1.92 per M	2.88	16 bottles ink, at 36 cents	5.76
25 envelopes, at $2.80 per M	.07	17 bottles ink, at 37 cents	6.29
100 envelopes, at $2.52 per M	.26	1 bottle ink, at 45 cents	.45
1,500 envelopes, at $3 per M	4.50	1 bottle red ink, at 8 cents	.08
25 envelopes, at $6 per M	.15	7 bottles red ink, at 15 cents	1.05
4,000 manila envelopes, at $1.20 per M.	4.80	212 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	8.48
2,000 manila envelopes, at $1.40 per M.	2.80	122 packs blotting pads, at 4 cents	4.88
250 manila envelopes, at $3.10 per M.	.78	8 packs glazed blotting pads, at 5 cts.	.40
150 manila envelopes, at $3.20 per M.	.48	2 hand blotting pads, at 17 cents	.34
100 linen-cloth envelopes, at $12 per M.	1.20	½ dozen penholders, at 12 cents	.06
27 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	6.75	2 dozen penholders, at 20 cents	.40
1 tablet letter paper, at 31 cents	.31	5 dozen penholders, at 29 cents	1.45
1 package typewriter letter paper, at 20 cents	.20	2½ dozen penholders, at 36 cents	1.05
25 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	3.75	2¼ dozen penholders, at 40 cents	1.00
1 ream packet note paper, at $1.12	1.12	1½ dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.68
1 ream paragon cap paper, at $1.29	1.29	3 dozen penholders, at 48 cents	1.44
1 ream journal paper, at $3.75	3.75	4½ dozen penholders, at 50 cents	2.25
4 reams journal paper, at $3.50	14.00	6⅛ dozen cork and wood penholders, at 60 cents	3.70
3 reams journal paper, at $3	9.00	1 dozen Faber's penholders, at 75 cts.	.75
5½ reams journal paper, at $2.50	13.75	12 pyramids pins, at 5 cents	.60
4 legal cap tablets paper, at 15 cents.	.60	28 pyramids pins, at 6 cents	1.68
4 legal cap tablets paper, at 45 cents.	1.80	6 terrace pins, at 7 cents	.42
1 ream bill cap paper, at $3.75	3.75	3 mucilage fonts, at 16 cents	.48
2 reams typewriter cap paper, at $1.10	2.20	7 bottles mucilage, at 11 cents	.77
¼ ream legal cap paper, at $2.87	.72	4 bottles mucilage, at 17 cents	.68
½ ream legal cap paper, at $2.29	1.15	2 bottles mucilage, at 23 cents	.46
¼ ream foolscap paper, at $2.29	.58	3 bottles mucilage, at 25 cents	.75
7 reams Weston's super royal paper, flat, at $19	133.00	3 bottles mucilage, at 35 cents	1.05
200 sheets parchment, at 31½ cents	63.50	1 bottle mucilage, at 37 cents	.37
267 sheets parchment, at 31 cents	82.77	1 bottle mucilage, at 28 cents	.28
Trimming 3 reams note paper and tabing for	1.25	7 bottles mucilage, at 40 cents	2.80
Ruling, stamping, and tabing 1 ream note paper	3.40	2 bottles mucilage, at 49 cents	.98
Stamping 200 impressions	.46	2 bottles mucilage, at 50 cents	1.00
42 tablets pencil paper, at 4 cents	1.68	14 pieces sponge, at 6 cents	.84
4 tablets pencil paper, at 5 cents	20	10 pieces sponge, at 8 cents	.80
89 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	5.34	5 sponge cups at 8 cents	.40
146 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	11.68	1 sponge cup, at 10 cents	.10
8 tablets pencil paper, at 9 cents	.72	5 bottles library paste, at 13 cents	.65
54 tablets pencil paper, at 10 cents	5.40	102 bottles library paste, at 12 cents	12.24
68½ dozen Faber's lead pencils, at 48 cents	33.08	1 paper weight, at 25 cents	.25
27 dozen House of Representatives lead pencils, at 41 cents	11.07	3 paper weights, at 35 cents	1.05
6 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	2.10	1 paper weight, at 38 cents	.38
4 dozen lead pencils, at 45 cents	1.80	2 paper weights, at 40 cents	.80
2 dozen lead pencils, at 25 cents	.50	2 paper weights, at 42 cents	.84
½ dozen lead pencils, at 18 cents	.09	2 paper weights, at 48 cents	.96
2 dozen lead pencils, at 65 cents	1.30	1 paper weight, at 63 cents	.63
9 dozen lead pencils, at 30 cents	2.70	2 steel erasers, at 40 cents	.80
1 dozen lead pencils, at 42 cents	.42	2 steel erasers, at 44 cents	.88
1 dozen lead pencils, at 34 cents	.34	2 steel erasers, at 45 cents	.90
1 dozen stenographers' pencils, at 50 cents	.50	2 steel erasers, at 47 cents	.94
23½ dozen colored lead pencils, at 60 cents	14.10	20 steel erasers, at 55 cents	11.00
4 5/12 dozen red and blue lead pencils, at 84 cents	3.71	4 steel erasers, at 56 cents	2.24
⅓ dozen colored lead pencils, at 17 cents	.09	2 rubber erasers, at 2 cents	.04
⅛ dozen colored lead pencils, at 24 cents	.08	2 rubber erasers, at 3 cents	.06
½ dozen colored lead pencils, at 30 cents	.15	3 rubber erasers, at 5 cents	.15
41 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	20.50	4 rubber erasers, at 6 cents	.24
1 gross steel pens, at 30 cents	.30	1 rubber eraser, at 10 cents	.10
1⅛ gross steel pens, at 65 cents	.87	17 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	2.04
1 gross steel pens, at 75 cents	.75	10 rubber erasers, at 13 cents	1.30
2 boxes patent steel pens, at 15 cents.	.30	1 rubber eraser, at 15 cents	.15
66⅔ dozen steel pens, assorted, at 6 cents	3.99	1 pair scissors, at 29 cents	.29
		2 pairs scissors, at 34 cents	.68
		1 pair scissors, at 45 cents	.45
		4 pairs scissors, at 55 cents	2.20
		1 pair scissors, at 60 cents	.60
		4 pairs scissors, at 61 cents	2.44
		1 pair scissors, at 68 cents	.68
		5 pairs scissors at 65 cents	3.25
		3 pairs scissors, at 85 cents	2.55
		1 pair scissors, at 83 cents	.83
		1 pair scissors, at 75 cents	.75
		11 pairs scissors, at 73 cents	8.03
		1 pair shears, at 90 cents	.90

STATIONERY FURNISHED THE OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE, ETC.—Continued.

The Clerk's Office—Continued.

1 pair shears, at 97 cents	$0.97	1 box rubber bands, at 55 cents	$0.55
1 pair shears, at $1.06	1.06	8 boxes rubber bands, at 36 cents	2.88
1 pair shears, at $1.09	1.09	1 box rubber bands, at 60 cents	.60
3 inkstands, at 5 cents	.15	2 boxes rubber bands, at 65 cents	1.30
3 inkstands, at 25 cents	.75	1 box rubber bands, at 67 cents	.67
1 inkstand, at 30 cents	.30	2 boxes rubber bands, at 70 cents	1.40
1 inkstand, at 35 cents	.35	3 boxes rubber bands, at 75 cents	2.25
1 inkstand, at 38 cents	.38	1 great gross rubber bands, at $1.50	1.50
3 inkstands, at 40 cents	1.20	14 stenographer's books, at 16 cents	2.24
1 inkstand, at 45 cents	.45	2 office baskets, at 38 cents	.76
2 inkstands, at 55 cents	1.10	1 office basket, at 40 cents	.40
2 inkstands, at 65 cents	1.30	1 office basket, at 45 cents	.45
1 inkstand, at 80 cents	.80	1 office basket, at 65 cents	.65
1 inkstand, at $1.05	1.05	1 desk pad, at 40 cents	.40
1 inkstand, at $1	1.00	1 desk pad, at 48 cents	.48
1 inkstand, at $1.49	1.49	1 ruler, at 18 cents	.18
1 dozen thumb tacks, at 6 cents	.06	3 rulers, at 24 cents	.72
9 dozen thumb tacks, at 8 cents	.72	5 rulers, at 30 cents	1.50
2 dozen thumb tacks, at 10 cents	.20	3 rulers, at 35 cents	1.05
3 dozen thumb tacks, at 12 cents	.36	1 ruler at 38 cents	.38
1½ dozen thumb tacks, at 15 cents	.23	2 ivory paper folders, at 60 cents	1.20
1 dozen thumb tacks, at 18 cents	.18	2 boxes fasteners, at 7 cents	.14
3 memorandum books, at 15 cents	.45	11 boxes fasteners, at 9 cents	.99
1 memorandum book, at 28 cents	.28	1 box fasteners, at 12 cents	.12
2 memorandum books, at 30 cents	.60	5 boxes fasteners, at 18 cents	.90
2 memorandum books, at 23 cent	.46	1 box fasteners, at 28 cents	.28
1 memorandum book, at 36 cents	.36	1 box fasteners, at 36 cents	.36
1 invoice book, at $4	4.00	1 box fasteners, at 74 cents	.74
3 trial-balance books, at $1.50	4.50	1 box fasteners, at 85 cents	.85
1 letterpress book, at 82 cents	.82	200 holdfast fasteners, at $1	2.00
2 blank books at 32 cents	.64	1 box seals, at 30 cents	.30
5 blank books, at 45 cents	2.25	2 bolts silk taste, at 30 cents	.60
2 blank books, at 47 cents	.94	1 box eyelets, at 15 cents	.15
1 blank book, at 50 cents	.50	2 sticks sealing wax, at 22 cents	.44
1 blank book, at 55 cents	.55	10½ dozen cable twine, at $3	31.50
1 blank book, at 60 cents	.60	4 M business tags, at $1.50	6.00
8 blank book, at 70 cents	.70	2 rubber stamps, at 25 cents	.50
1 blank books, at 75 cents	6.00	1 rubber stamp, at 50 cents	.50
1 blank book, at 80 cents	.80	2 rubber stamps, at 75 cents	1.50
blank book, at $1.25	1.25	2 inking pads, at 15 cents	.30
1 penrack, at 8 cents	.08	1 inking pad, at 19 cents	.19
2 penracks, at 10 cents	.20	2 letter clips, at 8 cents	.16
1 spool white tape, 1,000 yards, at $5.50	5.50	1 letter clip, at 10 cents	.10
1 dozen spools tape, at $3.25	3.25	1 letter file, at 23 cents	.23
7 spools pink tape, at 19 cents	1.33	1 letter file, at 40 cents	.40
8 dozen spools pink tape, at $2.19	17.52	1 keystone file, at 70 cents	.70
¼ gross pink tape, at $26	8.67	3 canvas cap files, at 80 cents	2.40
84 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	27.72	1 letter file, at $1.65	1.65
1 box rubber bands, at 8 cents	.08	1 pencil sharpener, at 20 cents	.20
14 boxes rubber bands, at 11 cents	1.54	2 letter openers, at 18 cents	.36
30 boxes rubber bands, at 12 cents	3.60	1 ink vent, at 10 cents	.10
16 boxes rubber bands, at 13 cents	2.08	1 rubber marking brush, at 10 cents	.10
7 boxes rubber bands, at 14 cents	.98	1 twine box, at 40 cents	.40
18 boxes rubber bands, at 15 cents	2.70	2 scrap books, at 95 cents	1.90
24 boxes rubber bands, at 17 cents	4.08	2 McGill punches, at 21 cents	.42
6 boxes rubber bands, at 18 cents	1.08	1 eyelet punch, at $1.46	1.46
6 boxes rubber bands, at 19 cents	1.14	2 Scotch hones, at 70 cents	1.40
3 boxes rubber bands, at 25 cents	.75	2 corkscrews, at 28 cents	.56
4 boxes rubber bands, at 28 cents	1.12	1 corkscrew, at 33 cents	.33
1 box rubber bands, at 31 cents	.31	1 cash box, at $1.50	1.50
1 box rubber bands, at 35 cents	.35	1 package carbon sheets, at 70 cents	.70
1 box rubber bands, at 38 cents	.38	2 packs bristol cards, at 15 cents	.30
3 boxes rubber bands, at 43 cents	1.29	15 packs bristol cards, at 6 cents	.90
3 boxes rubber bands, at 49 cents	1.47		
2 boxes rubber bands, at 50 cents	1.00	Total	871.31

The Doorkeeper's Office.

7,400 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$7.77	94 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	$14.10
2,575 envelopes, at $1.30 per M	3.35	201 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	50.25
1,100 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	1.87	6 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.36
4,000 envelopes, at $2.50 per M	10.00	34 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	2.72
5,275 envelopes, at $1.92 per M	10.13	1 tablet pencil paper, at 12 cents	.12
1,000 manila envelopes, at $2.75 per M	2.75	1 dozen lead pencils, at 18 cents	.18
750 manila envelopes, at $3.10 per M	2.33	3 dozen lead pencils, at 24 cents	.72
1,500 manila envelopes, at $5.80 per M	8.70	1 dozen lead pencils, at 28 cents	.28
25 envelopes, at $6 per M	.15	11 8/12 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	4.15

STATIONERY FURNISHED THE OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE, ETC.—Continued.

The Doorkeeper's Office—Continued.

5 dozen lead pencils, at 41 cents	$2.05	1 pair shears, at 83 cents	$0.83
6 dozen lead pencils, at 45 cents	2.70	1 pair shears, at $1.09	1.09
15 1/2 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	7.24	80 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	3.20
1/8 dozen colored lead pencils, at 60 cents	.10	92 packs blotting pads, at 4 cents	3.68
22 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	11.00	2 hand blotters, at 20 cents	.40
1 gross steel pens, at 60 cents	.60	42 pyramids pins, at 5 cents	2.10
1 box patent steel pens, at 15 cents	.15	53 pyramids pins, at 6 cents	3.18
66 dozen assorted steel pens, at 6 cents	3.96	6 mucilage fonts, at 17 cents	1.02
1 inkstand, at 5 cents	.05	1 letter file, at 40 cents	.40
1 inkstand, at 20 cents	.20	5 pieces sponge, at 6 cents	.30
1 inkstand, at 55 cents	.55	4 pieces sponge, at 8 cents	.32
1 inkstand, at 60 cents	.60	2 sponge cups, at 8 cents	.16
5 inkstands, at 75 cents	3.75	4 boxes fasteners, at 9 cents	.36
1/4 dozen penholders, at 30 cents	.08	4 boxes fasteners, at 18 cents	.72
1 1/2 dozen penholders, at 40 cents	.60	1 box fasteners, at 21 cents	.21
3 1/2 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	1.58	1 box corner fasteners, at 30 cents	.30
4 1/8 dozen penholders, at 48 cents	2.00	1 desk basket, at 31 cents	.31
3 dozen penholders, at 50 cents	1.50	1 desk basket, at 90 cents	.90
1 dozen penholders, at 55 cents	.55	1 office basket, at 33 cents	.33
3 1/2 dozen penholders, at 60 cents	2.30	5 office baskets, at 40 cents	2.00
1 bottle ink, at 5 cents	.05	3 office baskets, at 38 cents	1.14
2 bottles ink, at 12 cents	.24	2 memorandum books, at 19 cents	.38
1 bottle ink, at 23 cents	.23	4 memorandum books, at 25 cents	1.00
1 bottle ink, at 35 cents	.35	2 memorandum books, at 29 cents	.58
14 bottles ink, at 36 cents	5.04	1 memorandum book, at 36 cents	.36
21 bottles ink, at 37 cents	7.77	1 memorandum book, at 45 cents	.45
3 bottles ink, at 39 cents	1.17	1 blank book, at 50 cents	.50
2 bottles red ink, at 9 cents	.18	2 blank books, at 55 cents	1.10
12 bottles ink for members' desks, at 18 cents	2.16	1 blank book, at 65 cents	.65
18 bottles ink for members' desks, at 20 cents	3.60	1 record book, at $1	1.00
18 bottles ink for members' desks, at 25 cents	4.50	1 record book, at $1.15	1.15
12 bottles ink for members' desks, at 30 cents	3.60	1 record book, at $1.20	1.20
28 bottles ink for members' desks, at 35 cents	9.80	24 packages bristol cards, at 6 cents	1.44
42 bottles ink for members' desks, at 36 cents	15.12	240 packages bristol cards, at 8 cents	19.20
51 bottles ink for members' desks, at 37 cents	18.87	10,000 members' gallery cards, at $6.70	67.00
1 steel eraser	.40	1 ruler, at 25 cents	.25
2 steel erasers, at 45 cents	.90	1 ruler, at 17 cents	.17
12 steel erasers, at 55 cents	6.60	2 letterpress copying books, at 82 cents	1.64
2 steel erasers, at 56 cents	1.12	1 letter copying press, at $9	9.00
5 rubber erasers, at 5 cents	.25	1 package letterpress blotters, at 15 cents	.15
1 rubber eraser, at 8 cents	.08	1/2 dozen oiled board, at 40 cents	.20
1 rubber eraser, at 10 cents	.10	2 typewriter ribbons, at 50 cents	1.00
16 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	5.28	3 gross pink tape, 72-yard spools, at $26	78.00
2 boxes rubber bands, at 12 cents	.24	4 spools pink tape, 72-yard spools, at 19 cents	.76
12 boxes rubber bands, at 16 cents	1.92	3 stenographer's note books, at 8 cents	.24
12 boxes rubber bands, at 17 cents	2.04	3 rubber hand stamps, at 33 1/3 cents	1.00
6 boxes rubber bands, at 18 cents	1.08	3 rubber hand stamps, at 50 cents	1.50
28 boxes rubber bands, at 15 cents	4.20	4 large upright files, at 25 cents	1.00
1 box rubber bands, at 63 cents	.63	1 large upright file, at 50 cents	.50
1 bottle mucilage, at 9 cents	.09	6 rubber marking brushes, at 12 cents	.72
2 bottles mucilage, at 10 cents	.20	1 paper weight, at 25 cents	.25
19 bottles mucilage, at 13 cents	2.47	1 paper weight, at 48 cents	.48
4 bottles mucilage, at 19 cents	.76	1-6 dozen cable twine, at $3	.50
6 bottles mucilage, at 28 cents	1.68	2 packages carbon paper, at 49 cents	.98
31 bottles mucilage, at 40 cents	12.40	3 3-10 M shipping tags, at $1.50 per M	4.95
6 bottles mucilage, at 50 cents	3.00	300 holdfast ties, at $2.50	7.50
7 pairs scissors, at 40 cents	2.80	6 bottles library paste, at 12 cents	.72
1 pair scissors, at 50 cents	.50	3 inking pads, at 13 cents	.39
1 pair shears, at 65 cents	.65	1 corkscrew, at 30 cents	.30
		1 corkscrew, at 33 cents	.33
		1 ruling pen, at 35 cents	.35
		1 McGill punch, at 21 cents	.21
		1 dozen thumb tacks, at 10 cents	.10
		Total	515.71

The Sergeant-at-Arms.

750 envelopes, at $1.05	$0.79	3 bottles ink, at 36 cents	$1.08
250 envelopes, at $1.30	.33	4 bottles ink, at 37 cents	1.48
400 envelopes, at $1.70	.68	2 bottles carmine ink, at 15 cents	.30
7 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	1.75	12 1/2 dozen Faber's lead pencils, at 48 cents	6.00
27 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	2.16	3 dozen penholders, at 12 cents	.36
2 bottles ink, at 22 cents	.44	1 dozen penholders, at 20 cents	.20
1 bottle ink, at 35 cents	.35		

STATIONERY FURNISHED THE OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE, ETC.—Continued.

The Sergeant-at-Arms—Continued.

1 dozen penholders, at 30 cents	$0.30	3 rubber erasers, at 6 cents	$0.18
1½ dozen penholders, at 48 cents	.84	2 rubber erasers, at 10 cents	.20
2 dozen penholders, at 55 cents	1.10	6 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	.72
2¼ dozen cork and wood penholders, at 60 cents	1.65	1 ruling pen, at 65 cents	.65
90 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	3.60	3 office baskets, at 38 cents	1.14
49 packs blotting pads, at 4 cents	1.96	1 dozen thumbtacks, at 6 cents	.06
12 packs blotting pads, at 6 cents	.72	3 dozen thumbtacks, at 10 cents	.30
24 pyramids pins, at 4 cents	.96	2 dozen thumbtacks, at 15 cents	.30
12 pyramids pins, at 6 cents	.72	1 paper folder, at 65 cents	.65
7 boxes steel pens, at 50 cents	3.50	1 pair scissors, at 50 cents	.50
5 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	1.65	1 inkstand	.25
6 boxes rubber bands, at 11 cents	.66	3 pieces sponge, at 8 cents	.24
5 boxes rubber bands, at 16 cents	.80	2 bottles mucilage, at 25 cents	.50
6 boxes rubber bands, at 14 cents	.84	1 paper weight, at 50 cents	.50
6 boxes rubber bands, at 19 cents	1.14	1 ruler, at 19 cents	.19
1 box rubber bands, at 30 cents	.30	1 blank book, at $1	1.00
2 boxes rubber bands, at 36 cents	.72	1 4-quire ledger, at $1.15	1.15
1 box rubber bands, at 40 cents	.40	1 bill book, at $3.75	3.75
3 boxes rubber bands, at 60 cents	1.80	12 packs bristol cards, at 8 cents	.96
3 boxes rubber bands, at 70 cents	2.10	1 letterpress copying book, at 82 cents	.82
3 steel erasers, at 55 cents	1.65	1 box paper fasteners, at 9 cents	.09
		Total	57.48

The Postmaster.

10,150 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$10.66	1 pair scissors, at 75 cents	$0.75
325 envelopes, at $1.30 per M	.43	1 pair shears, at 97 cents	.97
250 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	.43	1 pair shears, at $1.09	1.09
250 envelopes, at $1.85 per M	.44	2 dozen thumb tacks, at 6 cents	.12
100 linen-cloth envelopes, at $12 per M	1.20	2 dozen thumb tacks, at 9 cents	.18
50 linen-cloth envelopes, at $14.40 per M	.72	2 dozen thumb tacks, at 10 cents	.20
14 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	3.50	34 packages bristol cards, at 6 cents	2.04
40 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	6.00	12 packages bristol cards, at 8 cents	.96
2 tablets note paper, at 11 cents	.22	1 package bristol cards, at 13 cents	.13
¼ ream note paper, at $1.12	.28	6 boxes bristol cards, at 18 cents	1.08
1 quire legal cap paper, at 12 cents	.12	12 memorandum books, at 18 cents	2.16
16 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.96	6 memorandum books, at 25 cents	1.50
24 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	1.92	5½ M shipping tags, at $1.50	8.25
24 tablets pencil paper, at 9 cents	2.16	2 boxes rubber bands, at 8 cents	.16
25 tablets pencil paper, at 10 cents	2.50	3 boxes rubber bands, at 15 cents	.45
1 bottle mucilage, at 13 cents	.13	1 box rubber bands, at 17 cents	.17
1 bottle mucilage, at 35 cents	.35	2 boxes rubber bands, at 18 cents	.36
2 bottles mucilage, at 40 cents	.80	1 box rubber bands, at 24 cents	.24
2 bottles mucilage, at 48 cents	.96	2 boxes rubber bands, at 37 cents	.74
13 boxes steel pens, at 50 cents	6.50	1 box rubber bands, at 48 cents	.48
1 bottle ink, at 22 cents	.22	2 boxes rubber bands, at 60 cents	1.20
12 bottles ink, at 36 cents	4.32	2 boxes rubber bands, at 62 cents	1.24
12 bottles ink, at 37 cents	4.44	6 mail baskets, at 60 cents	3.60
1 bottle red ink, at 7 cents	.07	1 inkstand, at 50 cents	.50
36 sheet blotters, at 4 cents	1.44	2 inkstands, at 60 cents	1.20
49 packs blotters, at 4 cents	1.96	1 inkstand, at 65 cents	.65
1 dozen penholder, at 8 cents	.08	1 inkstand, at $1.50	1.50
1 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.45	5 pyramids pins, at 5 cents	.25
2 dozen penholders, at 50 cents	1.00	336 pounds cotton twine, at 19 cents	63.84
2 dozen cork and wood penholders, at 60 cents	1.20	14 bottles paste, at 12 cents	1.68
3 dozen pencils, at 35 cents	1.05	1 ruler, at 36 cents	.36
2 dozen pencils, at 41 cents	.82	6 pieces sponge, at 8 cents	.48
8 dozen pencils, at 48 cents	3.84	1 record book, at 60 cents	.60
2 dozen pencils, at 50 cents	1.00	1 record book, at 90 cents	.90
2 pairs scissors, at 40 cents	.80	1 journal, at $1	1.00
20 pairs scissors, at 45 cents	9.00	3 steel knife erasers, at 56 cents	1.68
4 pairs scissors, at 43 cents	1.72	2 paper weights, at 25 cents	.50
3 pairs scissors, at 71 cents	2.13	1 paper weight, at 30 cents	.30
1 pair scissors, at 73 cents	.73	2 scrapbooks, at 59 cents	1.18
		1 Globe letter clip, at 27 cents	.27
		Total	181.51

Reporters of debates.

2,125 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$2.24	147 reams typewriter cap paper, at $1.10	$161.70
750 envelopes, $1.30 per M	.98	1 ream typewriter letter paper, at 90 cents	.90
250 envelopes, at $1.65 per M	.42	1 ream paragon cap paper, at $1.05	1.05
125 envelopes, at $4.64 per M	.58		
250 envelopes, at 92 cents per M	.23		

STATIONERY FURNISHED THE OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE, ETC.—Continued.

Reporters of debates—Continued.

6 reams paragon cap paper, at $1.08	$6.48	2 boxes rubber bands, at 20 cents	$0.40
1 ream paragon paper, at $1.12	1.12	1 box rubber bands, at 25 cents	.25
1 ream paragon paper, at $1.50	1.50	1 box rubber bands, at 31 cents	.31
6 reams foolscap paper, at $2.29	13.74	1 box rubber bands, at 35 cents	.35
3 reams stenographer paper, at $2.80	8.40	1 memorandum book, at 20 cents	.20
4 reams note paper, at $1.12 per ream	4.48	1 memorandum book, at 75 cents	.75
1 ream note paper, at $1.60	1.60	8 packages carbon paper, at 38 cents	3.04
3 reams note paper, at $1.50	4.50	8 packages carbon paper, at 49 cents	3.92
4 tablets letter paper, at 32 cents	1.28	7 boxes carbon paper, at 70 cents	4.90
11 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	2.75	1 bottle mucilage, at 12 cents	.12
4 packages typewriter letter paper, at 20 cents	.80	1 bottle mucilage, at 20 cents	.20
9 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	1.35	3 bottles mucilage, at 25 cents	.75
14 boxes steel pens, at 50 cents	7.00	3 bottles mucilage, at 27 cents	.81
1 box steel pens, at 60 cents	.60	2 bottles mucilage, at 28 cents	.56
3 boxes steel pens, at 65 cents	1.95	2 bottles mucilage, at 30 cents	.60
2 boxes steel pens, at 75 cents	1.50	2 bottles mucilage, at 34 cents	.68
1 box Russia Mohetre pens, at $1.50	1.50	4 bottles mucilage, at 35 cents	1.40
43 dozen Faber's lead pencils, at 48 cents	20.64	3 bottles mucilage, at 40 cents	1.20
4 dozen lead pencils, at 41 cents	1.64	1 bottle mucilage, at 49 cents	.49
2 dozen lead pencils, at 45 cents	.90	2 bottles mucilage, at 50 cents	1.00
4 dozen stenographer's pencils, at 50 cents	2.00	4 boxes fasteners, at 18 cents	.72
7¼ dozen red and blue pencils, at 84 cents	6.51	1 box fasteners, at 21 cents	.21
5 bottles ink, at 5 cents	.25	1 ivory paper folder, at 70 cents	.70
1 bottle ink, at 11 cents	.11	15 spools pink tape, at 19 cents	2.85
5 bottles ink, at 23 cents	1.15	7 spools pink tape, at 21 cents	1.47
1 bottle ink, at 20 cents	.20	6 mucilage fonts, at 17 cents	1.02
2 bottles ink, at 25 cents	.50	63 dozen phonograph cylinders, at $4	252.00
3 bottles ink, at 35 cents	1.05	1 corkscrew, at 45 cents	.45
3 bottles ink, at 36 cents	1.08	1 pair scissors, at 38 cents	.38
3 bottles ink, at 37 cents	1.11	1 pair scissors, at 42 cents	.42
1 bottle ink, at 39 cents	.39	1 pair scissors, at 45 cents	.45
½ dozen penholders, at 24 cents	.12	1 pair scissors, at 53 cents	.53
½ dozen penholders, at 36 cents	.18	3 pairs scissors, at 65 cents	1.95
1 dozen penholders, at 40 cents	.40	3 pairs shears, at 73 cents	2.19
1 dozen penholders, at 48 cents	.48	2 pairs shears, at 80 cents	1.60
1½ dozen penholders, at 50 cents	.75	2 pairs shears, at 84 cents	1.68
1¾ dozen cork and wood penholders, at 60 cents	1.05	2 pairs shears, at 97 cents	1.94
90 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	3.60	3 inkstands, at 5 cents	.15
17 packs blotting pads, at 4 cents	.68	1 inkstand, at 50 cents	.50
10 steel erasing knives, at 55 cents	5.50	1 inkstand, at 55 cents	.55
7 rubber erasers, at 3 cents	.21	1 inkstand, at 65 cents	.65
14 rubber erasers, at 5 cents	.70	1 inkstand, at 92 cents	.92
3 rubber erasers, at 6 cents	.18	7 pyramids pins, at 5 cents	35
2 rubber erasers, at 8 cents	.16	2 stenographer's books, at 6 cents	12
2 rubber erasers, at 9 cents	.18	13 stenographer's books, at 8 cents	1.04
2 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	.24	85 stenographer's books, at 10 cents	8.50
1 rubber eraser, at 13 cents	.13	198 stenographer's books, at 16 cents	31.68
75 typewriter ribbons, at 50 cents	37.50	4 dozen stenographer's books, at 85 cents	3.40
28 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	9.24	4¼ dozen stenographer's books, at $1.85	8.02
1 box rubber bands, at 19 cents	.19	2 dozen thumbtacks, at 9 cents	.18
3 boxes rubber bands, at 12 cents	.36	5 bottles typewriter oil, at 14 cents	.70
5 boxes rubber bands, at 15 cents	.75	8 bottles paste, at 12 cents	.96
1 box rubber bands, at 17 cents	.17	1 piece sponge, at 6 cents	06
		1 sponge cup, at 8 cents	.08
		2 letter clips, at 6 cents	.12
		Total	679.42

The engineer.

8 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	$2.00	1 package blotters, at 4 cents	$0.04
8 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	1.20	250 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	.27
1 dozen pencils, at 48 cents	.48	1 quart ink, at 36 cents	.36
1 rubber eraser, at 12 cents	.12		
½ dozen penholders, at 50 cents	.17	Total	4.89
1 bottle mucilage, at 25 cents	.25		

The Chaplain.

Issued to Rev. Mr. Haddaway:		Issued to Rev. Mr. Haddaway—Continued.	
250 envelopes, at $1.30 per M	$0.33	1 box pens, at 50 cents	$0.50
125 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	.21	1 bottle ink, at 28 cents	.20
6 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	1.50	1 inkstand, at 28 cents	.28
6 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	.90	2 packages blotter, at 4 cents	.08
½ dozen pencils, at 48 cents	.24		

STATIONERY FURNISHED THE OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE, ETC.—Continued.

The Chaplain—Continued.

Issued to Rev. Mr. Haddaway—Continued.	
½ dozen penholders, at 36 cents	$0.09
½ dozen cork and wood penholders, at 60 cents	.15
1 box rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.33
1 rubber eraser, at 14 cents	.14
1 steel knife eraser, at 40 cents	.40
1 mucilage font, at 17 cents	.17
1 office basket, at 35 cents	.35
	5.87
Issued to Rev. Mr. Bagby:	
250 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	.27
125 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	.22
250 envelopes, at $1.30 per M	.33
6 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	1.50
12 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	1.80

Issued to Rev. Mr. Bagby—Continued.	
6 Japanese tablets letter paper, at 16 cents	$0.96
3 packages envelopes, at 4 cents	.12
1 dozen pencils, at 48 cents	48
2 inkstands, at 65 cents	1.30
1 bottle ink, at 22 cents	.22
1 box steel pens, at 50 cents	.50
1 bottle mucilage, at 15 cents	.15
1 rubber eraser, at 12 cents	.12
1 box rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.33
1 office basket, at 38 cents	.38
1 piece sponge, at 6 cents	.06
1 bottle library paste, at 12 cents	.12
⅙ dozen cork and wood penholders, at 60 cents	.10
1/12 dozen penholders, at 36 cents	.03
Total	8.99

The Press Gallery.

6,000 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$6.30
2,000 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	3.40
2,000 envelopes, at $1.92 per M	3.84
69 reams canary envelope paper, at $1.35	93.15
6 reams foolscap paper, at $2.29	13.74
8 reams note paper, at $1.12	8.96
10 reams letter paper, at $1.92	19.20
14 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	4.62
1 gross pocket memorandum books, at $24	24.00
18 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	9.00
12 bottles ink, at 36 cents	4.32
24 bottles ink, at 37 cents	8.88
1 gross cork and wood penholders, at $6	6.00

7 gross House of Representatives lead pencils, at $4.85	$33.95
5 gross Faber's lead pencils, at $5.65	28.25
108 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	4.32
72 packs blotting pads, at 4 cents	2.88
2 rubber erasers, at 11 cents	.22
1 steel knife eraser, at 55 cents	.55
4 bottles library paste, at 12 cents	.48
6 packs Bristol cards, at 8 cents	.48
8 bottles mucilage, at 40 cents	3.20
2 pyramids pins, at 5 cents	.10
1 pair shears, at $1.09	1.09
3 inkstands, at 75 cents	2.25
300 inside memorandums, at 4½ cents	13.50
Total	296.68

The Speaker's room.

2,500 envelopes, at $1.30 per M	$3.25
200 envelopes at $8 per M	2.00
250 envelopes at $5.60 per M	1.40
1,000 envelopes at $6 per M	6.00
Stamping 1,000 envelopes, $2.30	2.30
1 box square envelopes, at 69 cents	.69
25 manila envelopes, at $3.20 per M	.08
2 reams embossed linen letter paper, at $3.70	7.40
1 ream bond linen note paper, at $1.82	1.82
¼ ream bond note paper, embossed, at $2.44	1.22
1 ream linen note heads, at $2	2.00
Stamping 2 reams paper, at $1.20	2.40
Stamping 1 ream note paper, at $1.20	1.20
2 reams letter paper, at $1.92	3.84
2 reams packet note paper, at $1.12	2.24
¼ ream legal-cap paper, at $2.87	.72
¼ ream linen legal-cap paper, at $3.28	2.46
¼ ream parchment linen legal-cap paper, at $6.50	1.63
6 tablets Japanese letter paper, at 16 cents	.96
6 tablets Blair's legal-cap paper, at 15 cents	.90
1 tablet letter paper, at 25 cents	.25
8 tablets bond linen letter paper, at 32 cents	2.56
Stamping bond linen letter paper, at $2.30	2.30

2 boxes Paragon linen letter paper, at 92 cents	$1.84
2 boxes note paper, at 53 cents	1.06
1 box note paper, at 70 cents	.70
12 tablets pencil paper, at 4 cents	.48
48 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	2.88
72 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	5.76
12 tablets cap pencil paper, at 12 cents	1.44
3 dozen lead pencils, at 22 cents	.66
2 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.70
5 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	2.40
5 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	2.50
2 bottles ink, at 50 cents	1.00
1 bottle ink, at 19 cents	.19
1 bottle ink, at 36 cents	.36
1 bottle red ink, at 7 cents	.07
1 dozen penholders, at 50 cents	.50
3-10 M shipping tags, at $1.50	.45
24 packs blotting pads, at 4 cents	.96
51 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	2.04
1 desk pad, at 40 cents	.40
6 bottles library paste, at 12 cents	.72
6 bottles library paste, at 13 cents	.78
1 office basket, at 36 cents	.36
6 pyramids pins, at 5 cents	.30
1 bottle typewriter oil, at 14 cents	.14
13 boxes rubber bands assorted, at 33 cents	4.29
2 typewriter ribbons, at 50 cents	1.00
2 letter files, at 55 cents	1.10
2 inkstands, at 25 cents	.50
1 inkstand, at 50 cents	.50

STATIONERY FURNISHED THE OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE, ETC.—Continued.

The Speaker's room—Continued.

10 letter clips, at 6 cents	$0.60	4 boxes visiting cards, at 16 cents	$0.64
3 Globe letter clips, at 30 cents	.90	2 boxes visiting cards, at 20 cents	.40
1 pair scissors, at 28 cents	.28	1 inking pad, at 18 cents	.18
2 pair scissors, at 33 cents	.66	1 package carbon paper, at 49 cents	.49
1 pair scissors, at 40 cents	.40	4 pencil sharpeners, at 20 cents	.80
1 pair scissors, at 45 cents	.45	1 dozen memorandum books, at 50 cents	.50
1 pair scissors, at 65 cents	.65	2 memorandum books, at 20 cents	.46
4 steel knife erasers, at 55 cents	2.20	1 memorandum book, at 30 cents	.30
3 rubber erasers, at 6 cents	.18	1 record book, at 45 cents	.45
3 pieces sponge, at 6 cents	.18	1 record book, at 48 cents	.48
2 pieces sponge, at 8 cents	.16	1 record book, at 65 cents	.65
3 stenographer's books, at 8 cents	.24		
3 stenographer's books, at 12 cents	.36		
3 stenographer's books, at 16 cents	.48	Total	98.79
1 package bristol cards, at 6 cents	.06		

Stenographers to committees.

500 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$0.53	1 bottle mucilage, at 50 cents	$0.50
250 envelopes, at 96 cents per M	.24	1 inkstand, at 56 cents	.56
250 envelopes, at $1.30 per M	.33	1 inkstand, at $1.05	1.05
250 envelopes, at $1.65 per M	.42	2 packs blotting pads, at 4 cents	.08
250 envelopes at $1.92 per M	.48	4 packages carbon paper, at 38 cents	1.52
39 reams cap typewriter paper at $1.10	42.90	1 pair shears, at $1.09	1.09
8 reams legal cap paper at $2.16	17.28	15 typewriter ribbons, at 50 cents	7.50
1 package Paragon paper, at $1.29	1.29	24 stenographer's books, at 16 cents	3.84
10 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	2.50	3 boxes fasteners, at 9 cents	.27
1 box steel pens, at 50 cents	.50	4 boxes fasteners, at 18 cents	.72
12 dozen assorted steel pens at 6 cents	.72	2 boxes fasteners, at 21 cents	.42
2 bottles ink, at 37 cents	.74	1 rubber eraser, at 6 cents	.06
1 dozen stenographer's pencils at 50 cents	.50	3 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	.36
3 dozen lead pencils at 48 cents	1.44	2 steel knife erasers, at 55 cents	1.10
½ dozen red and blue lead pencils, at 84 cents	.42	2 pyramids pins, at 5 cents	.10
½ dozen penholders at 48 cents	.32	1 terrace pins, at 7 cents	.07
2 boxes rubber bands assorted, at 33 cents	.66	1 office basket, at 46 cents	.46
		14 dozen phonograph cylinders, at $4	56.00
		1 ball cable twine, at 25 cents	.25
		Total	147.22

Committee on Accounts.

2,000 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$2.10	⅙ dozen red and blue lead pencils, at 84 cents	$0.14
2,000 envelopes, at $1.30 per M	2.60	1 inkstand, at 48 cents	.48
500 envelopes, at $1.65 per M	.83	1 inkstand, at 95 cents	.95
500 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	.85	1 inkstand, at $1.25	1.25
500 envelopes, at $1.92 per M	.96	6 pieces sponge, 8 at cents	.48
250 envelopes, at $1.85 per M	.47	1 bottle mucilage, at 48 cents	.48
250 envelopes, at $2.80 per M	.70	2 mucilage fonts, at 16 cents	.32
125 envelopes, at $4.50 per M	.58	1 rubber eraser, at 3 cents	.03
6 tablets Japanese note paper at 11 cents	.66	1 rubber eraser, at 6 cents	.06
6 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	.90	2 rubber erasers, 8 at cents	.16
18 packages typewriter letter paper, at 20 cents	3.60	1 rubber eraser, at 12 cents	.12
47 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	11.75	1 steel knife eraser, at 55 cents	.55
5 Blackstone cap tablets paper, at 45 cents	2.25	1 ivory paper cutter, at 50 cents	.50
1 ream note paper, at $1.42	1.42	1 ivory paper cutter, at 70 cents	.70
½ ream typewriter cap paper, at $1.10	.55	4 pyramids pins, at 6 cents	.24
1 ream paragon cap paper, at $1.35	1.35	1 box fasteners, at 18 cents	.18
6 tablets pencil paper, at 4 cents	.24	4 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	1.32
12 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.96	1 pair scissors, at 95 cents	.95
4 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	2.00	24 packages of blotting pads, at 4 cents	.96
3 bottles ink, at 23 cents	.69	12 packages of glazed blotting pads, at 5 cents	.65
1 bottle ink, at 35 cents	.35	12 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	.48
1 bottle ink, at 37 cents	.37	1 dozen letterpress blotters, at 12 cents	.12
1 bottle ink, at 25 cents	.25	1 paper weight, at 38 cents	.38
1 bottle red ink, at 15 cents	.15	1 paper weight, at 45 cents	.45
⅙ dozen penholders, at 30 cents	.08	2 paper weights, at 46 cents	.92
1 dozen penholders, at 50 cents	.50	1 paper weight, at 48 cents	.48
1 dozen penholders, at 55 cents	.55	1 file box, at $2.95	2.95
3 dozen lead pencils, at 41 cents	1.23		
1 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.48		

STATIONERY FURNISHED THE OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE, ETC.—Continued.

Committee on Accounts—Continued.

1 stick sealing wax, at 13 cents	$0.13	3 pen trays, at 32 cents	$0.96
1 box sealing wax, at 44 cents	.44	1 ruler, at 46 cents	.46
1 eyelet punch, at $1.52	1.52	1 box eyelets, at 14 cents	.14
1 office basket, at 38 cents	.38	1 memorandum book, at 13 cents	.13
1 office basket, at $1.17	1.17	1 memorandum book, at 20 cents	.20
1 desk basket, at 98 cents	.98	1 dozen thumb tacks, at 10 cents	.10
5 typewriter ribbons, at 50 cents	2.50	1 envelope opener, at 17 cents	.17
1 self-inking stamp, at $2.50	2.50	2 stenographer's books, at 6 cents	.12
1 set rubber dates, at $1.60	1.60		
1 inkstand mat, at 50 cents	.50	Total	70.32
1 inkstand mat, at 65 cents	.65		

Committee on Agriculture.

6,000 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$6.30	2 rubber erasers, at 6 cents	$0.12
750 envelopes, at $1.65 per M	1.24	4 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	.48
250 manila envelopes, at $3.10 per M	.78	1 inkstand, at $1.65	1.65
80 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	20.00	6 bottles library paste, at 12 cents	.72
24 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	3.60	4 packs blotting pads, at 4 cents	.16
12 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.72	1 bottle ink, at 15 cents	.15
12 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.96	2 bottles ink, at 23 cents	.46
12 tablets pencil paper, at 10 cents	1.20	1 package carbon paper, at 49 cents	.49
1 ream Paragon paper, at $1.08	1.08	2 typewriter ribbons, at 50 cents	1.00
2 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.00	1 dozen thumb tacks, at 8 cents	.08
1 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.35	1 bottle machine oil, at 14 cents	.14
1 dozen lead pencils, at 41 cents	.41	1 ruler, at 20 cents	.20
1 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.48	2 letter openers, at 17 cents	.34
3 dozen penholders, assorted, at 45 cents	1.35	1 terrace pins, at 7 cents	.07
4 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	1.32	6 pieces sponge, at 6 cents	.36
		Total	47.21

Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

2,000 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$2.10	1 letter file, at 55 cents	$0.55
500 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	.85	4 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	1.32
20 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	5.00	3 penracks, at 12 cents	.36
12 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	1.80	4 inkstands, at 7 cents	.28
3 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.50	1 inkstand, at 75 cents	.75
1 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.45	1 inking pad, at 19 cents	.19
1 dozen cork and wood penholders, at 60 cents	.60	1 box fasteners, at 9 cents	.09
24 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	.96	1 box fasteners, at 18 cents	.18
3 bottles ink, at 35 cents	1.05	3 dozen pencils, at 30 cents	.90
1 bottle carmine ink, at 15 cents	.15	1 pair scissors, at 73 cents	.73
1 rubber eraser, at 8 cents	.08	1 bottle mucilage, at 13 cents	.13
2 rubber erasers, at 10 cents	.20	1 bottle mucilage, at 28 cents	.28
2 steel knife erasers, at 55 cents	1.10		
1 steel knife eraser, at 40 cents	.40	Total	22.00

Committee on Appropriations.

8,000 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$8.40	1 gross steel pens, at 65 cents	$0.65
2,000 envelopes, at $1.30 per M	2.60	3 bottles ink, at 23 cents	.69
100 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	.17	1 bottle ink, at 28 cents	.28
2,000 envelopes, at $1.85 per M	3.70	1 bottle ink, at 36 cents	.36
2,250 envelopes, at $1.92 per M	4.32	4 bottles ink, at 37 cents	1.48
61 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	15.25	3 bottles carmine ink, at 15 cents	.45
16 packages typewriter letter paper, at 20 cents	3.20	3 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	1.05
2 packages typewriter letter paper, at 31 cents	.62	2 dozen lead pencils, at 41 cents	.82
68 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	10.20	7½ dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	3.60
4 reams letter paper, at $1.92	7.68	1 dozen stenographer's lead pencils, at 50 cents	.50
1½ reams legal cap paper, at $1.10	1.65	½ dozen red and blue pencils, at 84 cents	.63
1 ream legal cap paper, at $2.29	2.29	3 dozen penholders, at 55 cents	1.65
1 box Paragon letter paper, at $1.00	1.00	2 typewriter ribbons, at 50 cents	1.00
1 box Paragon letter paper, at $1.05	1.05	2 bottles mucilage, at 28 cents	.56
1 box Paragon legal cap paper, at $1.09	1.09	1 bottle mucilage, at 40 cents	.40
12 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.72	9 pyramids pins, at 6 cents	.54
24 tablets pencil paper, at 7 cents	1.68	4 bottles library paste, at 13 cents	.52
6 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	3.00	6 bottles library paste, at 12 cents	.72
		24 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	.96

STATIONERY FURNISHED THE OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE, ETC.—Continued.

Committee on Appropriations—Continued.

48 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	$1.92	6 spools pink tape, at 19 cents	$1.14
1 box rubber bands, at 13 cents	.13	3 office baskets, at 33 cents	.99
15 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	4.95	1 rubber eraser, at 6 cents	.06
4 inkstands, at 10 cents	.40	3 steel knife erasers, at 55 cents	1.65
3 mucilage fonts, at 17 cents	.51	6 reference tablets, at 12 cents	.72
1 pair scissors, at 54 cents	.54	2 stenographer's books, at 6 cents	.12
1 pair scissors, at 97 cents	.97	4 stenographer's books, at 16 cents	.64
2 boxes fasteners, at 9 cents	.18	1 record book, at 47 cents	.47
1 box fasteners, at 12 cents	.12	1 letterpress brush, at 25 cents	.25
3 boxes fasteners, at 18 cents	.54	Total	101.78

Committee on Banking and Currency.

8,000 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$$8.40	2 rubber erasers, at 6 cents	$0.12
3,000 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	5.10	2 steel knife erasers, at 55 cents	1.10
64 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	16.00	5 packs blotting pads, at 4 cents	.20
24 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	3.60	1 pair shears, at 97 cents	.97
8 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.48	2 boxes fasteners, at 18 cents	.36
4 tablets pencil paper, at 7 cents	.28	1 box fasteners, at 85 cents	.85
12 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.96	2 gross pens, at 50 cents	1.00
1 bottle ink, at 37 cents	.37	3 mucilage fonts, at 17 cents	.51
3 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	1.05	6 pieces sponge, at 8 cents	.48
½ dozen red and blue lead pencils, at 84 cents	.42	6 pyramids pins, at 5 cents	.30
1 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.45	1 ruler, at 30 cents	.30
1 dozen cork and wood penholders, at 60 cents	.60	1 penrack, at 12 cents	.12
1 bottle mucilage, at 40 cents	.40	1 rubber hand stamp, at $1.25	1.25
1 box assorted rubber bands, at 33 cents	.33	2 letter files, at 55 cents	1.10
1 box rubber bands, at 50 cents	.50	1 eyelet punch, at $1.46	1.46
		Total	49.06

Committee on Claims.

7,000 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$7.35	4 boxes rubber bands, at 36 cents	$1.44
1,000 envelopes, at $1.65 M	1.65	2 boxes rubber bands, at 10 cents	.20
1,500 envelopes, at $1.70 M	2.55	2 boxes rubber bands, at 12 cents	.24
50 document envelopes, at 5 cents	2.50	2 boxes rubber bands, at 14 cents	.28
80 letter tablets, at 25 cents	20.00	2 boxes rubber bands, at 20 cents	.40
64 note tablets, at 15 cents	9.60	2 boxes rubber bands, at 24 cents	.48
¼ ream cap paper, at $2.29	1.15	1 box rubber bands, at 35 cents	.35
10 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.60	1 box rubber bands, at 38 cents	.38
4 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.32	1 box rubber bands, at 40 cents	.40
4 tablets paper, at 12 cents	.48	1 box rubber bands, at 50 cents	.50
2 bottles ink at 25 cents	.50	2 inkstands, at 50 cents	1.00
2 bottles ink, at 36 cents	.72	1 inkstand, at $5.46	5.46
4 bottles ink, at 37 cents	1.48	3 rubber erasers, at 8 cents	.24
2 bottles carmine ink, at 8 cents	.16	3 rubber erasers, at 10 cents	.30
1 gross pens, at 65 cents	.65	3 steel knife erasers, at 40 cents	1.20
4 gross pens, at 50 cents	2.00	1 penrack, at 15 cents	.15
24 dozen assorted pens, at 6 cents	1.44	2 pyramids pins, at 5 cents	.10
2 dozen lead pencils, at 25 cents	.50	6 dozen thumb tacks, at 6 cents	.36
4 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	1.40	6 dozen thumb tacks, at 10 cents	.60
1 dozen lead pencils, at 41 cents	.41	2 packages bristol cards, at 8 cents	.16
1 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.48	1 mahogany arm rest, at 63 cents	.63
½ dozen colored pencils, at 60 cents	.30	1 spool tape, at 19 cents	.19
7-12 dozen red and blue pencils, at 84 cents	.49	2 paper weights, at 10 cents	.20
6 bottles mucilage, at 12 cents	.72	6 paper weights, at 12 cents	.72
1 bottle mucilage, at 40 cents	.40	2 paper weights, at 45 cents	.90
2 pairs scissors, at 73 cents	1.46	1 paper folder, at 17 cents	.17
1 dozen penholders, at 20 cents	.20	1 ivory folder, at 50 cents	.50
3 dozen penholders, at 50 cents	1.50	1 ruling pen, at 60 cents	.60
1 dozen penholders, at 60 cents	.60	1 mailing box, at 40 cents	.40
10 packages blotting pads, at 4 cents	.40	3 rubber hand stamps, at 25 cents	.75
89 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	3.56	1 rubber hand stamp, at $1.25	1.25
1 box fasteners, at 9 cents	.09	1 set dating stamps, at $2.00	2.00
1 box fasteners, at 18 cents	.18	2 sticks sealing wax, at 13 cents	.26
1 ruler, at 22 cents	.22	2 inking pads, at 15 cents	.30
1 ruler, at 30 cents	.30	2 bottles library paste, at 12 cents	.24
1 ruler, at 33 cents	.33	Total	90.70
2 boxes assorted rubber bands, at 33 cents	.66		

STATIONERY FURNISHED THE OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE, ETC.—Continued.

Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

5,500 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$5.78	5 boxes assorted rubber bands, at 33 cents	$1.65
2,000 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	3.40	2 bottles mucilage, at 35 cents	.70
1,000 envelopes, at $1.92 per M	1.92	8 penracks, at 12 cents	.96
82 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	20.50	1 rubber eraser, at 8 cents	.08
6 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	.90	2 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	.24
2 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.12	1 steel erasing knife, at 55 cents	.55
2 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.16	3 office baskets, at 35 cents	1.05
8 tablets paper, at 10 cents	.80	1 office basket, at 38 cents	.38
7 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	3.50	1 box fasteners, at 9 cents	.09
1 bottle red ink, at 15 cents	.15	12 pieces sponge, at 7 cents	.84
1 bottle ink, at 35 cents	.35	1 sponge cups, at 7 cents	.42
3 bottles ink, at 37 cents	1.11	1 paper weights, at 10 cents	.30
1 bottle ink at 36 cents	.36	6 paper weight, at 20 cents	.20
1 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.45	3 paperweight, at 45 cents	.45
1 dozen penholders, at 50 cents	.50	1 McGill punch, at 21 cents	.21
1 dozen cork and wood penholders, at 60 cents	.60	6 stenographer's notebooks, at 15 cents	.90
1 dozen lead pencils, at 25 cents	.25	1 pair scissors, at 65 cents	.65
1 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.35	1 pair scissors, at 75 cents	.75
3 dozen lead pencils, at 41 cents	1.23	3 hand blotting pads, at 15 cents	.45
1 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.48	3 hand blotting pads, at 19 cents	.57
28 packages blotting pads, at 4 cents	1.12	1 spool pink tape, at 19 cents	.19
44 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	1.76	1 bottle paste, at 12 cents	.12
8 inkstands, at 10 cents	.80		
1 inkstand, at 70 cents	.70	Total	59.94
1 inkstand, at 90 cents	.90		

Committee on the District of Columbia.

5,750 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$6.04	4 steel erasing knives, at 55 cents	$2.20
1,000 envelopes, at $1.65 per M	1.65	6 pieces sponge, at 6 cents	.36
1,000 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	1.70	13 pieces sponge, at 8 cents	1.04
1,000 envelopes, at $1.85 per M	1.85	12 sponge cups, at 7 cents	.84
47 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	11.75	6 inkstands, at 10 cents	.60
8 tablets letter paper, at 31 cents	2.48	2 inkstands, at 15 cents	.30
20 tablets letter paper, at 20 cents	4.00	1 inkstand, at 50 cents	.50
12 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.72	8 pyramid pins, at 7 cents	.56
6 tablets pencil paper, at 7 cents	.42	1 pyramid pins, at 5 cents	.05
12 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.96	1 font mucilage and brush, at 34 cents	.34
2 packages manifold paper, at $1.08	2.16	1 bottle mucilage, at 40 cents	.40
2 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.00	1 bottle paste, at 13 cents	.13
4 bottles ink, at 37 cents	1.48	9 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	2.97
2 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.70	1 ivory paper folder, at 50 cents	.50
2 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.96	2 rubber hand stamps, at 75 cents	1.50
½ dozen red and blue lead pencils, at 84 cents	.42	1 envelope opener, at 17 cents	.17
1½ dozen penholders, at 55 cents	.83	1 ruler, at 20 cents	.20
1 dozen cork and wood penholders, at 60 cents	.60	1 inking pad, at 19 cents	.19
1 pair scissors, at 97 cents	.97	1 box carbon sheets, at 70 cents	.70
1 pair shears, at $1.09	1.09	12 document envelopes, at 5 cents	.60
18 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	.72	3 penracks, at 11 cents	.33
24 packs blotting pads, at 4 cents	.96	1 typewriter ribbon, at 50 cents	.50
4 office baskets, at 38 cents	1.52		
1 rubber eraser, at 10 cents	.10	Total	60.06

Committee on Education.

7,500 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$7.88	1 inkstand, at 46 cents	$0.46
3,000 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	5.10	3 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	.36
65 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	16.25	2 rubber erasers, at 13 cents	.26
35 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	5.25	2 steel knife erasers, at 40 cents	.80
3 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.18	4 bottles paste, at 12 cents	.48
3 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.24	6 pieces sponge, at 6 cents	.36
¼ ream legal cap paper, at $2.29	1.15	4 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	1.32
2 bottles ink, at 36 cents	.72	1 pair shears, at 93 cents	.93
4 bottles ink at 37 cents	1.48	3 packages blotting pads, at 4 cents	.12
1 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.35	15 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	.60
1 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.48		
3 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.50	Total	47.41
2 dozen pen holders, at 50 cents	1.00		
2 inkstands, at 7 cents	.14		

STATIONERY FURNISHED THE OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE, ETC.—Continued.

Committee on Elections.

5,750 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$6.04	1½ dozen penholders, at 40 cents	$0.60
500 envelopes, at $1.65 per M	.83	7 packs blotting pads, at 4 cents	.28
500 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	.85	16 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	.64
106 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	26.50	4 rubber erasers, at 6 cents	.24
16 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	2.40	4 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	.48
6 blocks paper, at 5 cents	.30	2 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.66
6 tablets pencil paper, at 4 cents	.24	1 bottle mucilage, at 40 cents	.40
30 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	1.80	1 ruler, at 29 cents	.29
24 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	1.92	4 pyramids pins, at 5 cents	.20
1 ream Congress cap paper, at $2.29	2.29	1 pair shears, at 85 cents	.85
½ ream typewriter cap paper, at $1.10	.55	2 bottles library paste, at 12 cents	.24
2 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.00	1 box fasteners, at 9 cents	.09
2 bottles ink, at 30 cents	.60		
1 bottle ink, at 36 cents	.36	Total	52.80
1 bottle ink, at 37 cents	.37		
2 dozen lead pencils, at 41 cents	.82		
2 dozen Faber's lead pencils, at 48 cents	.96		

Committee on Election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress.

7,000 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$7.35	1 bottle mucilage, at 28 cents	$0.28
3,500 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	5.95	1 pair scissors, at 65 cents	.65
22 packages typewriter letter paper, at 20 cents	4.40	1 pair scissors, at 90 cents	.90
68 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	17.00	4 inkstands, at 10 cents	.40
68 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	10.20	5 inkstands, at 15 cents	.75
3 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.24	1 inkstand, at 25 cents	.25
1 ream cap typewriter paper, at $1.08	1.08	1 inkstand, at 70 cents	.70
6 Blackstone legal cap tablets, at 45 cents	2.70	1 inkstand, at $1.55	1.55
2 boxes steel pens, at 50 cents	1.00	1 inkstand, at $1.90	1.90
12 dozen steel pens, assorted, at 6 cents	.72	15 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	.60
3 bottles ink, at 37 cents	1.11	17 packs blotting pads, at 4 cents	.68
1 dozen lead pencils, at 25 cents	.25	2 rubber erasers, at 9 cents	.18
2 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.70	2 steel knife erasers, at 40 cents	.80
1 dozen Faber's lead pencils, at 48 cents	.48	1 ruler at 30 cents	.30
½ dozen red and blue lead pencils, at 84 cents	.42	2 office baskets, at 38 cents	.76
2 dozen assorted penholders, at 55 cents	1.10	9 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	2.97
2 dozen cork and wood penholders, at 60 cents	1.20	1 box fasteners, at 18 cents	.18
3 pieces sponge, at 8 cents	.24	3 pyramids pins, at 5 cents	.15
6 bottles sponge mucilage, at 12 cents	.72	2 letter openers, at 18 cents	.36
		12 stenographer's books, at 8 cents	.96
		6 stenographer's books, at 16 cents	.96
		1 letterpress book, at 82 cents	.82
		Total	73.96

Committee on Enrolled Bills.

2,000 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$2.10	1 rubber eraser, at 12 cents	$0.12
500 envolopes, at $1.65 per M	.83	2 steel knife erasers, at 40 cents	.80
500 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	.85	1 inkstand, at 75 cents	.75
48 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	12.00	2 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.66
2 dozen Mojeltic pens, at 30 cents	.60	1 pyramid pins, at 5 cents	.05
12 dozen steel pens, assorted, at 6 cents	.72	6 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	.24
1 bottle ink, at 35 cents	.35	2 packs blotting pads, at 4 cents	.08
2 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.96	1 pair scissors, at 44 cents	.44
1 dozen assorted penholders, at 50 cents	.50	1 bottle library paste, at 12 cents	.12
1 rubber eraser, at 7 cents	.07	Total	22.24

Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture.

1,500 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$1.58	12 dozen steel pens, assorted, at 6 cents	$0.72
250 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	.43	1 bottle ink, at 35 cents	.35
24 tablets, letter paper, at 25 cents	6.00	½ dozen lead pencils, at 45 cents	.23
8 tablets, note paper, at 15 cents	1.20	½ dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.30
1 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	.50		

STATIONERY FURNISHED THE OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE, ETC.—Continued.

Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture—Continued.

1 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	$0.48	2 dozen thumb tacks, at 10 cents	$0.20
1 pack blotting pads, at 4 cents	.04	1 steel knife eraser, at 40 cents	.40
3 inkstands, at 7 cents	.21	1 piece sponge, at 8 cents	.08
1 inkstand, at 75 cents	.75	1 sponge cup, at 6 cents	.06
1 office basket, at 38 cents	.38	1 pair scissors, at 90 cents	.90
1 desk basket, at 37 cents	.37		
1 bottle library paste, at 12 cents	.12	Total	15.63
1 box rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.33		

Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

250 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$0.27	1 inkstand, at 60 cents	$0.60
250 envelopes, at $1.30 per M	.33	1 inkstand, at 65 cents	.65
250 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	.43	1 rubber eraser, at 10 cents	.10
75 manila envelopes, at $3.20 per M	.24	1 steel knife eraser, at 40 cents	.40
8 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	2.00	1 box fasteners, at 9 cents	.09
2 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	.30	1 ruler, at 22 cents	.22
2 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.12	1 box rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.33
½ ream legal cap paper, at $2.29	.58	2 letter files, at 62 cents	1.24
1 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	.50	3 penracks, at 12 cents	.36
1 bottle ink, at 20 cents	.20	1 piece sponge, at 8 cents	.08
1 bottle ink, at 35 cents	.35	1 sponge cup, at 6 cents	.06
1 bottle red ink, at 8 cents	.08	1 mucilage font, at 17 cents	.17
1 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.48	1 paper weight, at 12 cents	.12
¼ dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.23	1 paper weight, at 30 cents	.30
¼ dozen cork and wood penholders, at 60 cents	.30	1 desk pad, at 35 cents	.35
2 office baskets, at 38 cents	.76	1 dozen thumb tacks, at 21 cents	.21
1 desk basket, at 40 cents	.40	1 letter opener, at 17 cents	.17
1 bottle mucilage, at 28 cents	.28	3 document boxes, at 25 cents	.75
8 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	.32		
1 pack blotting pads, at 4 cents	.04	Total	14.61
2 inkstands, at 10 cents	.20		

Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice.

2,000 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$2.10	8 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	$0.32
500 envelopes at $1.65 per M	.83	1 pack blotting pads, at 4 cents	.04
500 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	.85	1 bottle mucilage, at 35 cents	.35
8 packages typewriter letter paper, at 20 cents	1.60	1 box rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.33
26 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	6.50	1 rubber eraser, at 5 cents	.05
1 gross pens, at 50 cents	.50	1 rubber eraser, at 6 cents	.06
1 bottle ink, at 35 cents	.35	1 steel knife eraser, at 40 cents	.40
2 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.96	1 steel knife eraser, at 55 cents	.55
¼ dozen penholders, at 50 cents	.25		
2 inkstands at 20 cents	.40	Total	17.04
1 inkstand, at 60 cents	.60		

Committee on Expenditures in the Post-Office Department.

2,750 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$2.89	8 stenographer's books, at 16 cents	$1.28
625 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	1.07	5 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	1.65
28 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	7.00	1 box fasteners, at 9 cents	.09
23 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	3.45	2 boxes fasteners, at 18 cents	.36
1 tablet pencil paper, at 8 cents	.08	1 paper weight, at 12 cents	.12
1 package Paragon cap paper, at $1.08	1.08	2 paper weights, at 35 cents	.70
1 package Paragon letter paper, at 96 cents	.96	2 bottles mucilage, at 10 cents	.20
1 ream cap typewriter paper, at $1.10	1.10	2 bottles sponge mucilage, at 13 cents	.26
24 dozen pens, assorted, at 6 cents	1.44	16 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	.64
1 bottle ink, at 23 cents	.23	10 packs blotting pads, at 4 cents	.40
2 bottles ink, at 37 cents	.74	3 rubber erasers, at 5 cents	.15
1 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.35	2 rubber erasers, at 7 cents	.14
1 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.48	1 steel knife eraser, at 40 cents	.40
5-12 dozen penholders, at 50 cents	.22	1 ruler, at 31 cents	.31
⅛ dozen cork and wood penholders, at 60 cents	.10	3 dozen thumb tacks, at 8 cents	.24
6 stenographer's books, at 11 cents	.66	1 pyramid pins, at 7 cents	.07
		Total	28.86

STATIONERY FURNISHED THE OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE, ETC.—Continued.

Committee on Expenditures in the State Department.

2,250 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$2.37	1 dozen lead pencils, at 45 cents	$0.45
750 envelopes, at $1.65 per M	1.24	1 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.48
500 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	.85	1-12 dozen red and blue lead pencils, at 84 cents	.07
250 envelopes, at $1.92 per M	.48	1 boxwood ruler, at 25 cents	.25
21 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	5.25	1 boxwood ruler, at 33 cents	.33
12 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	1.80	3 rubber erasers, at 5 cents	.15
½ ream legal cap paper, at $2.29	.58	3 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	.36
1 ivory paper folder, at 60 cents	.60	1 spool pink tape, at 19 cents	.19
3 penwipers, at 32 cents	.96	1 bottle mucilage, at 28 cents	.28
1 bottle ink, at 50 cents	.50	1 bottle mucilage, at 35 cents	.35
1 bottle library paste, at 12 cents	.12	1 paper weight, at 16 cents	.16
1 pair scissors, at 60 cents	.60	1 paper weight, at 25 cents	.25
1 pack blotting pads, at 4 cents	.04	1 paper weight, at 30 cents	.30
1 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	.50	1 hand blotter, at 28 cents	.28
12 dozen assorted steel pens, at 6 cents	.72	2 pyramids pins, at 5 cents	.10
1 dozen penholders, assorted, at 50 cents	.50	Total	21.11

Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.

3,000 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$3.15	1 bottle mucilage, at 35 cents	$0.35
850 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	1.45	1 font mucilage, at 16 cents	.16
250 envelopes, at $1.92 per M	.48	24 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	.96
38 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	9.50	2 packs blotting pads, at 4 cents	.08
30 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	4.50	1 eyelet punch, at $1.50	1.50
6 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.36	1 pair scissors, at 71 cents	.71
5 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	2.50	1 pair shears, at 97 cents	.97
1 bottle ink, at 35 cents	.35	1 box rubber bands, at 33 cents	.33
1 bottle ink, at 37 cents	.37	1 steel knife eraser, at 40 cents	.40
1 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.48	1 paper weight, at 15 cents	.15
1 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.45	1 paper weight, at 50 cents	.50
6 inkstands, at 10 cents	.60	1 box fasteners, at 12 cents	.12
1 inkstand, at 60 cents	.60	2 dozen thumb tacks, at 9 cents	.18
1 inkstand, at 70 cents	.70	1 sponge cup, at 6 cents	.06
8 pen racks, at 12 cents	.96	1 piece sponge, at 7 cents	.07
1 ruler, at 18 cents	.18		
1 ruler, at 30 cents	.30	Total	33.47

Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.

7,000 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$1.05	1 pair scissors, at 65 cents	$0.65
150 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	1.28	2 penracks, at 12 cents	.24
16 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	4.00	1 bottle mucilage, at 30 cents	.30
12 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.72	1 paper weight, at 12 cents	.12
6 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.48	1 paper weight, at 30 cents	.30
12 dozen pens, assorted, at 6 cents	.72	2 pieces sponge, at 8 cents	.16
1 bottle ink, at 35 cents	.35	2 sponge cups, at 6 cents	.12
1 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.35	2 rubber erasers, at 8 cents	.16
⅛ dozen red and blue lead pencils at 84 cents	.14	1 steel knife eraser, at 55 cents	.55
1 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.45	2 pyramids pins, at 5 cents	.10
2 inkstands, at $1.50	3.00	1 spool pink tape, at 19 cents	.19
2 packs blotters, at 4 cents	.08	1 box fasteners, at 12 cents	.12
7 sheets blotters, at 4 cents	.28	3 dozen thumb tacks, at 10 cents	.30
1 office basket, at 38 cents	.38		
1 desk basket, at 84 cents	.84	Total	17.76
1 box rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.33		

Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3,250 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$3.42	2 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	$1.00
1,250 envelopes, at $1.65 per M	2.07	12 dozen steel pens, assorted, at 6 cents	.72
750 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	1.28	2 bottles ink, at 23 cents	.46
250 envelopes, at $1.92 per M	.48	2 bottles ink, at 37 cents	.74
1 box envelopes, at 50 cents	.50	1 bottle carmine ink, at 15 cents	.15
82 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	20.50	1 dozen lead pencils, at 24 cents	.24
44 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	6.60	1 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.35
6 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.36	1 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.48
6 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.48	⅛ dozen red and blue lead pencils, at 84 cents	.14
2 boxes note paper, at 75 cents	1.50	⅛ dozen penholders, at 40 cents	.20
1 box note paper, at 51 cents	.51		

STATIONERY FURNISHED THE OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE, ETC.—Continued.

Committee on Foreign Affairs—Continued.

1 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	$0.45	1 ruler, at 25 cents	$0.25
1 dozen cork and wood penholders, at 60 cents	.60	1 ruler, at 33 cents	.33
18 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	.72	6 penracks, at 12 cents	.72
15 packs blotting pads, at 4 cents	.60	5 inkstands, at 50 cents	2.50
6 bottles mucilage, at 13 cents	.78	2 inkstands, at 60 cents	1.20
1 pair scissors, at 45 cents	.45	1 inkstand, at 75 cents	.75
1 pair scissors, at 62 cents	.62	6 pieces sponge, at 8 cents	.48
1 pair shears, at 73 cents	.73	6 sponge cups, at 6 cents	.36
6 rubber erasers, at 6 cents	.36	1 corkscrew, at 30 cents	.30
6 rubber erasers, at 8 cents	.48	4 pyramids pins, at 5 cents	.20
6 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	.72	1 box fasteners, at 9 cents	.09
6 steel knife erasers, at 38 cents	2.28	1 box fasteners, at 18 cents	.18
1 ivory folder, at 62 cents	.62	Total	59.61
2 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.66		

Committee on Indian Affairs.

4,000 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$4.20	3 dozen penholders, at 50 cents	$1.50
750 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	1.28	24 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	.96
54 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	13.50	2 packs blotting pads, at 4 cents	.08
6 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.36	3 boxes assorted rubber bands, at 33 cents	.99
6 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.48	4 bottles mucilage, at 12 cents	.48
$\frac{1}{10}$ ream engrossing paper, at $14.50	1.45	2 spools tape, at 19 cents	.38
24 dozen assorted steel pens, at 6 cents	1.44	1 pair scissors, at 59 cents	.59
1 bottle ink, at 37 cents	.37	Total	30.52
6 dozen lead pencils, at 41 cents	2.46		

Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

3,000 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$3.15	6 pieces sponge, at 8 cents	$0.48
1,000 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	1.70	4 sponge cups, at 6 cents	.24
56 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	14.00	1 pair shears, at 90 cents	.90
40 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	6.00	2 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.66
2 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.00	6 inkstands, at 10 cents	.60
1 bottle ink, at 37 cents	.37	1 inkstand, at 50 cents	.50
1 bottle red ink, at 15 cents	.15	1 inkstand, at 75 cents	.75
1 dozen lead pencils, at 25 cents	.25	1 box fasteners, at 9 cents	.09
1 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.35	3 rubber erasers, at 6 cents	.18
1 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.48	3 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	.36
$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen red and blue lead pencils, at 84 cents	.42	2 steel knife erasers, at 40 cents	.80
2 dozen assorted penholders, at 50 cents	1.00	24 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	.96
1 letter opener, at 17 cents	.17	5 packs blotting pads, at 4 cents	.20
3 pyramids pins, at 5 cents	.15	1 bottle mucilage, at 35 cents	.35
2 paper weights, at 20 cents	.40	2 Moore's patent blotters, at 30 cents	.60
1 paper weight, at 40 cents	.40	Total	38.21
1 corkscrew, at 55 cents	.55		

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

6,000 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$6.30	1 dozen cork and wood penholders, at 60 cents	$0 60
2,000 envelopes, at $1.65 per M	3.30	1 inkstand, at 25 cents	.25
1,000 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	1.70	1 inkstand, at 40 cents	.40
1,000 envelopes, at $1.92 per M	1.92	1 inkstand, at $1.55	1.55
90 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	22.50	6 penracks, at 10 cents	.60
40 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	6.00	10 pieces sponge, at 8 cents	.80
24 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	1.92	10 sponge cups, at 7 cents	.70
1 ream foolscap paper, at $2.29	2.29	4 pyramids pins, at 5 cents	.20
3 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.50	3 rubber erasers, at 8 cents	.24
2 bottles ink, at 37 cents	.74	3 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	.36
2 bottles red ink, at 15 cents	.30	3 steel knife erasers, at 40 cents	1.20
1 dozen lead pencils, at 25 cents	.25	1 pair scissors, at 84 cents	.84
1 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.35	1 pair shears, at $1	1.00
1 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.48	1 paper cutter, at 20 cents	.20
1 dozen red and blue lead pencils, at 84 cents	.84	1 ivory paper cutter, at 50 cents	.50
2 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.90	2 rulers, at 25 cents	.50
2 dozen penholders, at 50 cents	1.00	9 dozen thumb tacks, at 9 cents	.81

STATIONERY FURNISHED THE OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE, ETC.—Continued.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce—Continued.

1 box fasteners, at 8 cents	$0.08	1 desk blotter pad, at 40 cents	$0.40
1 box fasteners, at 9 cents	.09	4 packs blotters, at 4 cents	.16
3 McGill hand punches, at 21 cents	.63	24 sheets blotters, at 4 cents	.96
1 eyelet punch, at $1.55	1.55	1 bottle mucilage, at 40 cents	.40
3 paper weights, at 12 cents	.36	3 boxes rubber bands assorted, at 33 cents	.99
2 paper weights, at 21 cents	.42	4 mucilage fonts, at 17 cents	.68
1 paper weight, at 40 cents	.40	25 bill forms, at 1 cent	.25
2 spools tape, at 19 cents	.38		
2 letter files, at 40 cents	.80		
1 table basket, at 42 cents	.42	Total	72.01

Committee on Invalid Pensions.

10,000 envelopes, at $1.50 per M	$10.50	1 bottle mucilage, at 28 cents	$0.28
2,000 envelopes, at $1.65 per M	3.30	1 mucilage font, at 17 cents	.17
1,000 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	1.70	4 rubber erasers, at 10 cents	.40
80 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	20.00	4 steel knife erasers, at 55 cents	2.20
78 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	11.70	24 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	.96
12 legal cap paper tablets, at 15 cents	1.80	1 McGill punch, at 21 cents	.21
6 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.48	6 dozen thumb tacks, at 10 cents	.60
6 tablets pencil paper, at 10 cents	.60	1 ruler, at 24 cents	.24
4 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	2.00	1 pair scissors, at 73 cents	.73
1 bottle ink, at 37 cents	.37	4 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	1.32
3 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	1.05	1 box fasteners, at 18 cents	.18
1 dozen lead pencils, at 41 cents	.41	4 pyramids pins, at 5 cents	.20
1 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.48	18 letter files, at 23 cents	4.14
1 dozen penholders, at 40 cents	.40	2 indexed books, at 30 cents	.60
1 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.45	6 indexed books, at 45 cents	2.70
1 dozen penholders, at 60 cents	.60	1 dozen letter clips, at 90 cents	.90
4 inkstands, at 7 cents	.28		
2 inkstands, at 70 cents	1.40		
2 inkstands, at 85 cents	1.70	Total	75.05

Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

3,000 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$3.15	4 inkstands, at 8 cents	$0.32
1,500 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	2.55	2 inkstands, at 25 cents	.50
41 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	10.25	1 bottle mucilage, at 40 cents	.40
36 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	5.40	4 mucilage fonts, at 17 cents	.68
4 tablets pencil paper, at 4 cents	.16	3 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.99
9 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.54	4 paper weights, at 10 cents	.40
4 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.32	2 rubber erasers, at 3 cents	.06
2 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.00	2 rubber erasers, at 6 cents	.12
2 bottles ink, at 36 cents	.72	2 rubber erasers, at 8 cents	.16
1 bottle red ink, at 8 cents	.08	1 rubber eraser, at 10 cents	.10
1 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.35	2 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	.24
1 dozen lead pencils, at 41 cents	.41	2 steel knife erasers, at 40 cents	.80
3 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	1.44	3 pyramids pins, at 5 cents	.15
⅓ dozen red and blue lead pencils, at 84 cents	.14	1 ruler, at 10 cents	.10
2 dozen penholders, at 50 cents	1.00	1 pair shears at 73 cents	.73
1 dozen penholders, at 60 cents	.60	1 box fasteners, at 18 cents	.18
3 packs blotting pads, at 4 cents	.12	2 office baskets, at 38 cents	.76
15 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	.60	1 McGill punch, at 21 cents	.21
5 dozen thumb tacks, at 10 cents	.50	1 corkscrew, at 67 cents	.67
6 pieces sponge, at 6 cents	.36	1 spool pink tape, at 19 cents	.19
6 sponge cups, at 8 cents	.48		
6 penracks, at 11 cents	.66	Total	38.59

Committee on the Judiciary.

6,000 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$6.30	1½ dozen penholders, at 55 cents	$0.83
1,000 envelopes, at $1.60 per M	1.60	1 box rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.33
1,500 envelopes, at $1.65 per M	2.48	1 steel knife eraser, at 55 cents	.55
500 envelopes, at $1.92 per M	.96	4 packs blotting pads, at 4 cents	.16
72 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	18.00	18 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	.72
72 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	10.80	6 dozen thumb tacks, at 10 cents	.60
1 box steel pens, at 50 cents	.50	1 bottle mucilage, at 25 cents	.25
1 bottle ink, at 36 cents	.36		
1 bottle ink, at 39 cents	.39		
1 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.48	Total	45.31

STATIONERY FURNISHED THE OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE, ETC.—Continued.

Committee on Labor.

4,000 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$4.20	1 inkstand, at 30 cents	$0.30
500 envelopes, at $1.65 per M	.83	1 inkstand, at 55 cents	.55
2,000 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	3.40	3 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.99
500 envelopes, at $1.85 per M	.93	8 penracks, at 12 cents	.96
78 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	19.50	1 package bristol cards, at 6 cents	.06
4 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	.60	6 stenographer's books, at 8 cents	.48
30 packages T. W. letter, at 20 cents	6.00	4 packs blotters, at 4 cents	.16
16 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.96	19 sheets blotters, at 4 cents	.76
16 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	1.28	6 pieces sponge, at 8 cents	.48
24 dozen steel pens, assorted, at 6 cents	1.44	6 pieces sponge, at 6 cents	.36
1 bottle ink, at 37 cents	.37	1 pencil sharpener, at 15 cents	.15
1 pyramid pins, at 5 cents	.05	6 dozen thumb tacks, at 10 cents	.60
1 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.35	1 rubber eraser, at 12 cents	.12
1 dozen lead pencils, at 41 cents	.41	1 steel knife eraser, at 42 cents	.42
3 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	1.44	1 bottle mucilage, at 36 cents	.36
½ dozen red and blue lead pencils, at 84 cents	.42	1 scrapbook, at 65 cents	.65
1 dozen penholders, at 40 cents	.40	2 sticks sealing wax, at 13 cents	.26
1 dozen penholders, at 50 cents	.50	2 desk baskets, at 38 cents	.76
1 dozen cork and wood penholders, at 60 cents	.60	1 bottle library paste, at 12 cents	.12
6 inkstands, at 10 cents	.60	Total	52.82

Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.

2,000 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$2.10	1 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	$0.45
250 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	.43	12 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	.48
18 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	4.50	3 packs blotting pads, at 4 cents	.12
13 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	1.95	1 ruler, at 22 cents	.22
5 inkstands, at 10 cents	.50	1 pair scissors, at 65 cents	.65
1 inkstand, at 75 cents	.75	1 paper cutter, at 17 cents	.17
3 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.50	1 box fasteners, at 9 cents	.09
3 bottles ink, at 36 cents	1.08	6 bottles paste, at 12 cents	.72
1 bottle red ink, at 15 cents	.15		
2 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.70	Total	17.04
1 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.48		

Committee on the Library.

3,500 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$3.68	1 bottle red ink, at 15 cents	$0.15
1,000 envelopes, at $1.65 per M	1.65	1 bottle red ink, at 7 cents	.07
1,000 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	1.70	3 boxes assorted rubber bands, at 33 cents	.99
64 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	16.00	1 ruler, at 29 cents	.29
44 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	6.60	1 ruler, at 22 cents	.22
6 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.48	2 office baskets, at 38 cents	.76
4 packages typewriter paper, at 20 cents	.80	1 table basket, at 98 cents	.98
2 packages Paragon paper, at $1.29	2.58	1 inkstand, at 50 cents	.50
1 dozen lead pencils, at 24 cents	.24	1 inkstand, at 75 cents	.75
1 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.35	1 bottle mucilage, at 40 cents	.40
2 dozen lead pencils, at 45 cents	.90	2 mucilage fonts, at 16 cents	.32
1 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.48	6 stenographer's books, at 16 cents	.96
2 dozen penholders, at 50 cents	1.00	3 boxes fasteners, at 9 cents	.27
½ dozen penholders, at 48 cents	.24	6 pyramids pins, at 5 cents	.30
4 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	2.00	2 pyramids pins, at 7 cents	.14
8 packs blotting pads, at 4 cents	.32	1 bottle machine oil, at 15 cents	.15
12 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	.48	2 packages carbon paper, at 49 cents	.98
3 hand blotters, at 19 cents	.57	1 typewriter ribbon, at 50 cents	.50
4 rubber erasers, at 8 cents	.32	3 pieces sponge, at 6 cents	.18
1 rubber eraser at 12 cents	.12	3 sponge cups, at 8 cents	.24
2 steel knife erasers, at 56 cents	1.12	3 desk pads, at 40 cents	1.20
1 pair scissors, at 73 cents	.73	1 corkscrew, at 23 cents	.23
1 pair scissors, at 38 cents	.38		
2 bottles ink, at 23 cents	.46	Total	54.15
1 bottle ink, at 37 cents	.37		

Committee on Manufactures.

5,000 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$5.25	64 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	$9.60
2,500 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	4.25	8 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.48
750 envelopes, at $1.92 per M	1.44	8 tablets pencil paper, at 7 cents	.56
64 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	16.00	8 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.64

STATIONERY FURNISHED THE OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE, ETC.—Continued.

Committee on Manufactures—Continued.

5 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	$2.50	1 steel knife eraser, at 56 cents	$0.56
3 dozen penholders, at 55 cents	1.65	4 paper weights, at 15 cents	.60
1 dozen lead pencils, at 30 cents	.30	2 paper weights, at 20 cents	.40
1 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.35	1 paper weight, at 50 cents	.50
3 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	1.44	6 penracks, at 12 cents	.72
¼ dozen red and blue lead pencils, at 84 cents	.21	2 rulers, at 32 cents	.64
2 bottles ink, at 37 cents	.74	1 pair scissors, at 74 cents	.74
1 bottle red ink, at 15 cents	.15	3 boxes fasteners, at 9 cents	.27
6 packs blotting pads, at 4 cents	.24	1 box fasteners, at 28 cents	.28
24 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	.96	5 boxes rubber bands, at 33 cents	1.65
6 inkstands, at 7 cents	.42	1 bottle paste, at 12 cents	.12
1 inkstand, at $1	1.00	3 bottles paste, at 13 cents	.39
6 sponge cups, at 8 cents	.48	1 McGill punch, at 21 cents	.21
6 pieces sponge, at 6 cents	.36	3 pyramids pins, at 5 cents	.15
3 rubber erasers, at 6 cents	.18	4 dozen thumb tacks, at 10 cents	.40
6 rubber erasers, at 8 cents	.48		
2 steel knife erasers, at 45 cents	.90	Total	58.21

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

2,250 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$2.63	1 bottle mucilage, at 40 cents	$0.40
3,000 envelopes, at $1.30 per M	3.90	2 mucilage fonts, at 17 cents	.34
500 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	.85	7 packs blotting pads, at 4 cents	.28
57 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	14.25	15 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	.60
10 packages typewriter letter paper, at 20 cents	2.00	1 pair shears, at 73 cents	.73
15 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	2.25	1 office basket, at 40 cents	.40
9 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.72	2 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	.24
3 legal cap tablets paper, at 15 cents	.45	3 rubber erasers, at 8 cents	.24
3 legal cap tablets paper, at 45 cents	1.35	2 steel knife erasers, at 40 cents	.80
2 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.00	1 box rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.33
2 bottles ink, at 37 cents	.74	6 penracks, at 11 cents	.66
1 bottle red ink, at 15 cents	.15	1 corkscrew, at 60 cents	.60
1 dozen lead pencils, at 25 cents	.25	1 paper weight, at 18 cents	.18
1 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.35	2 paper weights, at 20 cents	.40
1 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.48	1 paper weight, at 50 cents	.50
¼ dozen red and blue lead pencils, at 84 cents	.42	1 pyramid pins, at 5 cents	.05
1 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.45	1 spool pink tape, at 19 cents	.19
4 inkstands, at 10 cents	.40	6 stenographer's books, at 10 cents	.60
1 inkstand, at 55 cents	.55	5 dozen thumb tacks, at 10 cents	.50
1 inkstand, at 75 cents	.75	2 boxes fasteners, at 9 cents	.18
6 pieces sponge, at 7 cents	.42	1 box fasteners, at 28 cents	.28
6 pieces sponge, at 6 cents	.36	Total	43.22

Committee on Military Affairs.

8,000 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$8.40	4 inkstands, at 12 cents	$0.48
1,000 envelopes, at $1.65 per M	1.65	1 inkstand, at 42 cents	.42
1,250 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	2.13	1 inkstand, at 50 cents	.50
100 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	25.00	1 inkstand, at 70 cents	.70
24 packages typewriter letter paper, at 20 cents	4.80	1 rubber eraser, at 5 cents	.05
4 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	.60	1 rubber eraser, at 8 cents	.08
2 reams cap typewriter paper, at $1.10	2.20	2 steel knife erasers, at 40 cents	.80
26 blocks paper, at 6 cents	1.56	18 packs blotting pads, at 4 cents	.72
12 tablets pencil paper, at 4 cents	.48	18 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	.72
12 tablets pencil paper, at 5 cents	.60	4 boxes rubber bands, at 8 cents	.32
26 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	1.56	4 boxes rubber bands, at 10 cents	.40
14 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	1.12	4 boxes rubber bands, at 15 cents	.60
8 tablets paper, at 10 cents	.80	5 boxes assorted rubber bands, at 33 cents	1.65
5 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	2.50	12 pyramids pins, at 5 cents	.60
3 bottles ink, at 37 cents	1.11	3 boxes fasteners, at 9 cents	.27
1 bottle red ink, at 8 cents	.08	5 paper weights, at 12 cents	.60
2 dozen pencils, at 35 cents	.70	1 paper weight, at 45 cents	.45
5 dozen pencils, at 48 cents	2.40	6 pieces sponge, at 8 cents	.48
½ dozen stenographers' pencils, at 50 cents	.25	6 pieces sponge, at 6 cents	.36
¼ dozen red and blue lead pencils, at 84 cents	.63	2 office baskets, at 38 cents	.76
2 dozen penholders, at 40 cents	.80	6 stenographer's books, at 5 cents	.30
3 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	1.35	6 stenographer's books, at 8 cents	.48
1 pair scissors, at 45 cents	.45	6 stenographer's books, at 16 cents	.96
1 pair shears, at 85 cents	.85	6 bottles paste, at 12 cents	.72
1 ruler, at 22 cents	.22	3 type writer ribbons, at 50 cents	1.50
6 penracks, at 10 cents	.60	3 packages carbon paper, at 49 cents	1.47
1 penrack, at 12 cents	.12	3 dozen thumb tacks, at 10 cents	.30
		Total	79.65

STATIONERY FURNISHED THE OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE, ETC.—Continued.

Committee on the Militia.

1,000 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$1.05	1 bottle ink, at 36 cents	$0.36
250 envelopes, at $1.65 per M	.42	3 pyramids pins, at 6 cents	.18
16 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	4.00	2 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.66
16 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	2.40	1 pair shears, at 73 cents	.73
1 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.35	1 bottle mucilage, at 12 cents	.12
1 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	.50		
1 dozen penholders, at 40 cents	.40		
3 packs blotters, at 4 cents	.12	Total	11.94
1 inkstand, at 65 cents	.65		

Committee on Mines and Mining.

2,500 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$2.63	1 desk pad, at 55 cents	$0.55
1,000 envelopes, at $1.65 per M	1.65	1 bottle mucilage, at 35 cents	.35
500 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	.85	1 mucilage font, at 17 cents	.17
24 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	6.00	1 pyramid pins, at 5 cents	.05
20 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	3.00	5 pieces sponge, at 8 cents	.40
12 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.96	5 sponge cups, at 6 cents	.30
1 box pens, at 35 cents	.35	3 inkstands, at 12 cents	.36
3 bottles ink, at 37 cents	1.11	1 inkstand, at 75 cents	.75
1 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.35	4 penracks, at 12 cents	.48
1 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.48	1 pair shears, at 97 cents	.97
1 dozen penholders, at 55 cents	.55	4 dozen letterpress blotters, at 12 cents	.48
1 rubber eraser, at 10 cents	.10		
1 steel knife eraser, at 40 cents	.40		
5 packs blotting pads, at 4 cents	.20	Total	24.05
14 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	.56		

Committee on Naval Affairs.

8,000 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$8.40	1 dozen penholders, at 50 cents	$0.50
1,500 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	2.55	1¼ dozen penholders, at 60 cents	.75
500 linen cloth envelopes, at $14.50 per M	7.25	1 rubber erasers, at 3 cents	.06
94 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	23.50	1 steel knife erasers, at 55 cents	2.20
54 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	8.10	2 bottle mucilage, at 40 cents	.40
6 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.48	4 bottle mucilage, at 45 cents	.45
36 tablets pencil paper, at 7 cents	2.52	1 mucilage fonts, at 17 cents	.34
1 package paragon paper, at $1.08	1.08	1 pieces sponge, at 8 cents	.48
1 package paragon letter paper, at 97 cents	.97	2 spools pink tape, at 19 cents	.38
½ ream Owens legal cap paper, at $2.87	1.44	6 pyramids pins, at 5 cents	.30
½ ream foolscap paper, at $2.29	1.15	2 pair scissors, at 34 cents	.34
10 reams flat letter paper at $1.44	14.40	6 pair shears, at 73 cents	.73
16 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	.64	1 box fasteners, at 18 cents	.18
13 packs blotting pads, at 4 cents	.52	1 desk basket, at 40 cents	.40
6 boxes rubber bands, at 33 cents	1.98	1 blank book, at 38 cents	.38
2 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.00	1 blank book, at $1	1.00
1 bottle ink, at 36 cents	.36	1 blank book, at $2	2.00
1 bottle ink, at 37 cents	.37	1 McGill punch, at 21 cents	.21
1 bottle red ink, at 15 cents	.15	1 ream bill forms, at $4.80	1.20
3 dozen lead pencils, at 45 cents	1.35	1 dozen thumb tacks, at 10 cents	.20
2 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.96	¼ stenographer's books, at 16 cents	.96
½ dozen red and blue lead pencils, at 84 cents	.42	2 box carbon paper, at 70 cents	.70
1 inkstand, at $4.50	4.50	6 envelope opener, at 17 cents	.17
		Total	98.42

Committee on the Pacific Railroads.

4,000 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$4.20	2 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	$0.90
2,000 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	3.40	2 bottles ink, at 36 cents	.72
32 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	8.00	1 bottle red ink, at 10 cents	.10
37 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	5.55	3 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.99
15 tablets legal cap paper, at 15 cents	2.25	6 packs blotting pads, at 4 cents	.24
1 ream legal cap paper, at $2.29	2.29	6 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	.24
2 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.00	3 rubber erasers, at 8 cents	.24
24 dozen assorted steel pens, at 6 cents	1.44	3 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	.36
2 dozen pencils, at 35 cents	.70	2 steel knife erasers, at 40 cents	.80
1 dozen pencils, at 41 cents	.41	6 bottles mucilage, at 10 cents	.60
½ dozen red and blue led pencils, at 84 cents	.42	1 paper weight, at 12 cents	.12
		1 paper weight, at 50 cents	.50

STATIONERY FURNISHED THE OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE, ETC.—Continued.

Committee on the Pacific Railroads—Continued.

1 box fasteners, at 12 cents	$0.12	3 pairs scissors, at 84 cents	$2.52
3 inkstands, at 10 cents	.30	2 spools pink tape, at 19 cents	.38
1 inkstand, at $4.20	4.20	1 letter opener, at 17 cents	.17
3 pyramids pins, at 6 cents	.18	1 ruler, at 30 cents	.30
6 pieces sponge, at 7 cents	.42		
3 sponge cups, at 8 cents	.24	Total	44.30

Committee on Patents.

4,000 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$4.20	1 pair shears, at 97 cents	$0.97
1,000 envelopes, at $1.65 per M	1.65	1 bottle mucilage, at 25 cents	.25
250 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	.43	2 bottles paste, at 12 cents	.24
66 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	16.50	1 inkstand, at 40 cents	.40
82 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	12.30	1 rubber eraser, at 5 cents	.05
7 tablets pencil paper, at 4 cents	.28	1 rubber eraser, at 12 cents	.12
26 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	1.56	1 steel knife eraser, at 35 cents	.35
12 tablets paper, at 10 cents	1.20	1 ruler, at 10 cents	.10
10 tablets paper, at 7 cents	.70	2 pieces sponge, at 6 cents	.12
22 tablets paper, at 8 cents	1.76	2 sponge cups, at 6 cents	.12
½ ream legal cap paper, at $2.29	1.15	2 letter files, at 35 cents	.70
2 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.70	12 Globe letter clips, at 25 cents	3.00
1 dozen lead pencils, at 41 cents	.41	1 spool tape, at 19 cents	.19
½ dozen red and blue lead pencils, at 84 cents	.42	1 box fasteners, at 9 cents	.09
2 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.00	1 pyramid pins, at 6 cents	.06
½ dozen penholders, at 60 cents	.30	1 pack blotting pads, at 4 cents	.04
1 bottle ink, at 35 cents	.35	1 stick sealing wax, at 7 cents	.07
1 bottle ink, at 7 cents	.07	1 penrack, at 10 cents	.10
2 paper weights, at 10 cents	.20	2 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.66
1 paper weight, at 20 cents	.20		
1 paper weight, at 50 cents	.50	Total	54.24
1 pair shears, at 73 cents	.73		

Committee on Pensions.

3,000 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$3.15	6 bottles mucilage, at 12 cents	$0.72
2,000 envelopes, at $1.70	3.40	6 bottles mucilage, at 13 cents	.78
64 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	16.00	1 box fasteners, at 9 cents	.09
20 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	3.00	1 box fasteners, at 25 cents	.25
10 tablets letter paper, at 6 cents	.60	3 paper weights, at 12 cents	.36
4 tablets pencil paper, at 7 cents	.28	1 paper weight, at 50 cents	.50
10 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.80	1 letter opener, at 17 cents	.17
15 legal cap tablets paper, at 15 cents.	2.25	5 inkstands, at 15 cents	.75
1 ream legal cap paper, at $2.87	2.87	1 inkstand, at 35 cents	.35
2 dozen lead pencils, at 30 cents	.60	1 inkstand, at 75 cents	.75
1 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.35	3 penracks, at 12 cents	.36
1 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.48	6 pieces sponge, at 6 cents	.36
½ dozen red and blue lead pencils, at 84 cents	.42	6 sponge cups, at 6 cents	.36
2 bottles ink, at 37 cents	.74	6 pyramids pins, at 5 cents	.30
1 bottle red ink, at 15 cents	.15	1 eyelet punch, at $1.55	1.55
2 dozen penholders, at 40 cents	.80	1 pair scissors, at 85 cents	.85
1 dozen penholders, at 60 cents	.60	1 pair shears, at 97 cents	.97
2 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.00	2 spools pink tape, at 19 cents	.38
6 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	1.98	2 rulers, at 26 cents	.52
6 packs blotting pads, at 4 cents	.24	1 office basket, at 38 cents	.38
14 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	.56	1 desk basket, at 35 cents	.35
3 rubber erasers, at 6 cents	.18	1 corkscrew, at 28 cents	.28
3 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	.36	1 letter file, at 30 cents	.30
2 steel knife erasers, at 55 cents	1.10	Total	53.59

Committee on the Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

2,650 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$2.79	12 tablets pencil paper, at 7 cents	$0.84
400 envelopes, at $1.30 per M	.52	2 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.00
250 envelopes, at $1.65 per M	.42	3 bottles ink, at 15 cents	.45
1,000 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	1.70	3 bottles ink, at 23 cents	.69
250 envelopes, at $1.92 per M	.48	1 bottle ink, at 35 cents	.35
70 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	17.50	1 bottle ink, at 36 cents	.36
70 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	10.50	1 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.35

STATIONERY FURNISHED THE OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE, ETC.—Continued.

Committee on the Post-Offices and Post-Roads—Continued.

1 dozen Faber's lead pencils, at 48 cents	$0.48	2 spools pink tape, at 19 cents	$0.38
½ dozen red and blue lead pencils, at 84 cents	.07	1 pair scissors, at 68 cents	.68
1 dozen penholders, at 40 cents	.40	2 pair shears, at 73 cents	.73
2 dozen assorted penholders, at 45 cents	.90	1 dozen thumb tacks, at 8 cents	.08
1 dozen cork and wood penholders, at 60 cents	.60	3 dozen thumb tacks, at 10 cents	.30
1 bottle mucilage, at 25 cents	.25	1 penwiper, at 12 cents	.12
6 pieces sponge, at 8 cents	.48	1 paper weight, at 15 cents	.15
6 sponge cups, at 8 cents	.48	1 paper weight, at 40 cents	.40
9 packs blotting pads, at 4 cents	.36	6 rubber erasers, at 13 cents	.78
54 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	2.16	6 steel knife erasers, at 40 cents	2.40
2 paper files, at 10 cents	.20	1 ivory paper folder, at 45 cents	.45
4 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	1.32	2 desk baskets, at 38 cents	.76
		3 bottles mucilage, at 25 cents	.75
		2 bottles library paste, at 12 cents	.24
		12 bill forms, at 1 cent	.12
		Total	53.99

Committee on Printing.

7,000 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$7.35	1 dozen penholders, at 55 cents	$0.55
1,750 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	2.98	13 packs blotting pads, at 4 cents	.52
42 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	10.50	22 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	.88
66 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	9.90	5 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	1.65
6 tablets pencil paper, at 7 cents	.42	1 pyramid pins, at 6 cents	.06
6 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.48	3 rubber erasers, at 10 cents	.30
26 packages typewriter letter paper, at 20 cents	5.20	3 steel knife erasers, at 45 cents	1.35
2 reams letter paper, at $1.92	3.84	3 paper weights, at 25 cents	.75
1 ream Owens legal cap paper, at $2.87	2.87	1 paper cutter, at 18 cents	.18
48 dozen assorted steel pens, at 6 cents	2.88	1 paper cutter, at 25 cents	.25
1 bottle ink, at 36 cents	.36	1 paper cutter, at 65 cents	.65
2 bottles ink, at 37 cents	.74	1 pair scissors, at 75 cents	.75
2 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.70	6 bottles mucilage, at 13 cents	.78
1 dozen lead pencils. at 48 cents	.48		
½ dozen red and blue pencils, at 84 cents	.42	Total	57.79

Committee on Private Land Claims.

7,000 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$7.35	2 office baskets, at 38 cents	$0.76
750 envelopes, at $1.65 per M	1.24	2 rubber erasers, at 8 cents	.16
1,500 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	2.55	1 rubber eraser, at 12 cents	.12
74 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	18.50	3 rubber erasers, at 13 cents	.39
16 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	2.40	2 steel knife erasers, at 56 cents	1.12
3 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.50	2 steel knife erasers, at 55 cents	1.10
4 bottles ink, at 37 cents	1.48	5 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	1.65
3 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	1.05	3 pyramids pins, at 5 cents	.15
1 dozen lead pencils, at 25 cents	.25	2 bottles mucilage, at 12 cents	.22
1 dozen lead pencils, at 41 cents	.41	1 bottle mucilage, at 25 cents	.25
2 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.90	1 bottle mucilage, at 30 cents	.30
6 inkstands, at 10 cents	.60	1 bottle mucilage, at 40 cents	.40
2 inkstands, at 60 cents	1.20	1 mucilage font, at 17 cents	.17
6 packs blotters, at 4 cents	.24		
4 pieces sponge, at 6 cents	.24		
4 sponge cups, at 6 cents	.24	Total	46.94

Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

5,000 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$5.25	2 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	$0.96
500 envelopes, at $1.65 per M	.83	1 bottle mucilage, at 28 cents	.28
1,500 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	2.55	1 bottle mucilage, at 40 cents	.40
60 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	15.00	1 mucilage font, at 17	.17
48 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	7.20	2 dozen lead pencils, at 40 cents	.80
12 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.72	3 office baskets, at 38 cents	1.14
6 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.48	34 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	1.36
4 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	2.00	1 pair scissors, at 61 cents	.61
1 bottle ink, at 36 cents	.36	1 pair shears, at 83 cents	.83
2 bottles ink, at 37 cents	.74	1 pair shears, at 71 cents	.71
1 bottle red ink, at 15 cents	.15	4 inkstands, at 10 cents	.40
2 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.70	6 inkstands, at 45 cents	2.70

STATIONERY FURNISHED THE OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE, ETC.—Continued.

Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds—Continued.

1 inkstand, at $1.50	$1.50	2 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	$0.24
3 pieces sponge, at 8 cents	.24	1 letter file, at 50 cents	.50
3 sponge cups, at 8 cents	.24	2 pyramids pins, at 6 cents	.12
1 paper weight, at 30 cents	.30	6 dozen thumb tacks, at 9 cents	.54
1 paper weight, at 45 cents	.45	2 desk pads, at 43 cents	.86
1 envelope opener, at 20 cents	.20		
6 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	1.98	Total	53.51

Committee on Public Lands.

3,000 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$3.15	16 packs blotting pads, at 4 cents	$0.64
500 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	.85	1 pair scissors, at 71 cents	.71
58 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	14.50	1 letter opener, at 17 cents	.17
12 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	1.80	6 dozen thumb tacks, at 10 cents	.60
12 tablets legal cap paper, at 15 cents	1.80	10 pyramids pins, at 5 cents	.50
4 tablets pencil paper, at 4 cents	.16	1 box fasteners, at 18 cents	.18
6 tablets pencil paper, at 5 cents	.30	1 McGill punch, at 21 cents	.21
14 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.84	4 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	1.32
2 tablets pencil paper, at 7 cents	.14	1 inkstand, at 65 cents	.65
14 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	1.12	1 inkstand, at $1.55	1.55
4 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	2.00	4 bill files, at 59 cents	2.36
1 bottle ink, at 35 cents	.35	1 letter file, at 25 cents	.25
1 bottle ink, at 37 cents	.37	2 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	.24
1 bottle red ink, at 15 cents	.15	1 steel knife eraser, at 46 cents	.46
1 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.35	1 bottle mucilage, at 40 cents	.40
2 dozen lead pencils, at 41 cents	.82	3 bottles library paste, at 12 cents	.36
3 dozen lead pencils, at 45 cents	1.35	1 ruler, at 35 cents	.35
¼ dozen red and blue lead pencils, at 84 cents	.21		
2 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.90	Total	42.79
17 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	.68		

Committee on Railways and Canals.

5,750 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$6.04	2 boxes fasteners, at 18 cents	$0.36
1,500 envelopes, at $1.65 per M	2.47	3 office baskets, at 38 cents	1.14
100 envelopes, at $1.92 per M	.20	2 bottles library paste, at 12 cents	.24
67 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	16.75	3 inkstands, at 8 cents	.24
36 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	5.40	5 inkstands, at 10 cents	.50
36 packages typewriter letter paper, at 20 cents	7.20	1 inkstand, at 50 cents	.50
1 ream legal cap typewriter paper, at $1.10	1.10	1 inkstand, at 60 cents	.60
12 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.96	1 inkstand, at 75 cents	.75
26 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	1.04	1 pair scissors, at 73 cents	.73
8 packs blotting pads, at 4 cents	.32	1 sponge, at 6 cents	.06
12 dozen assorted steel pens, at 6 cents	.72	1 sponge cup, at 8 cents	.08
3 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.50	1 letter opener, at 19 cents	.19
1 bottle ink, at 35 cents	.35	1 rubber eraser, at 3 cents	.03
1 bottle ink, at 36 cents	.36	2 rubber erasers, at 5 cents	.10
1 bottle red ink, at 15 cents	.15	6 rubber erasers, at 8 cents	.48
1 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.35	3 steel knife erasers, at 40 cents	1.20
4 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	1.92	2 steel knife erasers, at 55 cents	1.10
2 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.90	13 Globe letter clips, at 31 cents	4.03
2 dozen penholders, at 55 cents	1.10	1 box rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.33
1 eyelet punch, at $1.50	1.50	1-20 ream bill paper, at $4.80	.24
		Total	63.23

Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

4,500 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$4.73	3 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	$1.50
2,000 envelopes, at $1.65 per M	3.30	6 bottles ink, at 5 cents	.30
1,500 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	2.55	1 bottle ink, at 37 cents	.37
72 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	18.00	1 bottle red ink, at 15 cents	.15
56 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	8.40	1 dozen lead pencils, at 25 cents	.25
8 packages typewriter letter paper, at 20 cents	1.60	2 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.70
12 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.96	1 dozen lead pencils, at 41 cents	.41
6 tablets pencil paper, at 9 cents	.54	2 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.96
12 tablets pencil paper, at 10 cents	1.20	2 dozen penholders, at 40 cents	.80
		1 dozen penholders, at 60 cents	.60

STATIONERY FURNISHED THE OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE, ETC.—Continued.

Committee on Reform in the Civil Service—Continued.

7 inkstands, at 10 cents	$0.70	1 pair shears, at 95 cents	$0.95
1 inkstand, at 70 cents	.70	1 ruler, at 18 cents	.18
1 inkstand, at $1.55	1.55	1 ruler, at 25 cents	.25
3 office baskets, at 38 cents	1.14	3 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.99
8 penracks, at 12 cents	.96	1 box fasteners, at 9 cents	.09
8 pieces sponge, at 8 cents	.64	1 McGill punch, at 21 cents	.21
8 sponge cups, at 6 cents	.48	1 eyelet punch, at $1.46	1.46
3 rubber erasers, at 8 cents	.24	6 dozen thumb tacks, at 9 cents	.54
3 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	.36	5 dozen thumb tacks, at 10 cents	.50
2 steel knife erasers, at 40 cents	.80	42 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	1.68
1 steel knife eraser, at 55 cents	.55	8 packs blotting pads, at 4 cents	.32
9 bottles library paste, at 12 cents	1.08	1 bottle mucilage, at 40 cents	.40
10 pyramids pins, at 5 cents	.50	1 mucilage font, at 17 cents	.17
2 paper weights, at 12 cents	.24		
1 paper weight, at 20 cents	.20	Total	66.42
1 paper weight, at 50 cents	.50		
1 pair shears, at 72 cents	.72		

Committee on Revision of the Laws.

250 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$0.27	1 inkstand, at $1.55	$1.55
750 envelopes, at $1.30 per M	.98	1 bottle ink, at 35 cents	.35
500 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	.85	1 dozen penholders, at 45 cents	.45
16 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	4.00	1 package blotting pads, at 4 cents	.04
4 packages typewriter letter paper, at 20 cents	.80	16 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	.64
3 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.18	2 rubber erasers, at 5 cents	.10
6 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.48	1 rubber eraser, at 8 cents	.08
1 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	.50	2 boxes rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.66
1 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.35	1 bottle library paste, at 12 cents	.12
2 inkstands, at 10 cents	.20		
1 inkstand, at 75 cents	.75	Total	13.35

Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

3,000 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$3.15	3 rubber erasers, at 6 cents	$0.18
2,500 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	4.25	3 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	.36
1,000 envelopes, at $1.92 per M	1.92	2 steel knife erasers, at 55 cents	1.10
48 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	12.00	6 pieces sponge, at 8 cents	.48
40 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	6.00	3 sponge cups, at 6 cents	.18
1 ream letter paper, at $1.92	1.92	1 bottle mucilage, at 28 cents	.28
16 packages typewriter letter paper, at 20 cents	3.20	1 mucilage font, at 17 cents	.17
½ ream legal cap paper, at $2.29	1.15	3 bottles library paste, at 12 cents	.36
12 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.72	3 waste-paper baskets, at 38 cents	1.14
24 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	1.92	1 pair scissors, at 63 cents	.63
3 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.50	1 pair shears, at 97 cents	.97
2 bottles ink, at 23 cents	.46	3 pyramids pins, at 5 cents	.15
1 bottle red ink, at 15 cents	15	1 ruler, at 30 cents	.30
5 dozen Faber's pencils, at 48 cents	2.40	2 boxes fasteners, at 18 cents	.36
½ dozen red and blue lead pencils, at 84 cents	.42	2 spools pink tape, at 19 cents	.38
1 dozen assorted penholders, at 45 cents	.45	4 paper weights, at 40 cents	1.60
1 dozen cork and wood penholders, at 60 cents	.60	4 boxes assorted rubber bands, at 33 cents	1.32
6 inkstands, at 7 cents	.42	2 boxes rubber bands, at 17 cents	.34
2 inkstands, at $1.55	3.10	1 desk pad, at 40 cents	.40
6 packs blotting pads, at 4 cents	.24	1 letter opener, at 25 cents	.25
24 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	.96	2 dozen thumb tacks, at 12 cents	.24
		Total	58.12

Committee on the Territories.

1,000 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$1.05	2 reams note paper, at $1.12	$2.24
6,000 envelopes, at $1.92 per M	11.52	1 ream legal cap paper, at $2.29	2.29
5,000 envelopes, at $3.35 per M	16.75	1 ream Paragon paper, at 87 cents	.87
8,000 envelopes, at $3.25 per M	26.00	12 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.72
40 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	10.00	18 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	1.44
16 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	2.40	3 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.50
24 packages typewriter letter paper, at 20 cents	4.80	8 bottles ink, at 13 cents	1.04
5 reams letter paper, at $1.92	9.60	3 bottles ink, at 37 cents	1.11
		1 dozen lead pencils, at 35 cents	.35

STATIONERY FURNISHED THE OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE, ETC.—Continued.

Committees on the Territories—Continued.

2 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	$0.96	2 boxes fasteners, at 18 cents	$0.36
½ dozen red and blue lead pencils, at 84 cents	.42	1 envelope opener, at 13 cents	.13
1 bottle mucilage, at 40 cents	.40	1 paper cutter, at 12 cents	.12
7/12 dozen penholders, at 48 cents	.28	3 bottles library paste, at 12 cents	.36
6/12 dozen cork and wood penholders, at 60 cents	.85	1 mucilage font, at 17 cents	.17
17 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	.68	1 dozen stenographer's books, at $1	1.00
12 packs blotting pads, at 4 cents	.48	1 ruler, at 22 cents	.22
7 rubber erasers, at 3 cents	.21	1 ruling pen, at 25 cents	.25
3 rubber erasers, at 4 cents	.12	5 dozen document jackets, at 8 cents	.40
6 rubber erasers, at 6 cents	.36	25 legal wrappers	.90
3 rubber erasers, at 8 cents	.24	1 typewriter ribbon, at 50 cents	.50
2 boxes assorted rubber bands, at 33 cents	.66	2 steel knife erasers, at 40 cents	.80
		1 steel knife eraser, at 55 cents	.55
		Total	105.10

Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics.

2,500 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$2.63	2 rubber erasers, at 6 cents	$0.12
250 envelopes, at $1.65 per M	.42	2 rubber erasers, at 10 cents	.20
750 envelopes, at $1.80 per M	1.35	1 steel knife eraser, at 40 cents	.40
22 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	5.50	1 steel knife eraser, at 55 cents	.55
14 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	2.10	2 boxes assorted rubber bands, at 33 cents	.66
6 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	.36	1 bottle mucilage, at 10 cents	.10
6 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.48	1 bottle mucilage, at 25 cents	.25
24 dozen steel pens, at 6 cents	1.44	1 bottle mucilage, at 28 cents	.28
1 bottle ink, at 37 cents	.37	2 penracks, at 10 cents	.20
1 bottle ink, at 50 cents	.50	3 hand blotters, at 19 cents	.57
1 dozen penholders, at 55 cents	.55	1 pair scissors, at 80 cents	.80
7 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	.28	1 letter opener, at 19 cents	.19
7 packs blotting pads, at 4 cents	.28	1 letter-copying press, at $6	6.00
3 inkstands, at 10 cents	.30	1 letterpress copying book, at 82 cents	.82
1 inkstand, at 45 cents	.45	1 letterpress brush, at 25 cents	.25
1 inkstand, at 60 cents	.60		
1 desk basket, at 38 cents	.38		
1 office basket, at 35 cents	.35		
2 office baskets at 38 cents	.76	Total	30.49

Committee on War Claims.

10,000 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$10.50	9 packs blotting pads, at 4 cents	$0.36
2,000 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	3.40	6 pieces sponge, at 8 cents	.48
1,000 envelopes, at $1.92 per M	1.92	4 sponge cups, at 8 cents	.32
116 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	29.00	1 box fasteners, at 8 cents	.08
90 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	13.50	1 box fasteners, at 9 cents	.09
12 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.96	3 pyramids pins, at 6 cents	.18
2 tablets note paper, at 8 cents	.16	3 bottles mucilage, at 28 cents	.84
2 reams Owens legal cap paper, at $2.87	5.74	6 bottles library paste, at 13 cents	.78
2 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	1.00	12 bottles library paste, at 12 cents	1.44
2 bottles ink, at 23 cents	.46	3 penracks, at 12 cents	.36
4 bottles ink, at 37 cents	1.48	1 rubber eraser, at 10 cents	.10
2 dozen lead pencils, at 48 cents	.96	1 steel knife eraser, at 55 cents	.55
2 dozen penholders, at 55 cents	1.10	14 boxes assorted rubber bands, at 33 cents	4.62
3 inkstands, at 10 cents	.30	2 pairs scissors, at 45 cents	.90
1 inkstand, at 65 cents	.65	1 dozen thumb tacks, at 8 cents	.08
1 inkstand, at 75 cents	.75		
48 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	1.92	Total	84.98

Committee on Ways and Means.

12,000 envelopes, at $1.05 per M	$12.60	12 tablets pencil paper, at 6 cents	$0.72
7,500 envelopes, at $1.30 per M	9.75	12 tablets pencil paper, at 8 cents	.96
1,000 envelopes, at $1.70 per M	1.70	12 tablets pencil paper, at 10 cents	1.20
1,000 envelopes, at $1.85 per M	1.85	2 reams cap typewriter paper, at $1.10	2.20
2,000 envelopes, at $1.92 per M	3.84	1 ream Paragon paper, at 87 cents	.87
1,000 envelopes, at $2.75 per M	2.75	1 ream Paragon paper, at $1	1.00
124 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	31.00	1 ream Paragon paper, at $1.08	1.08
124 tablets note paper, at 15 cents	18.60	1 ream letter paper, at $2.92	2.92
40 packages typewriter letter paper, at 20 cents	8.00	2 reams letter paper, at $1.92	3.84
		1 ream note paper, at $1.12	1.12

STATIONERY FURNISHED THE OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE, ETC.—Continued.

Committee on Ways and Means—Continued.

1 quire letter paper, at 20 cents	$0.20	2 boxes rubber bands, at 15 cents	$0.30
1 ream foolscap paper, at $2.29	2.29	1 box rubber bands, at 17 cents	.17
3 bottles ink, at 36 cents	1.08	2 boxes rubber bands, at 25 cents	.50
4 bottles ink, at 37 cents	1.48	4 boxes rubber bands, at 27 cents	1.08
3 bottle red ink, at 15 cents	.45	2 boxes rubber bands, at 30 cents	.60
5 gross steel pens, at 50 cents	2.50	2 boxes rubber bands, at 35 cents	.70
1 gross steel pens, at 65 cents	.65	1 box rubber bands, at 42 cents	.42
6 dozen Faber's lead pencils, at 48 cents	2.88	1 box rubber bands, at 60 cents	.60
2 dozen penholders, at 40 cents	.80	36 packs blotting pads at 4 cents	1.44
3 dozen assorted penholders, at 45 cents	1.35	4 typewriter ribbons, at 50 cents	2.00
		3 rubber erasers, at 8 cents	.24
1 dozen cork and wood penholders, at 60 cents	.60	3 rubber erasers, at 12 cents	.36
		6 steel knife erasers, at 40 cents	2.40
2 bottles mucilage, at 40 cents	.80	2 inking pads, at 19 cents	.38
1 bottle mucilage, at 48 cents	.48	1 blank book, at 42 cents	.42
3 mucilage fonts, at 17 cents	.51	4 packages carbon paper, at 49 cents	1.96
4 pyramids pins, at 5 cents	.20	1 bottle typewriter oil, at 14 cents	.14
6 pyramids pins, at 6 cents	.36	1 box fasteners, at 30 cents	.30
2 terrace pins, at 7 cents	.14	1 ruler, at 24 cents	.24
6 pieces sponge, at 8 cents	.48	2 scrapbooks, at 45 cents	.90
11 boxes assorted rubber bands, at 33 cents	3.63	2 scrapbooks, at 59 cents	1.18
		Total	143.34
1 box rubber bands, at 13 cents	.13		

Joint Commission of Congress to inquire into the status of laws organizing the Executive Departments.

2 tablets letter paper, at 31 cents	$0.62	2 boxes fasteners, at 9 cents	$0.18
4 tablets letter paper, at 25 cents	1.00	1 rubber eraser, at 13 cents	.13
½ ream letter paper, at $2.58	1.29	1 rubber eraser, at 8 cents	.08
5 reams cap typewriter paper, at $1.10	5.50	50 manuscript covers, at 48 cents per 100	.24
2 tablets legal cap paper, at 45 cents	.90	1 box rubber bands, at 20 cents	.20
12 tablets pencil paper, at 4 cents	.48	1 box rubber bands, assorted, at 33 cents	.33
3 dozen lead pencils, at 41 cents	1.23		
1 pair scissors, at 86 cents	.86	1 dozen thumb tacks, at 9 cents	.09
1 scrapbook, at 59 cents	.59	1 mucilage font, at 17 cents	.17
1 scrapbook, at $1.63	1.63	12 stenographer's books, at 10 cents	1.20
5 typewriter ribbons, at 50 cents	2.50	3 pieces sponge, at 6 cents	.18
1 bottle typewriter oil, at 14 cents	.14		
18 sheets blotting pads, at 4 cents	.72	Total	22.42
5 packs blotting pads, at 4 cents	.20		
4 packages carbon paper, at 49 cents	1.96		

Statement of the stationery room.

Stock on hand July 1, 1893	$7,925.11
Stationery purchased from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894	19,194.71
Surplus stock, June 30, 1894	40.02
Total	27,159.84
Stationery issued to members from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894, including $3,600.70 subsequently covered into the Treasury	13,869.07
Stationery issued to officers and committees from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894	5,510.47
Stock on hand June 30, 1894	7,780.30
Total	27,159.84

Statement of articles issued from storeroom in charge of Clerk.

To whom issued.	Boxes matches.	Cakes toilet soap.	Boxes blacking.	Blacking brushes and dips.	Whisk brooms.	Feather dusters.	Hairbrushes.	Combs.	Nail brushes.	Tumblers.	Chamois skins.	Pitchers.	Soap trays.	Cloth brushes.	Dustbrushes.	Dustpans.	Hat brushes.	Spittoons.	Bars castile soap.	Brooms.	Toilet paper, reams.	Towels.	Water buckets.	Sponges.	File cords.
Committee on—																									
Appropriations	216	3	2	1	1	----	1	1	----	------	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----
Agriculture	48	2	2	------	----	----	----	----	----	------	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----
Accounts	12	4	2	1	1	----	1	2	1	2	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	1	------	------	----	----	----
Alcoholic Liquor Traffic	------	1	----	------	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------	------	1	----	----
Banking and Currency	12	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	------	------	----	----	----
Claims	48	10	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	1	----
Coinage, Weights, and Measures	36	6	3	2	1	1	2	2	----	2	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	6	----	----	------	------	----	1	----
District of Columbia	36	6	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	6	1	----	----	----	1	1	----	6	----	1	------	------	----	1	----
Elections	12	1	1	1	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	6	----	1	------	------	----	----	----
Education	24	2	2	1	2	----	1	2	1	------	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	1	----
Enrolled Bills	12	3	----	------	1	----	1	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----
Election of President and Vice-President	12	2	1	1	1	----	1	1	1	3	1	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----
Expenditures Department of State	24	4	1	------	1	1	1	1	----	2	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	2	----	1	------	------	----	----	----
Expenditures Department of Treasury	36	4	4	1	2	1	1	2	----	------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	------	------	----	1	----
Expenditures Department of War	------	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	----	2	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	------	------	----	----	----
Expenditures Department of Post-Office	12	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	------	------	----	----	----
Expenditures Department of Interior	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	----	------	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----
Expenditures Department of Agriculture	------	1	1	1	1	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	------	------	1	----	----
Foreign Affairs	12	4	2	1	1	1	2	1	----	2	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	5	------	1	----	----
Interstate and Foreign Commerce	48	7	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	6	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	10	------	----	----	----
Indian Affairs	72	2	----	------	1	1	1	1	----	------	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	1	1	------	------	----	----	----
Invalid Pensions	24	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	----	6	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	------	------	----	----	----
Judiciary	72	3	1	------	1	1	----	----	1	------	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	15	------	----	----	----
Library	36	4	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	5	----	2	1	2	1	1	----	3	----	1	------	------	1	2	----
Labor	24	4	1	1	1	2	----	----	1	3	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	------	------	----	----	----
Levees and Improvement of Mississippi River	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	------	------	----	----	----
Manufactures	36	7	4	2	1	1	1	3	----	6	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	1	------	------	----	1	----
Military Affairs	108	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	----	----	1	2	----	----	1	----	----	1	48	------	----	3	----
Mines and Mining	36	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	----	1	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	------	------	----	----	----
Merchant Marine and Fisheries	12	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	------	------	----	1	----
Naval Affairs	120	2	2	------	1	1	1	1	1	3	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	3	----	----	------	------	----	----	----
Official reporters	108	18	2	3	4	1	3	2	2	4	----	----	2	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----
Post-Office of House	204	22	10	1	2	2	1	1	----	6	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	4	------	------	1	7	----
Committee on—																									
Post-Office and Post-Roads	36	3	3	1	----	1	1	1	----	5	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	------	------	----	3	----
Pacific Railroads	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	----	3	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	------	------	----	----	----

Public Lands	60	3	2						1	3										1						
Public Buildings and Grounds	84	11	6	3	1	1	2	2		7			1	1			1			1				2		
Private Land Claims	24	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2				1						1						
Patents	48	4	1	1	1		1	1	1	2										1			1	1		
Printing	48	4	2		2	1				2														1		
Pensions	12	3	1				1	1													10					
Press gallery	36	9	1	2	3	2	4	1	3	3	1					1				3	80		1	4		
Committee on—																										
Railways and Canals	24	3	2	2	2	2	2	2		1	1			1												
Revision of the Laws		1	1	1	1		1	1		2										1			1			
Rivers and Harbors	24	2	2	1	1	1	1	1		2					1	1								1		
Reform in the Civil Service	24	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2										1						
Speaker's room	228	7	5	2					2					1										1		
Committee on—																										
Territories	24	9	1	1	1		1	1	2	3			1							1						
Ventilation and Acoustics		1	2	2	2		2	2	1	2		1			1	1		3		1						
Ways and Means	144	6			1	1	1	1		1		1						6				1				
War Claims	24	2	2	1	1				1											1				1		
Irrigation of Arid Lands	12	3	2	1	1	1	1	1					1													
Immigration and Naturalization	24	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				1			1			1				1		
Public closets																					990			5		
Terrace closets	26	2	2	1																1	220			5		
House elevators		3	2	1		2					7	1			1	1										
Engineer's department	36	10	2	2		3	2	2		6		1			15	9				6				16		
Sergeant-at-Arms' office	132	44	11	1	2	2	1	1						1						1			1			
Doorkeeper's department	576	283	150	14	53	32	47	39	23	151	2	1	13	4	13	11	6	262	30	92	420	1524	28	76	1152	
Clerk's office, including bath, enrolling, file, stationery, index room, and House Library	888	85	49	10	16	9	18	18	10	31	3	2		1	2	2		3	96	2	43	120	6	21	6	

Statement of articles issued from storeroom in charge of Clerk—Continued.

To whom issued.		Sweepers.	Scrub brushes.	Wax tapers.	Cakes sand soap.	Bars common soap.	Boxes tripoli.	Slop jars.	Gas lighters.	Gallons ammonia.	Shoe knives.	Papers tacks.	Paste brushes.	Washbowls.	Mouse traps.	Tub brushes.	Flesh brushes.	Bathing slippers, pairs.	Sprinkling cans.	Blacking cases.	Ice picks.	Candles.	Paste boxes.	Pounds of borax.	Coal hods.	Lamp chimneys.	Lamp shades.	Disinfectant.
Committee on—																												
Appropriations	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Accounts	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
District of Columbia	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Expenditures Department of State	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Expenditures Post-Office Department	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Expenditures Department of the Interior	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Library	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Military Affairs	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Naval Affairs	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Official reporters	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	4	6	----
Post-Office of House	----	----	----	----	----	8	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Press gallery	----	----	----	1	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Committee on Reform in the Civil Service	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Speaker's room	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Committee on Ways and Means	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Public closets	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	250
Engineer's department	----	13	11	3	4	----	24	----	----	----	3	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Doorkeeper's department	----	8	14	5	194	----	6	----	5	20	24	3	84	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	24	12	----	4	2	----	----
Clerk's office, including bath, enrolling, file, stationery, index room, and House Library	----	----	4	3	4	48	----	----	----	----	----	----	3	----	----	6	12	1	----	----	----	18	----	7	----	1	----	----

INDEX.

Page.

Abbott, Jo 73, 77, 84, 89, 93, 97, 101, 105, 145, 170, 227, 235
Abernathy, J. T 6, 10, 15, 20, 26, 30, 65
Adams, John J 71, 72
Adams, Robert, jr 89, 93, 97, 101, 105
Adams, Silas 76, 77, 81, 84, 89, 93, 97, 101, 105, 145, 173, 231
Adams, Thos. H 9, 12, 17, 23, 29, 33, 38, 43, 47, 52, 57, 62, 68
Aitken, David D 77, 81, 84, 89, 93, 97, 101, 105, 112, 154, 231
Albany Argus Company 221
Albro-Clem Elevator Company 239
Alderson, John D 73, 77, 81, 84, 89, 93, 97, 101, 105, 129, 153, 231
Aldrich, J. Frank 73, 81, 84, 89, 93, 97, 101, 105, 114, 164, 231
Allen, John M 77, 84, 89, 93, 97, 101, 105, 112, 162, 226, 231
Allen, W. C 226, 234
Allensworth, Walter H 41, 45, 50, 55, 60
Alexander, Robert 254
Alexander, Sydenham B 73, 77, 87, 89, 93, 97, 101, 105, 127, 158, 226, 231
America, J. W 7, 14, 16, 21, 27, 31, 36, 41, 46, 51, 55, 60, 66
American Automatic Protector Company 224, 249
Anderson, A. A 17, 22, 28, 32, 37, 42, 47, 51, 56, 61, 67
Apsley, Lewis D 73, 77, 81, 87, 89, 93, 97, 105, 112, 152, 231
Archer, P. F 13, 18, 24, 25, 33, 38, 43, 47, 52, 57, 62, 68
Armstrong, James 17, 22, 28, 32, 37, 42, 47, 52, 56, 61, 61
Arnold, Marshall 73, 77, 81, 84, 89, 93, 101, 105, 112, 164, 234
Arrington, Baldy 13, 18, 24, 25, 33, 38, 43, 47, 52, 57, 62, 61
Assmann, William J 19, 20, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 49, 54, 59, 65
Atlanta Constitution Publishing Company 227
Avery, John 73, 77, 81, 87, 89, 93, 97, 101, 105, 112, 159, 238

Babcock, Joseph W 73, 77, 81, 87, 89, 93, 97, 101, 105, 139, 173, 231
Bagby, Edward B 26, 29, 34, 39, 44, 49, 54, 58, 64
Bailey, Joseph W 73, 77, 82, 84, 89, 93, 97, 101, 105, 112, 150, 235
Baker, Henry M 76, 77, 82, 84, 89, 93, 97, 101, 105, 145, 171, 231
Baker, William 73, 77, 82, 84, 89, 93, 97, 101, 106, 114, 161, 231
Baldwin, Melvin R 73, 77, 82, 84, 89, 93, 97, 101, 106, 142, 152, 231
Ball William A 240, 243, 246, 248, 250, 252
Ballantyne & Sons 126, 129, 134, 138, 146, 167, 169
Ballentine, Henry L 7, 11, 16, 21, 27, 31, 36, 41, 46, 51, 55, 60, 66
Baltimore Sun 221
Bankhead, John H. (chairman) 245, 248
Bankhead, John H 73, 139, 172
Bankhead, John H., jr 7, 10
Bankhead, W. B 15, 21, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 59, 65
Banks, H. T 70
Barnes, Lyman E 73, 77, 82, 88, 89, 93, 97, 101, 106, 142, 231
Barnett, Asher 6, 10, 15, 20, 26, 30, 35, 40, 44, 49, 54, 59, 65
Bartholdt, Richard 73, 77, 84, 89, 93, 97, 101, 106, 111, 152, 228, 231
Bartlett, Franklin 73, 77, 82, 84, 89, 93, 97, 101, 110, 127, 156, 231
Barrett, E. W 6, 9, 14, 20, 26, 29, 34, 39, 44, 49, 54, 58, 64
Barrow, W. M 32, 37, 42, 47, 52
Barwig, Charles 73, 77, 81, 82, 84, 89, 93, 97, 101, 106, 127, 150, 231
Bates, Randolph S 14, 19, 23, 25, 66
Batey, John R 14, 19, 24, 25, 31, 36, 41, 45, 50, 55, 60, 66

Page.
Baumer, Joseph 7, 10, 15, 21, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 59, 65
Baxter, S. W 69, 70, 71
Beall, Robert 123,
125, 130, 134, 141, 142, 147, 157, 158, 164, 167, 223, 225, 238, 243, 244, 248
Becker, Conrad 141
Beckley, R. D 13, 19, 24, 26, 33, 38, 43, 48, 53, 57, 62, 68
Behen, Michael P 7, 11, 16, 22, 28, 32, 36, 41, 46, 51, 56, 63, 66
Belden, James J 76, 77, 82, 84, 89, 93, 97, 101, 106, 146, 231
Bell Charles K 73, 80, 82, 84, 89, 93, 97, 101, 106, 113, 153, 231
Bell, John C 73, 77, 82, 84, 89, 93, 97, 101, 106, 144, 153, 231
Bell, W. R 6, 10, 15, 20, 26, 30, 35, 40, 44, 49, 54, 59, 65
Belo, A. H., & Co 220
Beltzhoover, Frank E 73, 110, 150
Berry, Albert S 76, 77, 82, 84, 89, 93, 97, 101, 106, 111, 150, 231
Berry, E. L 30, 35, 40, 44, 49, 54, 59
Betts, John E 13, 18, 24, 26, 33, 38, 43, 48, 53, 57, 62, 68
Betts, R. H 7, 11, 16, 22, 28, 31, 36, 41, 46, 51, 56, 60, 66
Biddle, Edward M., jr 7, 10, 15, 21, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 59, 65
Bingham, Henry H 76, 77, 82, 88, 89, 96, 97, 101, 106, 139, 173, 242
Bishop, F. S 6, 10, 15, 20, 26, 30, 35, 40, 45, 49, 54, 59, 65
Black, James C. C 87, 92, 138, 158, 226
Black, John C 76, 77, 84, 89, 93, 97, 101, 106, 112, 150, 226, 231
Blackford, W. R 70, 71, 72
Blair, Henry W 76, 77, 85, 89, 93, 97, 101, 106, 140, 174, 226, 231
Blair, J. C., Company 136
Blanchard, Newton C 73, 133, 150
Bland, Richard P 73, 138, 170, 257
Blundon, W. E 6, 9, 10, 12, 14,
15, 18, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 30, 35, 39, 40, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 53, 54, 58, 59, 63, 64
Boatner, Charles J. (chairman) 246
Boatner, Charles J 73, 77, 85, 89, 93, 97, 105, 106, 115, 154, 226, 231
Boatner, S. S 8, 11
Boddie, P. M 13, 18, 24, 25, 33, 38, 43, 48, 53, 57, 62, 68
Boen, Haldor E 76, 77, 82, 85, 89, 93, 97, 101, 106, 111, 156, 231
Bolls, W. W 8, 12, 17, 22, 28, 32, 37, 42, 47, 52, 56, 61, 67
Bond, George M 228
Bond, Frank A 223
Boothe, W. E 12, 18, 23, 26, 34, 39, 44, 48, 53, 58, 63, 69
Boston Daily Advertiser Company 221, 254
Boston Herald Company 221
Bourges, Ernest 15, 20, 26, 30, 35, 39, 44, 49, 54, 59, 65
Bourn, Reuben 9, 12, 18, 23, 29, 34, 39, 43, 48, 53, 58, 63, 69
Boutelle, Charles A 81, 85, 89, 93, 97, 101, 110, 142, 169, 227, 231
Bowen, J. E 24, 25, 33, 38, 39, 42, 47, 52, 57, 61, 68
Bowie, Gertrude 236, 241, 244, 247, 248, 251
Bower, William H 73, 77, 82, 88, 89, 97, 101, 106, 138, 154, 231
Bowers, William W 76, 77, 85, 89, 93, 97, 101, 106, 111, 156, 227, 231
Bowman, Barney 13, 18, 24, 25, 68
Boyden, Archibald H 19
Boyden, S. A 70, 71, 72
Boyer, O. P 245
Bradley, D. B 69, 70, 71, 72, 219, 230, 239, 244
Branch, William A. B 73, 77, 88, 89, 93, 97, 105, 109, 115, 153, 231
Brattan, Robert F 76, 77, 82, 85, 89, 93, 101, 135, 160, 238
Brawley, William H 73, 77, 85, 89, 97, 144, 163, 226, 231
Braun, Scott 218
Breazeale, U. P 37, 42, 47, 52, 56, 61
Breckinridge, Clifton R 73, 77, 82, 85, 93, 97, 101, 106, 142, 150, 231
Breckinridge, William C. P 76, 77, 87, 89, 93, 97, 101, 106, 113, 153, 226, 231
Bretz, John L 73, 77, 82, 85, 89, 93, 97, 101, 106, 139, 164, 231
Brickner, George H 73, 81, 82, 85, 89, 93, 97, 101, 106, 140, 163, 231
Brine, Thomas O 8, 12, 17, 23, 29, 32, 37, 42, 47, 52, 57, 60, 67
Bristol, George F 7, 11, 16, 22, 28, 32, 36, 41, 46, 51, 56, 60, 66
Broderick, Case 73, 77, 82, 88, 89, 93, 97, 101, 106, 127, 154, 231
Brooks, The E. T., Company 255
Brookshire, E. V 76, 81, 88, 92, 93, 101, 105, 109, 116, 167, 226
Brosius, Marriott 77, 85, 89, 93, 97, 101, 106, 128, 150, 226, 231
Brown, Blanch P 223

Page.

Brown, Charles 13, 19
Brown, Charles A 71, 72
Brown, David W 9, 13, 18, 23, 29, 34, 39, 44, 48, 53, 58, 63, 69
Brown, Jason B 73, 77, 82, 88, 115, 154, 231
Brown, Maria L 221, 223, 227, 229, 236, 241, 243, 247, 249, 251
Browning, George L 8, 11, 17, 22, 28, 32, 37, 42, 47, 51, 56, 61, 67
Bryan, William J 73, 77, 82, 85, 89, 93, 97, 101, 106, 110, 150, 231
Bryant, W. A 7, 11, 14, 17, 22, 29, 32, 37, 39, 67
Buckingham, Harry M 18, 23, 29, 34, 39, 43, 44, 69
Bull, S. B 6, 10, 15, 20, 26, 30, 35, 40, 45, 49, 54, 59, 65
Bumpus, L. D 69, 70, 71, 72
Bundy, H. S 85, 89, 93, 97, 102, 106, 149
Bunn, Benjamin H 73, 139, 150
Burgess, N. S 37, 42, 46, 51, 56, 61
Burke, Edward B 7, 14, 16, 21, 27, 31, 36, 41, 46, 50, 55, 60, 66, 253
Burke, Joseph 226
Burlingame, William D 228, 240, 243, 246, 248, 250, 252
Burnes, Daniel D 73, 77, 82, 88, 89, 93, 97, 105, 106, 146, 238
Burrows, Joseph A 70, 71, 72
Burrows, Julius C 73, 77, 85, 89, 97, 101, 106, 113, 150, 227, 231
Butler, George P 69, 70, 71, 72
Bynum, Dixson H 6, 10, 19
Bynum, William D 73, 77, 82, 85, 89, 93, 97, 101, 106, 111, 150, 231
Byrne, James 69, 70, 71, 72

Cabaniss, Thomas B 73, 77, 82, 87, 89, 93, 97, 102, 106, 114, 153, 231, 249
Cabiness, E. G 228
Cadmus, Cornelius A 73, 78, 82, 85, 89, 93, 97, 102, 106, 129, 150, 231
Cahill, Thaddeus 6, 10, 15, 20, 26, 30, 35, 40, 44, 49, 54, 59, 65
Caldwell, John A 73, 78, 82, 85, 89, 93, 97, 102, 106, 138, 160, 231
Cameron, John J 9, 13, 18, 23, 29, 34, 39, 44, 49, 53, 58, 63, 69
Caminetti, Anthony 76, 81, 82, 88, 92, 93, 97, 102, 106, 143, 173, 231
Campbell, George M 6, 10, 15, 20, 26, 30, 35, 40, 44, 49, 54, 59, 65
Campbell, Timothy J 73, 78, 82, 87, 89, 93, 97, 105, 106, 127, 160, 231
Campion, John 8, 12, 17, 22, 28, 32, 37, 42, 47, 52, 56, 61, 67
Canary, John W 8, 12, 17, 22, 28, 32, 37, 42, 47, 52, 56, 61, 67
Canfield, H. S 15, 20, 26, 30, 35, 39, 44, 49, 54, 59, 65
Cannon, John E 14, 29, 228, 236
Cannon, Joseph G 73, 78, 82, 85, 89, 93, 97, 102, 106, 139, 164
Cannon, Marion 78, 85, 89, 93, 97, 102, 106, 146, 171, 226, 231
Cannon, M. W 71, 72
Capehart, James 76, 78, 82, 87, 89, 97, 98, 105, 106, 134, 171, 231
Carhart, J. D 240, 243, 246, 247
Carlton, Ralph B 9, 12, 18, 23, 29, 34, 39, 43, 48, 53, 58, 63, 69
Carmody, Francis 18, 24 25, 33, 38, 43, 47, 52, 57, 62, 68
Carothers, J. B 33, 38, 43, 47, 52, 57, 62
Carr, Jesse W 234
Carrico, Jos. M 226, 234
Carroll, Harriet 222, 254
Carter, Charles 8, 11, 16, 22, 28, 32, 37, 42, 46, 51, 56, 61, 67
Caruth, Asher G 73, 81, 82, 85, 89, 93, 98, 102, 109, 111, 155, 231
Catchings, O. W 50, 55, 59
Catchings, Thomas C 73, 78, 81, 85, 92, 93, 101, 144, 171, 228, 232
Cate, W. W 8, 12
Catlin, F. H 139
Causey, John W 73, 78, 82, 88, 89, 93, 98, 102, 106, 139, 174, 238
Chancey, John T 7, 11, 16, 22, 28, 31, 36, 41, 46, 51, 56, 60, 66
Chaplain, the, stationery issued to 266
Chapman, James J 121, 129, 141, 158, 160, 162, 167, 168, 169
Charleston News and Courier Company 221
Chase, Thomas 13
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company 238, 256
Chesley, J H., & Co 142
Chicago Herald Company 221
Chicago Inter-Ocean 223
Chicago Tribune Company 221

Page.
Chickering, Charles A 73, 78, 87, 89, 93, 98, 102, 109, 113, 153, 227, 232
Childs, Robert A 73, 78, 88, 97, 98, 102, 106, 130, 153, 228, 232
Chipman, J. Logan 149
Chipman, Margaret B 222, 223
Christian, Charles H 7, 11, 16, 21, 27, 31, 36, 41, 46, 51, 55, 60, 66
Christman, John 220
Cincinnati Commercial Gazette 220
Cincinnati Enquirer 220
Clancy, John M 73, 78, 88, 89, 93, 98, 102, 106, 111, 152, 226, 232
Clark, Champ 73, 78, 82, 85, 89, 93, 98, 102, 106, 116, 154, 232
Clark, C. C 12, 14
Clarke, Richard H 73, 78, 88, 89, 93, 109, 143, 171, 228, 232
Clayton, Earl 19, 24, 26, 33, 38, 43, 48, 68
Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, 1894 257
Clerk's office, stationery issued to 262
Coakley, Thomas A 7, 11, 16, 22, 28, 31, 36, 41, 46, 51, 56, 60, 66
Coates, Robert 9, 12, 17, 23, 29, 33, 38, 43, 47, 52, 57, 62, 68
Cobb, James E 89, 93, 98, 105, 106, 113, 170
Cobb, Seth W 73, 78, 82, 85, 89, 93, 98, 102, 106, 144, 171, 235
Cockerill, Harry W 15, 21, 27, 34
Cockran, W. Bourke 76, 78, 82, 85, 89, 93, 98, 102, 106, 144, 153, 232
Cockrell, J. V 73, 78, 82, 85, 89, 93, 98, 102, 106, 140, 156, 232
Coffeen, Henry A 73, 78, 85, 89, 93, 98, 105, 106, 170, 226, 232
Cogswell, William 73, 78, 82, 85, 89, 93, 98, 102, 106, 110, 150, 232
Cole, Asa K 33, 38, 43, 48
Cole, Harvey F 53, 57, 62
Columbia Phonograph Company 129, 142, 158, 164, 250
Columbus, Lizzie 222, 223, 226
Committees, stationery, etc., issued to 268
Accounts 268, 269
Agriculture 269
Alcoholic Liquor Traffic 269
Appropriations 269, 270
Banking and Currency 270
Claims 270
Coinage, Weights, and Measures 271
District of Columbia 271
Education 271
Election of President and Vice-President, etc 273
Elections 272
Enrolled Bills 272
Expenditures Department of Agriculture 272
Interior Department 273
Department of Justice 273
Post-Office Department 273
State Department 274
Treasury Department 274
War Department 274
Foreign Affairs 274
Immigration and Naturalization 275
Indian Affairs 275
Interstate and Foreign Commerce 275
Invalid Pensions 276
Irrigation of Arid Lands 276
Joint Commission of Congress to inquire into status of laws organizing Executive Departments 285
Judiciary 276
Labor 277
Levees and Improvement of Mississippi River 277
Library 277
Manufactures 277
Merchant Marine and Fisheries 278
Military Affairs 278
Militia 279
Mines and Mining 279
Naval Affairs 279
Pacific Railroads 279
Patents 280

Committees, stationery, etc., issued to—Continued. Page.
Pensions 280
Post-Office and Post-Roads 280
Printing 281
Private Land Claims 281
Public Buildings and Grounds 281
Public Lands 282
Railways and Canals 282
Reform in the Civil Service 282
Revision of the Laws 283
Rivers and Harbors 283
Territories 283
Ventilation and Acoustics 284
War Claims 284
Ways and Means 284
Compton, Barnes 73, 78, 82, 85, 89, 140, 152, 232
Conklin, J. R 6, 10, 15, 20, 26, 30, 35, 40, 45, 49, 54, 59, 65
Conn, Charles G 76, 78, 88, 89, 93, 98, 102, 109, 115, 171, 227, 232
Constantine, J. J 49, 54, 59
Contingent fund, Capitol police, 1894 261
Contingent fund, Capitol police, 1893 261
Contingent fund, Capitol police, 1892 261
Contingent fund, Capitol police, 1891 261
Cook, A. W 69, 70
Cook, Harry C 13, 18, 24, 33
Cook, Leonard B 7, 14, 16, 21, 27, 31, 36, 41, 46, 50, 55, 60, 66
Cook, Nash E 8, 12, 14
Coombs, Charles W 7, 11, 16, 22, 28, 31, 36, 41, 46, 51, 56, 60, 66
Coombs, William J 73, 78, 82, 85, 89, 93, 98, 102, 106, 110, 160, 232
Cooper, Charles M 73, 78, 82, 85, 89, 94, 98, 102, 106, 144, 171, 232
Cooper, George W 73, 129, 170
Cooper, Henry A 78, 88, 92, 94, 98, 102, 106, 135, 174, 226
Cooper, S. B 73, 78, 88, 89, 94, 98, 102, 106, 116, 154, 226, 232
Copeland, John S 72
Copeland, W. S 7, 11, 16, 22, 28, 32, 37, 41, 46, 51, 56, 61, 67
Cornish, Johnston 73, 78, 85, 89, 94, 98, 102, 106, 140, 150, 226, 232
Costelo, Maurice F 72
Coulon, G. F 48, 53, 58, 63
Courtade, John N 47, 52
Courts, James C 6, 10, 15, 21, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 54, 59, 65
Cousins, Robert G 76, 78, 85, 89, 94, 98, 102, 106, 139, 153, 226, 232
Covert, James W 129, 152
Cowles, W. C 251
Cox, Nicholas N 73, 78, 89, 94, 98, 102, 106, 144, 171, 226, 232
Cox, P. E 12, 18, 23, 26, 34, 37, 42, 47, 51, 56, 61, 69
Cox, W. C 240, 243, 246, 248, 250, 252
Craig, McWilliams R 18, 24, 25, 33, 38, 43, 47, 52, 57, 62, 68
Crain, William H 77, 80, 82, 85, 89, 98, 102, 106, 112, 152
Crawford, William T 111, 153
Crawley, William C 9, 12, 13, 17, 23, 29, 34, 39, 43, 48, 53, 58, 63, 69
Cremer, John D 6, 10, 15, 21, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 54, 59, 65
Crisp, Charles F 140, 153
Crisp, Charles R 6, 9, 14, 20, 26, 29, 34, 39, 44, 49, 54, 58, 64
Crockett, C. W 7, 11, 16, 22, 28, 31, 66
Cross, G. J 14, 19, 24, 25, 31, 66
Crouse, W. H 33, 38, 43, 47, 52, 57, 62
Crowe, Thomas D 70, 71, 72
Crowley, M. D 18
Cruikshank, George M 8, 11, 17, 22, 28, 67
Crutchfield, N. T 6, 9, 14, 20, 26, 30, 34, 39, 44, 49, 54, 58, 64, 65
Culberson, David B 76, 116, 162
Cumberland, Cliff 8, 12, 17, 22, 28, 32, 37, 42, 47, 52, 56, 61, 67
Cummings, Amos J 76, 149, 150
Cummings, Amos J. (chairman) 252, 253
Cunningham, J. V 8, 11, 17, 22, 28, 32, 37, 42, 47, 52, 56, 61, 67
Currier, E. L 63, 64, 69, 228, 240, 243, 246, 248, 250, 252
Curtis, Charles 73, 78, 85, 89, 94, 98, 102, 106, 133, 173, 226, 232
Curtis, Newton M 73, 78, 82, 87, 89, 94, 98, 102, 109, 145, 232
Cushing & Co 250

Page.

Dalton, Lycurgus 9, 12, 17, 23, 29, 34, 39, 43, 48, 53, 58, 62, 68, 218
Dalton, Richard H 12, 17, 22, 28, 32, 37, 42, 47, 52, 56, 61, 67
Dalzell, John 73, 78, 85, 89, 94, 101, 102, 106, 145, 173, 227, 232
Daniels, Charles 73, 78, 87, 89, 94, 98, 102, 106, 144, 171, 228, 236
Darden, Leslie 33, 38, 43, 48, 52, 57, 62
Darneille, John D 6, 10, 15, 21, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 54, 59, 65
Davey, Robert C 76, 78, 82, 88, 89, 94, 98, 102, 106, 113, 159
Davenport, J. E 254
Davis, Albert C 8, 11, 17, 22, 28, 32, 37, 42, 47, 52, 56, 61, 67
Davis Elizabeth 241, 244
Davis, John 73, 78, 82, 85, 90, 94, 98, 102, 106, 116, 171, 232
Davis, Silas B 19, 24, 25, 31, 36, 41, 45, 50, 55, 60, 66
Davidson, L. R 13, 16, 18, 21, 27, 31, 36, 41, 46, 51, 55, 60, 66
De Armond, David A 76, 80, 85, 92, 97, 101, 102, 106, 111, 171, 226, 235
Deards, J. W 8, 12, 17, 23, 29, 32, 37, 42, 47, 52, 57, 61, 67
Decker, Samuel H 8, 12, 17, 23, 29, 33, 37, 42, 47, 52, 57, 61, 67
De Forest, Robert E 73, 116, 150
Denney, Royal 24, 25, 31, 66
Denson, William H 73, 78, 82, 85, 90, 94, 98, 102, 106, 110, 154, 232
Detroit, Free Press Company 220
Devine, Andrew 9, 13, 18, 23, 29, 34, 39, 44, 48, 53, 58, 63, 69
Dickson, Harris 72
Dingley, Nelson, jr 82, 85, 90, 94, 98, 102, 106, 112, 232
Dinsmore, Hugh A 76, 78, 82, 85, 90, 94, 98, 102, 106, 143, 162, 232
Dockery, Alex. M 73, 85, 90, 94, 98, 102, 109, 116, 170, 228, 235
Dolilver, Jona P 73, 81, 85, 90, 94, 98, 102, 106, 111, 162, 227, 232
Doolittle, William H 76, 78, 85, 90, 94, 98, 102, 106, 142, 173, 226, 232
Donovan Dennis D 73, 78, 82, 85, 90, 94, 98, 102, 106, 115, 155, 232
Doorkeeper's office, stationery issued to 263
Dougherty, John H 12, 18, 23, 26, 34, 39, 44, 48, 53, 58, 63, 69, 70
Dougherty, Samuel R 13, 18, 24, 25, 33, 38, 43, 48, 53, 57, 62, 68
Dougherty, Thomas 226, 334
Draper, William F 73, 78, 82, 85, 90, 94, 98, 102, 106, 146, 171, 235
Drew, J. W 219, 224, 230, 242, 250
Driesbach, J. M 239
Drummey, William F 7, 11, 16, 22, 28, 32, 36, 41, 46, 51, 56, 60, 66
Drury, Joseph W 15, 20, 26, 30, 35, 44, 49, 54, 59, 65
Drury, W. B 10, 70
Dudley, Ambrose F 10, 15, 21, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 54, 59, 65
Dudley, John 226, 234
Duffy, Paul 228, 240, 243, 246, 248, 250, 252
Dunham, J. S 7, 11, 16
Dunn, Frank J 35, 40, 45, 49, 54, 59
Dunn, John T 73, 78, 82, 87, 90, 94, 98, 102, 106, 128, 159, 232
Dumphy. Edward J 77, 78, 82, 88, 90, 94, 98, 102, 106, 135, 150, 232
Dupree, Lewis 13, 18, 24, 25, 33, 38, 43, 52, 57, 62, 68
Durborow, Allan C., jr 73, 78, 87, 90, 98, 102, 106, 113, 150, 228, 232

Early, T. E 28, 32, 37, 41, 46, 51, 56, 61
Easton & Rupp 116, 119, 127, 128, 131, 132, 134, 136, 137, 147, 148, 149, 156, 157, 159, 161, 162, 163, 165, 166, 168, 169, 175, 213, 214, 215
Eaton, A. J 69, 70, 71, 72
Eaton, E. D 8, 11, 17, 22, 28, 32, 37, 42, 47, 52, 56, 61, 67
Edmunds, Paul C 77, 78, 82, 87, 90, 94, 98, 102, 106, 110, 150, 232
Edwards, George 234
Ellis, Myron H 7, 11, 16, 22, 28, 32, 36, 41, 46, 51, 56, 60, 66
Ellis, William R 73, 78, 82, 85, 90, 94, 98, 102, 106, 114, 155, 232
Ellis, William T 126, 156
Elms, J. W 12, 18
Emmons, J. H 242
English, James F 8, 11, 16, 22, 28, 32, 37, 42, 46, 51, 56, 61, 67
English, Thomas D 77, 78, 82, 85, 90, 94, 98, 102, 106, 134, 158, 232
English, Warren B 102, 106
Engineer, stationery issued to 266
Enloe, Benjamin A 73, 111, 155
Enloe, B. A., jr 20, 24, 25, 31, 36, 41, 45, 50, 55, 60, 66
Epes, James F 81, 82, 88, 90, 96, 98, 102, 109, 111, 150, 232

Page.
Erdman, Constantine J 73, 78, 82, 87, 90, 94, 98, 102, 106, 129, 171, 232
Eudey, Frederic 6, 10, 15, 21, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 49, 54, 59, 65
Evans, B. F 33, 38
Evans, John W 9, 13, 17, 23, 29, 33, 38, 43, 47, 52, 57, 62, 68
Everett, William 76, 78, 82, 85, 90, 94, 98, 102, 106, 139, 173, 232
Extra month, 1894 258

Fall, M. S 24, 26, 33, 38, 43, 48, 52, 57, 61, 68
Fant, Ida F 223, 226, 229, 236, 241, 244, 247, 249, 251
Feelemyer, George W 8, 11, 17, 22, 28, 32, 37, 42, 47, 52, 56, 61, 67
Fellows, John R 73, 114, 153
Fellows, John R., jr 14, 19, 24, 25, 31, 36, 66
Fielder, George B 76, 78, 82, 85, 90, 97, 98, 102, 109, 141, 155, 235
Fishback, Fred L 59
Fisher, James R 6, 10, 15, 20, 26, 30, 65
Fitch, Ashbel P 73, 149, 174
Fitch, William T 8, 12, 17, 23, 29, 33, 37, 42, 47, 52, 57, 61, 67
Fithian, George W 73, 112, 150
Fitzpatrick, Thomas 226, 234
Fitzsimmons, Edward 234, 241
Flanigan, Peter J 8, 11, 17, 22, 28, 32, 37, 42, 47, 51, 56, 61, 67
Flannery, Edward M 41, 45, 50, 55
Fleming, George B 6
Fletcher, Loren 73, 78, 82, 85, 90, 94, 98, 102, 106, 140, 155, 232
Flynn, Dennis T 73, 78, 82, 85, 90, 94, 98, 102, 106, 113, 150, 232
Forman, William S 81, 88, 90, 94, 101, 105, 115, 151, 227, 232
Foster, George F 7, 11, 16, 22, 28, 31, 36, 41, 46, 51, 56, 60, 66
Foster, George P 13, 18, 24, 25, 33, 68
Foster, J. M 226, 234
Fox, John 13, 19
Francis, Susie 223, 226, 229, 236, 241, 243, 247, 249, 251
Fraser, J. G 6, 10, 15, 20, 26, 30, 65
French, Walter H 6, 9, 15, 20, 26, 30, 35, 39, 44, 49, 54, 58, 65
Frost, W. F 31, 36, 41, 46, 51, 56, 60
Fuel for heating apparatus, 1894 259
Fuel for heating apparatus, 1893 259
Fuel for heating apparatus, 1892 259
Fuel for heating apparatus, 1891 259
Fuller & Crump Company 138
Funk, Benjamin F 74, 78, 85, 90, 94, 98, 109, 142, 160, 226, 232
Funston, Edward H 74, 78, 82, 85, 90, 94, 98, 102, 106, 127, 152, 232
Furniture and repairs, 1894 259
Furniture and repairs, 1893 259
Furniture and repairs, 1892 259
Furniture and repairs, 1891 259
Fyan, Robert W 74, 78, 82, 85, 90, 94, 98, 102, 107, 146, 171, 234

Garden, Andrew P 70, 71, 72
Gardner, John J 74, 81, 82, 85, 90, 94, 98, 102, 107, 126, 159, 232
Gardner, Martin 7, 11, 16, 22, 28, 32, 37, 41, 46, 51, 56, 61, 67
Garren, John F 17, 23, 29, 34, 39, 43, 48, 53, 58, 69
Garrett, T. G 8, 11
Gascoigne, J. D 13, 18, 24, 25, 33, 38, 43, 48, 52, 57, 62, 68
Gates, John 70
Gear, John H 74, 78, 85, 90, 94, 98, 102, 107, 110, 170, 227, 232
Geary, Thomas 240
Geary, Thomas J 74, 78, 85, 92, 94, 98, 102, 107, 134, 170, 226, 235
Gebhard, Philip L 6, 10, 15, 20, 26, 30, 35, 40, 45, 49, 54, 59, 65
Geissenhainer, Jacob A 74, 145, 170
Geissenhainer, Jacob A. (chairman) 252
Gerlach, Mary 222, 229
Gholson, John H 241
Gibbs, A 8, 11, 17, 22, 28, 32, 67
Gibson, A. W 8, 12, 17, 22, 28, 32, 37, 42, 67
Gibson, Gurley H 12, 18, 23, 26, 34, 39, 44, 48, 53, 58, 63, 69
Gilbert, Joseph 70, 71, 72

Page
Gill, Howard 12, 17, 22, 28, 32, 67, 228, 240, 243, 246, 248, 250, 252
Gillet, Charles W 74, 78, 82, 85, 90, 94, 98, 102, 107, 133, 155, 232
Gillett, Frederick H 76, 78, 82, 85, 90, 94, 98, 102, 107, 145, 167, 232
Giusta, Elmo U 25, 33, 38, 43, 47, 52, 57, 62, 68
Gleeson, Thomas 71, 72
Goerz, Alb 60
Goldzier, Julius 74, 78, 82, 87, 90, 94, 98, 102, 107, 116, 153
Good, J. Lewis 239, 240
Goodnight, Isaac H 74, 78, 82, 88, 90, 94, 101, 102, 113, 154, 232
Goolrich, John T 13, 18, 24, 25, 68
Gordon, John C 53, 58, 62
Gorman, Frank B 8, 12, 17, 22, 29, 32, 37, 42, 47, 52, 56, 61, 67
Gorman, James S 74, 78, 82, 85, 92, 94, 98, 102, 107, 127, 163
Goshorn, George T 70
Goudelock, R. W 7, 14, 16, 21, 27, 31, 36, 41, 46, 50, 55, 60, 66
Grace, James 226, 234
Grace, John R 9, 12, 17, 23, 29, 34, 39, 43, 48, 53, 58, 63, 69
Grady, Benjamin F 76, 78, 82, 87, 90, 94, 98, 102, 107, 139, 171, 232
Graham, John H 84, 88, 90, 94, 101, 102, 107, 140, 174, 235, 239
Gray, C. G 241
Grayson, Joel 34, 39, 44, 49, 53, 58, 63, 64, 69
Greene, Spencer 8, 11, 17, 213, 214, 217
Gresham, Walter 74, 78, 82, 90, 94, 98, 102, 110, 114, 151
Griffin, Levi T 88, 90, 94, 98, 102, 107
Grosvenor, Charles H 74, 78, 82, 85, 90, 94, 98, 102, 107, 174, 232
Grout, William W 76, 78, 82, 88, 90, 97, 98, 102, 107, 141
Grow, Galusha A 97, 98, 102, 107
Grow, S. E 19, 24, 25, 31, 36, 41, 45, 50, 55, 60, 66
Gumble, Nathan 7, 10, 15, 21, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 59, 65
Gumm, George C 70, 71, 72
Guy, B. F., & Co 230, 254

Haddaway, Mary E 228, 231
Haddaway, Samuel W 9, 14, 26
Hager, A. L 74, 78, 88, 90, 94, 98, 102, 107, 133, 163, 227
Haile, H. B 16, 22, 28, 32, 37, 67
Hainer, Eugene J 74, 78, 82, 85, 90, 94, 98, 102, 107, 135, 154, 238
Haines, Charles D 74, 78, 82, 85, 90, 94, 98, 102, 107, 111, 154, 232
Hale, E. S 32, 37, 42, 47, 52, 57, 61
Hall, Augustus 18, 22, 28, 32, 37, 42, 47, 51, 56, 61, 67, 214, 215, 216, 217
Hall, James 8, 11, 16, 22, 28, 32, 37, 42, 46, 51, 56, 61, 67
Hall, Osee M 74, 78, 82, 85, 90, 94, 98, 102, 107, 140, 170, 232
Hall, Uriel S 74, 78, 82, 85, 90, 94, 98, 102, 107, 143, 158, 232
Hall, W. O 38, 43, 48, 53, 57, 62
Hallam, William M 13, 18, 24, 25, 33, 38, 43, 48, 52, 57, 62, 68
Hamblett, O. A 69, 70, 71, 72
Hammond, Thomas 74, 78, 82, 85, 90, 94, 98, 102, 107, 144, 174, 232
Handy, F. A. G 10, 15, 21, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 65
Hannay, John A 7, 11, 16, 21, 28, 31, 36, 41, 46, 51, 55, 60, 66
Hare, Darius D 74, 78, 82, 87, 90, 94, 98, 102, 107, 114, 170, 232
Harmer, Alfred C 74, 78, 83, 85, 90, 94, 98, 102, 107, 139, 171, 232
Harris, Herbert H 48, 53, 58, 62
Harris, William A 74, 78, 83, 85, 90, 94, 98, 103, 107, 146, 171, 234
Harris, Wiley L 13, 18, 24, 25, 33, 38, 43, 48, 52, 57, 62, 68
Harrison, Mary 219, 222, 223, 226, 229, 236, 241, 244, 247, 249, 251, 253
Harrover, Nellie 247, 249, 251
Harter, Michael D 74, 78, 83, 85, 90, 94, 98, 103, 107, 139, 171, 235
Hartman, Charles S 74, 78, 83, 85, 90, 94, 98, 103, 107, 171, 235
Hatch, William H 81, 129, 169
Haugen, Nils P 74, 78, 83, 85, 90, 94, 98, 103, 107, 115, 151, 232
Hawkey, Richard 7, 10
Hawley, Joseph H 28, 32, 37, 42, 47, 51, 56, 61, 67
Hayes, Walter I 74, 81, 85, 90, 94, 98, 105, 107, 112, 151, 226, 232
Hayward & Hutchinson 244
Hazer, G. W 69, 70, 71, 72
Heard, John T 144

Page.
Hege, S. B 235, 239
Heiner, Daniel B 77, 78, 85, 90, 94, 101, 105, 107, 115, 155, 226, 232
Hellen, Virginia 221, 222, 225, 229, 239, 242, 244, 247, 249, 251, 253, 256
Hemmingway, C. L 254
Hemphill, Paul 610
Henderson, David B 74, 78, 83, 85, 90, 94, 98, 103, 107, 146, 235
Henderson, John S 112, 151
Henderson, Thomas J 78, 85, 90, 94, 98, 103, 107, 145, 170
Hendrix, Joseph C 90, 94, 98, 105, 130, 153
Hennes, Edward E 12, 18, 23, 26, 34, 39, 44, 48, 53, 58, 63, 69
Hepburn, William P 77, 81, 88, 90, 94, 99, 103, 107, 145, 154, 227, 232
Hermann, Binger 76, 78, 83, 85, 90, 94, 99, 103, 107, 135, 167, 235
Herring-Hall-Marvin Company 224, 242
Hiatt, Joel W 6, 10, 15, 20, 26, 30, 35, 40, 44, 49, 54, 59, 65
Hickman, James P 64
Hicks, Josiah D 74, 79, 83, 87, 92, 94, 99, 103, 107, 115, 170, 232
Higdon, R. G 20, 24, 25, 31, 36, 41, 45, 50, 55, 60, 66
Hightower, W. C 56, 61
Hilborn, Samuel G 74, 79, 83, 85, 90, 94, 99, 135, 163, 232
Hill, Isaac R 7, 11, 16, 21, 27, 31, 36, 41, 46, 51, 55, 60, 66
Hill, Robert T 7, 10, 15
Hines, William H 74, 79, 83, 85, 90, 94, 99, 103, 107, 114, 155, 232
Hitt, Robert R 146, 171
Hocker, Frank B 13, 18, 24, 25, 33, 38, 43, 48, 52, 57, 62, 68
Hocker, Mary Arthur 10, 15, 21, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 59, 65
Hogan, John H 228, 240, 243, 246, 248, 250, 252
Hoffman, A. H 13
Holbrook, C. F 8, 11, 16, 22, 28, 32, 37, 42, 46, 51, 56, 61, 67
Holliday, J. M 248, 250, 252
Hollingsworth, John 13, 19, 24, 26, 33, 68, 229, 240, 243, 246, 248, 250, 252
Holloway, J. B 7, 10, 15, 21, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 59, 65
Holman, William S 129, 166
Holmes, E. F 8, 12, 17
Hooker, Allen J 6, 10, 15, 20, 26, 30, 35, 40, 45, 49, 54, 59, 65
Hooker, Charles E 74, 79, 83, 87, 90, 94, 99, 105, 107, 135, 170, 232
Hooker, Warren B 76, 81, 83, 86, 90, 94, 99, 103, 109, 112, 152, 232
Hopkins, Albert C 74, 79, 83, 86, 90, 94, 99, 103, 107, 111, 155, 232, 240
Hopkins, Albert J 74, 79, 83, 88, 90, 94, 99, 103, 107, 127, 154, 232
Horbach, William A 9, 12, 17, 23, 29, 34, 39, 43, 48, 53, 58, 63, 68
Hosford, F. H 6, 9, 15, 20, 26, 30, 35, 39, 44, 49, 54, 58, 65
Houghtaling, W. J 6, 9, 15, 20, 26, 30, 35, 39, 44, 49, 54, 58, 65
Houk, George W 74, 79, 83, 87, 90, 135, 169, 232
Houk, John C 74, 79, 83, 86, 93, 97, 101, 103, 107, 114, 151, 236
Houston Printing Company 220
Howell, Clarence S 13, 18, 24, 25, 33, 38, 43, 48, 52, 57, 62, 68
Howell, F 13, 18
Hudson, Thomas J 74, 79, 83, 86, 90, 94, 99, 103, 107, 142, 153, 232
Hughes, E. H 7, 14, 16, 21, 27, 31, 36, 41, 46, 51, 55, 60, 66
Hughes, William 242
Hulick, George W 74, 79, 86, 90, 94, 99, 105, 109, 135, 153, 226, 232
Hull, John A. T 74, 79, 86, 90, 94, 99, 103, 107, 140, 164, 227, 232
Hunter, Andrew J 74, 79, 83, 86, 90, 94, 99, 103, 107, 143, 172
Hurt, A. B 11, 16, 21, 28, 31, 36, 41, 46, 51, 55, 66, 218
Hursey, Elmer B 7, 11, 16, 22, 28, 32, 34, 67
Hutcheson, Joseph C 74, 80, 83, 86, 90, 94, 99, 103, 107, 115, 156, 232
Hutton, George W 6

Ikirt, George P 74, 79, 83, 86, 90, 94, 99, 103, 107, 127, 161, 232
India Alkali Works 246
Indianapolis Sentinel Company 221
Ingram, Cora L 223, 226, 229, 236, 241, 244, 247, 249, 251
Ireland, Howard 243, 246, 248, 250, 252
Irland, Fred 9, 13, 18, 23, 29, 34, 39, 44, 48, 53, 58, 63, 69
Irving, William 8, 12, 17, 23, 29, 33, 37, 42, 47, 52, 57, 61, 67
Isaacs, Jos 6, 10, 15, 20, 26, 30, 35, 40, 45, 49, 54, 59, 65
Izlar, James F 103, 107, 149

Page.

Jacko & McRitchie 131
Jackson, Andrew 229, 240, 243, 246, 248, 250, 252
Jackson & Mace 49, 53, 58
Jackson, Tillie 219, 222, 223, 226, 229, 236, 241, 243, 247, 249, 251, 253, 254
Jarvis, Alonzo E 33, 38, 43, 48, 52, 57, 62
Jenison, George 63, 64, 69, 228, 240, 243, 246, 248, 250, 252
Jenkins, Charles S 236
Jett, Charles T 7, 14, 16, 21, 27, 31, 36, 41, 46, 50, 55, 60, 66
Johns, A 251
Johnson, Bessie 244, 247, 249, 251
Johnson, Emerson M 12
Johnson, Henry U 74, 79, 83, 86, 90, 95, 99, 103, 107, 110, 151, 232
Johnson, James 234
Johnson, Martin N 74, 79, 83, 86, 95, 99, 103, 107, 110, 172, 232
Johnson, Tom L 74, 79, 88, 90, 95, 99, 103, 107, 143, 227, 232
Jolley, John D 14, 19, 23, 25, 31, 36, 40, 45, 50, 55, 59, 66
Jones, Alex. J 6, 10, 14
Jones, E. H 242
Jones, Frank 251
Jones, F. G 70, 71, 72
Jones, J. W 69, 70, 71, 72
Jones, William A 76, 79, 83, 86, 90, 95, 99, 103, 107, 134, 155, 232
Jordan & Christie 219, 242
Joseph, Antonio 74, 79, 83, 86, 90, 95, 99, 103, 107, 129, 160, 235
Joy, Charles F 74, 79, 83, 86, 90, 95, 99, 103, 111, 151, 232

Kalbfus, Thomas B 6, 9, 15, 20, 26, 30, 35, 39, 44, 49, 54, 59, 65
Karr, J 219, 237, 244, 249, 255
Kasserman, R. J 10, 15, 21, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 59, 65
Keffer, H. B 8, 11, 16, 22, 28, 32, 37, 42, 46, 51, 56, 61, 65, 67
Kehoe, W. J 9, 13, 18, 23, 29, 34, 39, 44, 49, 53, 58, 63, 69
Kelley, John 6, 9, 15, 20, 26, 30, 35, 39, 44, 49, 54, 59
Kem, Omer M 74, 79, 86, 90, 95, 99, 103, 107, 129, 159, 235
Kennedy, Bert W 63, 64, 69, 228, 240, 243, 246, 248, 250, 252
Kennedy, John 175, 176
Kerr, James 5, 6, 9, 14, 20, 26, 30, 34, 39, 44, 49, 54, 58, 65, 218
Kerr, S. H 24, 26, 32, 37, 42, 46, 51, 56, 61, 68, 70
Kiefer, Andrew R 74, 79, 83, 86, 90, 95, 99, 103, 107, 112, 159, 232
Kilgore, C. Buckley 74, 79, 83, 86, 90, 95, 99, 103, 107, 143, 170, 233
Killian, George P 222, 230
Kirk, V. P 6, 10, 15, 20, 27, 30, 65
Knox Express 250, 254, 255
Knight, Felton B 24, 25, 33, 38, 43, 48, 52, 57, 62, 68
Kolb, James H 226, 234, 240
Kribbs, George F 74, 81, 86, 90, 95, 99, 103, 107, 116, 155, 227, 233
Krieg, Bernard A 37, 42, 47, 52, 56, 61
Kyle, John C 74, 79, 83, 86, 90, 95, 99, 103, 107, 128, 155, 233

Lacey, John F 74, 79, 86, 91, 95, 99, 103, 107, 145, 170, 227, 233
Lafferty, George C 9, 13, 18, 23, 29, 34, 39, 44, 49, 53, 58, 63, 69
Lancaster, Warren N 160
Lane, Edward 74, 79, 83, 86, 92, 95, 99, 103, 107, 143, 172, 233
Lannan, William 7, 14, 16, 21, 27, 31, 36, 41, 46, 50, 55, 60, 66
Lansburgh & Bro 219, 220, 229
Lansing Wheelbarrow Company 231
Lapham, Oscar 77, 79, 88, 91, 95, 101, 103, 109, 144, 173, 227, 233
Lasselle, Mary 257
Latimer, Asbury C 74, 79, 83, 86, 91, 95, 99, 103, 107, 113, 151, 233
Lawson, Stephenson 225
Lawson, Thomas G 76, 79, 88, 91, 95, 99, 103, 107, 116, 162, 228, 237
Layton, Fernando C 74, 79, 86, 91, 95, 99, 103, 107, 116, 172, 227
Leach, G. E 15, 21, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 54, 59, 65
Lee, John L 43, 48, 53, 58, 62
Lee, J. William 245

Page.
Le Fevre, Milton 8, 12, 17, 23, 29, 67
Lefever, Jacob 74, 79, 83, 88, 91, 95, 99, 103, 109, 111, 154, 233
Leitch, Robert, & Sons 225
Lemon, H. H 69, 70, 71, 72
Lentz, La Fayette 239
Lester, Rufus E 77, 79, 83, 86, 91, 95, 99, 103, 109, 130, 156, 233
Lewis, Hugh 8, 12, 17, 23, 29, 33, 37, 42, 47, 52, 57, 61, 67
Lewis, Oscar 13, 14
Liebschutz, Samuel 159
Lilly, William 76, 81, 83, 149
Lindenburg, August 70, 71, 72
Lingenfelter, H. B 11
Lingenfelter, H. B., jr 7, 11, 16, 22, 28, 32, 37, 41, 46, 51, 56, 61, 67
Linn, Thomas C 10, 15, 21, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 59, 65
Linton, William S 76, 79, 83, 86, 91, 95, 99, 103, 107, 112, 151, 233
Lisle, Marcus C 74, 79, 83, 86, 91, 95, 99, 103, 107, 145, 151, 233
Littlefield, H. C 8, 12, 17, 22, 29, 32, 67
Liverpool, George 7, 14, 16, 21, 27, 31, 36, 41, 46, 51, 55, 60, 66
Livingston, Leonidas F 74, 79, 83, 86, 91, 95, 99, 103, 107, 133, 162, 233
Lockwood, Daniel N 81, 83, 88, 91, 95, 99, 103, 107, 112, 174
Long, A. J 33, 38, 43, 48, 53, 58, 62
Long, S. J. R 12
Loud, Eugene F 74, 79, 83, 86, 91, 95, 99, 103, 107, 127, 172, 233
Loudenslager, Henry C 74, 79, 83, 86, 91, 95, 99, 103, 107, 126, 162, 233
Louisville Courier-Journal Company 220
Lowdermilk, W. H. & Co 252
Lucas, Arthur 9, 13, 17, 23, 29, 33, 38, 43, 47, 52, 57, 62, 68
Lucas, Clifford A 6, 10, 15, 21, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 54, 59, 65
Lucas, Henry 9, 13, 17
Lucas, William V 74, 79, 83, 86, 91, 95, 99, 103, 107, 144, 172, 233
Luckett, Samuel C 8, 11, 17, 22, 28, 32, 37, 42, 47, 51, 56, 61, 67
Luke, G. G 6, 10, 15
Luttrell, Thomas J 218
Lutz, A. G 219, 220, 230, 231, 249
Lutz & Bro 19, 64, 224
Lyle, Henry T 9, 10
Lynch, James 226, 234
Lynch, Thomas 86, 91, 95, 99, 103, 109, 143, 172

Macune, C. W., jr 13, 18, 24, 25, 68
Maddox, John W 74, 79, 83, 86, 91, 95, 99, 103, 107, 115, 153, 233
Magner, Thomas F 81, 83, 91, 95, 99, 103, 109, 134, 151, 233
Maguire, James G 74, 81, 83, 88, 91, 95, 99, 103, 107, 126, 173, 236
Mahan, Charles 13, 18, 24, 25, 33, 38, 43, 48, 52, 57, 62, 68
Mahon, George 13, 18, 24, 25, 68
Mahon, G. T 228, 237
Mahon, Thaddeus M 76, 79, 83, 86, 91, 95, 99, 103, 107, 144, 161, 233
Mahony, Daniel J 7, 11, 16, 22, 28, 32, 36, 41, 46, 51, 56, 66
Mahony, J. J 8, 12, 17, 22, 28, 32, 37, 42, 47, 52, 56, 60, 61, 67
Main, Leonard 60, 226, 234
Mallory, Stephen R 74, 79, 83, 86, 91, 95, 101, 103, 107, 142, 169, 233
Mann, Charles H 7, 11, 16, 22, 28, 31, 36, 41, 46, 51, 56, 60, 66
Marean, E. F 250
Marsh, Benjamin F 76, 79, 83, 86, 91, 95, 99, 103, 107, 143, 172, 234
Marshall, James W 76, 79, 83, 87, 91, 95, 99, 103, 109, 113, 162, 233
Martin, Augustus N 111, 154
Martin, Horner L 21, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 54, 59, 65
Marvin, Francis 74, 79, 83, 86, 91, 95, 99, 103, 107, 139, 233
Materials for folding, 1894 260
Materials for folding, 1893 260
Materials for folding, 1892 260
Materials for folding, 1891 260
Matson, Rees 15, 21, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 54, 59, 65
McAleer, William 74, 79, 83, 86, 91, 95, 99, 103, 145, 173, 233
McCall, Samuel W 76, 79, 83, 86, 91, 95, 99, 103, 107, 134, 170, 235
McCally, Alfred 24, 26, 33, 38, 43, 48, 53, 58, 62, 68

Page.
McCann, Edward 32, 37, 42, 47, 52, 56, 61
McCarty, M. A 226, 229, 236, 241, 244, 247, 249, 251
McClay, C. M 34, 39, 44
McCleary, James T 74, 79, 86, 91, 95, 99, 103, 107, 111, 153, 227, 233
McCloskey, Felix 7, 11, 16, 21, 27, 31, 36, 41, 46, 51, 55, 60, 66
McConnell, James I 8, 12, 17, 23, 29, 33, 38, 42, 47, 52, 57, 61, 67
McCormack, R. A 70, 71
McCreary, James B 74, 145, 173
McCristal, E. J 6, 10, 15, 20, 26, 30, 35, 40, 45, 65
McCulloch, Philip D., jr 74, 79, 86, 91, 95, 99, 103, 107, 128, 155, 227, 233
McDaniel, W. A. H 16, 22, 28, 32, 36, 41, 46, 51, 56, 60, 66
McDonnald, John J 74, 79, 86, 91, 95, 99, 103, 109, 110, 151, 227, 234
McDearmon, James C 74, 79, 83, 86, 91, 95, 99, 103, 107, 151, 233
McDermott, John, & Bro 34, 53
McDonald, Charles F 14, 19
McDonald, George 72
McDonald, P. J 8, 12, 17, 22, 28, 32, 37, 42, 47, 52, 56, 61, 67
McDonnell, John B 6, 10, 15, 20, 26, 30, 35, 40, 44, 49, 54, 59, 65
McDowell, Alex 74, 81, 83, 86, 91, 95, 99, 103, 107, 134, 163, 233
McEttrick, Michael J 74, 79, 83, 86, 91, 95, 99, 103, 107, 139, 172, 233
McGann, Lawrence E 76, 129, 160
McKaig, J. F 8, 12, 17, 22, 28, 32, 67
McKaig, William M 86, 91, 95, 99, 103, 108, 113, 173
McKay, J. M 8, 11, 17, 22, 28, 32, 37, 42, 47, 51, 56, 61, 67, 235
McKee, A. V 13, 18, 24, 25, 33, 38, 43, 47, 52, 57, 62, 68
McKeighan, William A 74, 79, 83, 86, 91, 95, 99, 103, 108, 113, 159, 235
McKim, Mary E 225, 231, 242, 248
McLaurin, John L 74, 79, 83, 88, 91, 97, 101, 103, 108, 129, 159, 233
McMahon, Thomas 241
McMatherson, D 11, 16, 22, 28, 32, 37, 42, 46, 51, 56, 61, 67
McMillan, Lee 11, 16, 22, 28, 31, 36, 41, 46, 51, 56, 60, 66
McMillin, Benton 81, 83, 105, 134, 151
McNagny, William F 76, 79, 83, 86, 91, 95, 101, 105, 108, 143, 172, 233
McRae, Thomas C 76, 113, 160
Meiklejohn, George D 74, 79, 83, 86, 91, 95, 99, 103, 108, 135, 155
Memphis Appeal Company 220
Mendenhall, James E 21, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 54, 59, 65
Mercer, David H 74, 79, 83, 86, 91, 95, 99, 103, 108, 139, 164, 233
Meredith, E 71, 72
Meredith, Elisha E 74, 79, 83, 86, 91, 95, 99, 103, 108, 135, 173, 235
Meyer, Adolph 74, 79, 83, 88, 91, 95, 99, 103, 108, 142, 152, 233
Milburn, W. H 6, 9
Millen, Edward 6, 10, 15, 20, 26, 30, 35, 40, 44, 49, 54, 59, 65
Miller, Hattie 229, 236, 243, 247, 249, 251
Miller, William H 253
Milliken, Seth L 75, 79, 83, 86, 91, 95, 99, 103, 109, 149, 172, 233
Miscellaneous items, 1894 260
Miscellaneous items, 1893 261
Miscellaneous items, 1892 261
Miscellaneous items, 1891 261
Mitchell, J. H 19, 34, 49, 64
Mitchell, Robert B 40, 45, 50, 54, 59
Moler, Henry H 6, 10, 11, 16, 21, 27, 31, 36, 41, 46, 51, 55, 60, 66, 246
Money, Hernando D 76, 81, 83, 86, 91, 95, 99, 103, 108, 144, 173, 233
Monteith, A. H., jr 8, 12, 17, 19
Montgomery, Alex. B 81, 87, 91, 95, 99, 103, 108, 115, 158, 227, 236
Montgomery, Fayette H 31, 36, 41, 46, 51, 55, 60
Moon, John W 75, 79, 83, 86, 91, 95, 99, 103, 108, 130, 159, 233
Moore, Clay 13, 18, 24, 25, 33, 38, 43, 47, 52, 57, 62, 68
Moran, John 228, 236
Morgan, Charles H 75, 79, 83, 86, 91, 95, 99, 103, 108, 112, 151, 233
Morgan, D. H 39, 44, 48, 53, 58, 63, 228
Morgan, John T 6, 10, 25
Morrison, E. H 129
Morse, Bryan H 7, 14, 16, 21, 27, 31, 36, 41, 46, 50, 55, 60, 66
Morse, Elijah A 75, 79, 83, 86, 91, 95, 99, 103, 108, 143, 233
Moses, Charles L 75, 114, 168

Page.
Mosley, W. H 11, 16, 22, 28, 32, 37, 41, 46, 51, 56, 61, 67
Moss, George W 175, 176
Mossman, J. M 254
Mottershead, William 8, 11
Muddiman, Charles A 134
Mullins, Frank 13, 18, 24, 39, 69
Murphy, Fred M 13
Murphy, Pat 8, 11, 16, 22, 28, 32, 33, 38, 43, 44, 53, 58, 62, 67
Murray, George W 75, 79, 83, 87, 91, 95, 99, 105, 109, 135, 159, 236
Muse, W. T 69, 223, 225, 227, 231, 240, 243, 246
Mutchler, Howard 75, 79, 83, 86, 91, 95, 99, 103, 108, 114, 153, 235

Nally, Dennis 226, 234
Nash, William 13, 18, 24, 25, 33, 38, 43, 48, 53, 57, 62, 68
Nashville American 221
National Capital Ice Company 223, 224, 229, 236, 240, 244, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255
National Novelty Company 135
National Papeterie Company 140
Neal, Henry 6, 9, 14, 20, 26, 29, 34, 39, 44, 49, 54, 58, 64
Neill, Robert 75, 79, 83, 86, 91, 95, 99, 103, 108, 153, 233
Newlands, Francis G 75, 79, 86, 91, 95, 99, 103, 108, 146, 174, 228, 233
Newman, E. W 8, 12, 17, 22, 28, 32, 37, 42, 47, 52, 56, 61, 67
New Orleans Times-Democrat Company 221
Newsom, James A 8, 12, 17, 22, 28, 32, 34, 56, 61, 67
New York Herald 221
New York Nation 160
New York Sun 221
New York Times 221
New York Tribune 127, 221
New York World 221
Nichols, Allen P 13, 18, 24, 25, 33, 38, 43, 48, 52, 57, 62, 68
Nichols, F. S 226, 234
Nichols, W. H 7, 9
Niel, Robert E. L 15, 20, 26, 30, 35, 40, 44, 49, 54, 59, 65
Norris, Eppa 7, 14, 16, 21, 27, 31, 36, 41, 46, 50, 55, 60, 66
Norris, Oliver 13
Northway, Stephen A 75, 79, 86, 91, 97, 99, 104, 108, 138, 154, 227, 233

Oates, William C 77, 79, 83, 86, 91, 95, 99, 104, 108, 143, 233
O'Brien, William A 14, 19, 24, 25, 31, 36, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 66
O'Connor, Thomas 7, 11
O'Ferrall, Charles T 135
Ogden, H. W 105, 108
O'Keefe & Co 241
O'Neil, Joseph H 75, 79, 83, 86, 91, 95, 99, 104, 108, 138, 151, 233
O'Neill, Charles 75, 79, 83, 146
O'Neill, Daniel 70, 71, 72
O'Neill, John J 104, 108, 149
Osthelder, Charles 7, 11, 16, 22, 28, 32, 37, 41, 46, 51, 56, 61, 67
Outhwaite, Joseph H 141, 155

Packing boxes, 1894 260
Packing boxes, 1893 260
Packing boxes, 1892 260
Page, Charles H 75, 114, 151
Page, Fernando 8, 12, 17, 23, 29, 33, 38, 42, 47, 52, 57, 62, 68
Page, W. T 58
Parke, Robert A 222, 243, 256
Parker, George B 14, 19, 23, 25, 31, 36, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 66
Parker, John C 164, 174, 175, 219, 230, 247, 252
Parrish, William C 13, 18, 24, 25, 33, 38, 43, 48, 57, 62, 68
Parsons, George B 6, 9, 15, 20, 26, 30, 35, 39, 44, 49, 54, 58, 65
Parsons, Warren 31, 36

Page.
Paschal, Thomas M 76, 79, 83, 86, 91, 95, 99, 104, 108, 113, 174, 233
Patrick, M. T 18, 23, 26, 34, 39, 44, 48, 53, 58, 63, 69
Patterson, Josiah 75, 79, 83, 86, 91, 95, 99, 104, 108, 145, 164, 233
Payne, Sereno E 75, 79, 83, 87, 91, 95, 99, 104, 108, 133, 167, 233
Paynter, Thomas A 75, 79, 83, 86, 91, 95, 99, 104, 108, 115, 151, 233
Peacock, Roscoe 13, 18, 24, 25, 33, 38, 43, 48, 53, 57, 62, 68
Pearson, Albert J 75, 114, 153
Pearson, Charles A. L 14, 19, 24, 25, 31, 36, 41, 45, 50, 55, 60, 66
Peel, David W 7, 10, 15, 21
Pence, Lafe 75, 81, 83, 86, 91, 95, 100, 104, 109, 139, 172
Pendleton, George C 75, 79, 83, 86, 91, 95, 100, 104, 108, 140, 155, 233
Pendleton, John O 77, 127, 159
Pennell, W. W 7, 11, 16, 21, 27, 31, 66
Perkins, George D 79, 84, 88, 91, 95, 100, 104, 108, 138, 172, 227, 233
Perkins, Paul F 8, 12, 17, 23, 29, 32, 37, 42, 47, 52, 56, 61, 67
Perry, Seaton 239
Peterson, F 177, 178, 201, 213
Pettit, Pembroke 6, 9
Philadelphia Press 127, 220
Philadelphia Record 221
Philadelphia Times 220
Phillips, E. L 8, 11, 16, 22, 28, 32, 37, 42, 46, 51, 56, 61, 67
Phillips, Sumter 7, 11, 16, 22, 32, 37, 41, 46, 51, 56, 61, 67
Phillips, Thomas W 76, 79, 88, 91, 95, 100, 104, 108, 144, 227, 237
Pickler, John A 75, 79, 86, 91, 95, 100, 104, 108, 110, 159, 228, 233
Pierson, Thomas J 70, 71, 72
Pigott, James P 75, 79, 83, 87, 91, 95, 100, 104, 108, 113, 159, 233
Pingree, F. P 69, 70, 71
Pittsburg Post 221
Platt, J. B 12, 17, 22, 28, 32, 37, 42, 47, 52, 56, 61, 67
Pollock, W. P 10, 20
Porterfield, Lewis 18, 24, 25, 33, 38, 43, 48, 53, 57, 62, 68
Post, Philip S 79, 81, 84, 88, 91, 95, 100, 104, 108, 149, 151, 233
Postage, 1894 260
Postage, 1893 260
Postmaster, stationery issued to 265
Powell, N. E 71
Powers, H. Henry 75, 80, 84, 87, 91, 95, 100, 104, 108, 142, 164, 236
Prather, R. J 226, 234
Pratt, G. Walker 6, 15, 20, 26, 30, 35, 39, 44, 49, 54, 59, 65
Pratt, John H 9, 12, 17
Prescott, W. M 9, 12, 18
Press gallery, stationery issued to 267
Price, Andrew 77, 80, 86, 91, 95, 100, 105, 108, 140, 172, 227, 233
Price, John T., & Sons 230, 240, 242, 243, 245
Pruitt, A. H 70, 71, 72

Quigg, Lemuel E 95, 100, 104, 108, 149

Rae, George W 180, 182, 186, 188, 192, 193, 195, 196, 197, 199, 202, 204, 206, 207, 209, 212, 217, 224
Rahm, George A 70, 71, 72
Railroad, Baltimore and Ohio 235, 239
Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio 228
Railroad, Pennsylvania 222, 243, 256
Randall, Charles S 75, 80, 84, 88, 91, 95, 101, 104, 108, 144, 233
Rawls, Morgan 6, 10, 15, 20, 26, 30, 35, 40, 44, 49, 54, 59, 65
Rawlins, Joseph L 75, 80, 84, 86, 91, 97, 100, 104, 109, 135, 168, 233
Ray, George W 77, 80, 84, 88, 91, 95, 100, 104, 108, 146, 173, 237
Rayner, Isidor 146, 174
Rea, Kennedy F 6, 10, 15, 21, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 54, 59, 65
Read, B. A 7, 10, 15, 21, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 54, 59, 65
Recapitulation of disbursements 261
Reed, Harriet 254

Page.

Reed, Thomas B 75, 80, 84, 86, 91, 95, 100, 104, 108, 142, 170, 233
Reporters of debates, stationery issued to 265
Reilly, James B 81, 155
Reilly, James P 14, 19, 24, 25, 31, 36, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 66, 112
Reyburn, John E 75, 80, 84, 86, 91, 96, 100, 104, 108, 145, 172, 233
Richards, James A. D 75, 80, 84, 86, 91, 96, 100, 104, 108, 114, 160, 233
Richardson, George F 75, 80, 84, 86, 91, 96, 100, 104, 108, 114, 155, 233
Richardson, James D 75, 115, 155
Richardson, Robert 6, 10, 15, 20, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 49, 54, 59, 65
Richardson, William 6, 10, 15, 20, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 49, 54, 59, 65
Richmond Dispatch 220
Rickles, John, jr 8, 12, 17, 22, 28, 32, 34, 67
Ridenour, C. H 69, 223, 226, 235, 241, 243, 246, 248, 250, 253
Ritchie, Byron F 75, 80, 84, 87, 91, 96, 100, 104, 108, 110, 158, 233, 245
Robachers Disinfectant Company 247
Roberts, T. H 247
Robertson, Samuel M 75, 80, 84, 86, 91, 97, 100, 104, 108, 115, 152, 234
Robbins, Gaston A 75, 80, 84, 86, 91, 96, 100, 104, 108, 113, 152, 233
Robinson, John A 19, 24, 25, 31, 36, 44, 66
Robinson, John B 76, 80, 84, 86, 91, 96, 100, 104, 108, 111, 151, 233
Robinson, J. D 255
Robinson, M. M 70, 71, 72
Rockwell, C. O 8, 12, 17, 23, 29, 32, 37, 42, 47, 53, 58, 62, 67
Roe, Ada U 8, 11, 16, 22, 28, 32, 37, 42, 46, 51, 56, 61, 67
Rogers, John H 6, 9, 15, 20, 26, 30, 35, 39, 44, 49, 54, 58, 65
Rogers, Thomas M 55, 60
Rome, John 8, 12, 17, 23, 29, 33, 38, 42, 47, 52, 57, 62, 68
Rosenbaum, R. A 8, 11, 16, 22, 28, 32, 37, 42, 46, 51, 56, 61, 67
Ross, John T 9, 12, 17, 23, 29, 34, 39, 43, 48, 53, 58, 62, 68
Rowland, W. C 8, 12, 17, 23, 29, 32, 37, 42, 47, 52, 57, 61, 67
Rudolph, A. F 69, 70, 71, 72
Rupper, August 8, 12, 17, 23, 29, 32, 37, 42, 47, 52, 57, 61, 67
Rusk, Harry Welles 76, 142, 173
Rusk, J. Krebbs, jr 10, 15, 21, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 59, 65
Russell, Aaron 6, 10, 15, 20, 26, 30, 35, 40, 45, 49, 54, 59, 65
Russell, Benjamin E 75, 80, 86, 92, 96, 100, 104, 108, 145, 159, 228, 233
Russell, Charles A 75, 80, 84, 86, 91, 96, 100, 104, 108, 111, 151, 233
Ryan, John 8, 12, 17, 23, 29, 33, 38, 42, 47, 52, 57, 62, 68
Ryan, Michael 226, 234
Ryan, William 75, 80, 84, 86, 91, 96, 100, 104, 108, 126, 162, 233

Sackrider, Mack 13, 18, 24, 25, 33, 38, 43, 48, 53, 57, 62, 68
Saffell, C. H 70
Saks & Co 257
Salaries Capitol police, 1894 258
Salaries Capitol police, 1892 258
Salaries Capitol police, 1891 258
Salaries officers and employees, 1895 257
Salaries officers and employees, 1894 257
Salaries officers and employees, extra month 258
Salaries officers and employees, 1893–94 258
Salaries officers and employees, 1893 258
Salaries officers and employees, 1892 258
Salaries officers and employees, 1891–92, special 258
Salaries officers and employees, 1891 258
Sanders, William 33, 38, 43, 48, 53, 57, 62
Sanderson, Claude 33, 38, 43, 48, 53, 57, 62
Sanger, George R 16, 22, 28, 31, 36, 41, 46, 51, 56, 60, 66
Savoy, James A 9, 13, 17, 29, 33, 38, 43, 47, 52, 57, 62, 68
Sawter, George 8, 11, 17, 22
Sayers, Joseph D 130, 158
Scheller & Stevens 230, 238
Schermerhorn, Simon J 75, 80, 84, 88, 91, 96, 100, 105, 143, 155, 233
Schneider, C 251
Schneider's Son, L. H 219, 222, 225, 239, 246, 254
Schofield, Frank R 14, 19, 24, 25, 31, 36, 41, 45, 50, 55, 60, 66

Page.
Scooffy, Leonidas 60
Scott, Albert M 18, 24, 25, 33, 38, 43, 48, 53, 57, 62, 68
Scott, James A 253
Scranton, Joseph A 75,80, 88, 92, 96, 100, 104, 145, 163, 227, 238
Screws, William W., jr 8, 10, 14
Scruggs, M. S 23, 29, 32, 37, 39, 67
Selb, Anthony 242
Sentenne, Samuel 20, 21, 27, 31, 36, 41, 46, 50, 55, 60, 66
Sergeant-at-Arms, stationery issued to 264
Settle, Thomas 75, 80, 84, 87, 92, 96, 100, 104, 108, 114, 151, 233
Sewall, William 13, 19, 23, 29, 33, 38, 43, 47, 52, 57, 62, 68
Shanahan, Daniel 245
Shaw, George B 76, 80, 84, 87, 92, 96, 100, 104, 108, 134, 152, 233
Shedd, S. S 230, 238
Shely, James W 7, 14, 16, 21, 27, 31, 36, 41, 46, 50, 55, 60, 66
Shell, A. D 43, 47, 52, 57, 62
Shell, George W 76, 80, 81, 88, 92, 96, 100, 104, 108, 112, 159, 227, 233
Sherman, James S 75, 80, 84, 88, 92, 96, 100, 104, 108, 111, 160, 233
Short, R. W 7, 10
Shower, George A 6, 10, 15, 20, 26, 30, 35, 40, 45, 49, 54, 59, 65
Sibley, Joseph C 77, 80, 84, 96, 100, 104, 108, 145, 244
Sickles, Daniel E 75, 81, 84, 87, 92, 96, 100, 104, 108, 144, 235
Simpson, Jerry 75, 80, 84, 87, 92, 96, 100, 104, 108, 139, 172, 233
Sipe, William A 75, 81, 84, 87, 92, 97, 100, 104, 108, 114, 163, 233
Sleight, Brinley D 14, 19, 24, 25, 31, 36, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 66
Smith, E. B 6, 10, 11, 16, 21, 28, 31, 36, 41, 46, 51, 55, 60, 66
Smith, George W 75, 80, 84, 87, 92, 97, 100, 105, 108, 111, 156, 233
Smith, Henry 226, 234
Smith, Marcus A 77, 80, 84, 88, 92, 97, 100, 104, 108, 135, 173, 233
Smith, Milton E 31, 36, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60
Smith, N. B 17, 22, 28, 32, 37, 42, 47, 52, 56, 61, 67
Smith Premier Typewriter Company 126, 128, 129, 136, 146, 160
Smith, Thomas J 60
Sneed, H. S 71, 72
Snell, Mrs. Francis 253
Snell, James B 64
Snodgrass, Henry C 75, 80, 84, 87, 92, 96, 100, 104, 108, 140, 174, 238
Snow, Herman W 11,
16, 21, 27, 31, 36, 41, 46, 51, 55, 60, 66, 218, 224, 229, 230, 238, 239, 243, 246, 248, 252
Snowden, Mary J 220, 222, 224, 228, 230, 237, 255
Snyder, J. Frank 6, 9, 15, 20, 26, 30, 35, 39, 44, 49, 54, 58, 65
Somers, Peter J 77, 80, 84, 88, 93, 96, 100, 104, 109, 115, 152
Sorg, Paul J 110, 149
Speaker's room, stationery issued to 267
Sperry, Lewis 75, 80, 84, 88, 92, 96, 100, 104, 108, 170, 237
Springer, Ruter W 6, 10, 14, 19, 23, 25, 31, 36, 40, 45, 50, 55, 59, 66
Springer, William M 77, 144
Springfield Envelope Company 126, 138, 167, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217
Springman's Express 236
Stack, John 9, 12, 17, 23, 29, 34, 39, 43, 48, 53, 58, 63, 69
Stallings, Jesse F 75, 80, 84, 87, 92, 96, 100, 104, 108, 112, 154, 233
Star, The Evening, Company 219, 255, 257
Starks, Napoleon 19, 24, 26, 33, 38, 43, 48, 53, 58, 62, 68
Statement of articles issued from storeroom 286
Stationery room, statement of 285
Stationery, 1894 258
Stationery, 1894 (act December 21, 1893) 258
Stationery, 1893 259
Stationery, 1892 259
Stationery, 1891 259
Stationery issued to the following:
Clerk's office 262
Doorkeeper's office 263
Sergeant-at-Arms' office 264
Postmaster's office 265
Reporters of debates 265
Chaplain 266

Stationery issued to the following—Continued. Page.
Engineer ... 266
Press gallery ... 267
Speaker's room ... 267
Stationery, proceeds sales of ... 285
Stenographers to committees, stationery issued to ... 268
Stephenson, Hugh T ... 70, 71
Stephenson, Samuel M ... 75, 80, 84, 87, 92, 96, 100, 104, 108, 143, 172, 236
Sterett, M. F ... 7, 11
Stevens, Moses T ... 75, 80, 84, 87, 92, 96, 100, 104, 108, 143
Stewart, M. G ... 240, 243, 246, 248, 250, 252
Stewart, John A ... 8, 12, 17, 23, 29, 33, 38, 42, 47, 52, 57, 62, 68
Stewart, William H ... 32, 37, 42, 47, 52, 56, 61
St. Louis Globe-Democrat ... 221
St. Louis Republic ... 221
Stockdale, Thomas R ... 76, 80, 88, 92, 96, 100, 104, 108, 143, 227, 233
Stoddard, Reading ... 252
Stofer, Alfred J ... 6, 10, 15, 21, 27, 30, 35, 65
Stone, Charles ... 69, 70, 71, 72
Stone, Charles W ... 76, 80, 87, 92, 96, 100, 104, 108, 139, 155, 227, 233
Stone, William A ... 77, 80, 84, 87, 92, 96, 100, 104, 108, 113, 153, 233
Stone, William J ... 75, 81, 84, 87, 92, 96, 100, 104, 108, 133, 162, 233
Storer, Bellamy ... 75, 80, 84, 87, 92, 96, 100, 104, 108, 149, 174, 233
Strait, Thomas J ... 75, 80, 84, 88, 92, 96, 100, 104, 108, 113, 152, 234
Straus, Isidor ... 96, 100, 104, 108
Street, H. L ... 69, 70
Strong, Luther M ... 75, 80, 84, 87, 92, 96, 100, 104, 108, 133, 154, 234
Stump, Bertram N ... 19, 24, 25, 31, 36, 41, 45, 50, 55, 60, 66
Stump, James ... 70, 71, 72
Sumner, Haywood ... 24, 26, 33, 38, 68
Swanson, Claude A ... 75, 80, 84, 87, 92, 96, 100, 104, 108, 128, 154, 234
Sweeny, James A ... 228
Sweet, Willis ... 75, 80, 84, 87, 92, 96, 100, 104, 108, 114, 156, 234
Swilley, Thomas W ... 13, 18, 24, 25
Swope, Kate ... 222, 223, 226, 229, 236, 254

Talbert, William J ... 75, 80, 84, 88, 92, 96, 100, 104, 108, 115, 153, 234
Talbott, Henry ... 10, 15, 21, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 54, 59, 65, 222, 225, 242
Talbott, J. Frederick C ... 75, 80, 84, 87, 92, 96, 100, 104, 108, 129, 152, 234
Talcott, A. B ... 7, 14, 16, 21, 27, 31, 36, 41, 46, 51, 55, 60, 66
Tappan, M. A ... 257
Tarsney, John C ... 76, 80, 84, 87, 92, 101, 104, 109, 143, 174, 234
Tate, Farish C ... 75, 80, 84, 87, 92, 96, 100, 104, 108, 114, 156, 234
Tate, Samuel ... 228, 240
Tawney, James A ... 75, 80, 84, 87, 92, 96, 100, 104, 108, 145, 168, 234
Taylor, Alfred A ... 75, 80, 84, 88, 92, 96, 100, 104, 108, 110, 165, 234
Taylor, Arthur H ... 76, 80, 84, 87, 92, 96, 100, 104, 108, 113, 154, 234
Taylor, Henry W ... 7, 14, 16, 21, 27, 31, 36, 41, 46, 50, 55, 60, 66
Taylor, Herbert J ... 36, 41, 45, 50, 55, 60
Taylor, Z ... 254
Templeman, W. T ... 37, 41, 46, 51, 56, 61
Tennent, J. Granville ... 13, 18, 24, 25, 33, 68
Terry, W. L ... 75, 81, 87, 92, 96, 105, 109, 149, 172, 227, 234
Thomas, Alex. B ... 8, 11, 16, 22, 28, 32, 37, 42, 46, 51, 56, 61, 67
Thomas, Henry F ... 75, 80, 87, 92, 96, 100, 105, 109, 113, 152, 227, 234
Thomas, John C ... 42, 47, 52, 56, 61, 240, 243
Thomas, R. M ... 13, 18, 24, 25, 68
Thompson, Alonzo ... 248, 250, 252
Thompson, C. H ... 226, 234
Thornton, Baylor ... 13, 19, 24, 26, 33, 38, 43, 53, 58, 62, 68
Tie Company ... 168
Tolson, William ... 13, 18, 24, 26, 38, 43, 48, 53, 68
Tompkins, F. H ... 6, 10, 15, 20, 26, 30, 35, 39, 44, 49, 54, 59, 65
Topham, James S ... 130
Towles, H. O ... 177, 192, 199, 204, 209, 213
Towles, Thomas O ... 6, 9, 14, 20, 26, 30, 34, 39, 44, 49, 54, 58, 65
Tracey, Charles ... 75, 80, 84, 87, 92, 96, 100, 104, 108, 115, 172, 234

Page.
Travis, John A 8, 12, 17, 23, 29, 33, 38, 42, 47, 52, 57, 62, 68
Tucker, H. St. George 75, 80, 87, 110, 152, 227, 234
Turner, Charles H 7, 9
Turner, Henry G 80, 87, 92, 96, 100, 104, 108, 144, 173, 227
Turner, Mildred 222, 223, 255
Turner, S. S 96, 100, 104, 109, 149
Turpin, Louis W 75, 80, 88, 92, 96, 100, 104, 109, 110, 227
Turrentine, F. P 24, 25, 33, 38, 43, 48, 53, 57, 62, 68
Tyler, Alex 13, 19
Tyler, D. Gardiner 77, 80, 87, 92, 96, 100, 104, 109, 115, 155, 227, 234

Updegraff, Thomas 75, 80, 87, 92, 96, 100, 104, 109, 135, 172, 227, 234

Valley Paper Company 137
Van Buren, J. H 10, 15, 21, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 54, 59, 64, 65
Van Est & Graves 244
Van Voorhis, Henry C 75, 80, 87, 92, 96, 100, 104, 109, 126, 167, 227, 234
Van Voorhis, John 75, 80, 87, 92, 96, 100, 104, 109, 127, 173, 227, 234

Wade, Ethelbert B 9, 15, 20, 26, 30, 35, 39, 44, 49, 54, 58, 65
Waddill, John M 7, 11, 16, 22, 28, 67
Wadsworth, James W 75, 80, 87, 92, 96, 100, 104, 109, 114, 163, 227, 234
Walker, Joseph H 76, 80, 87, 92, 96, 100, 104, 109, 145, 227
Wallace, R. M 6, 10, 15, 21, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 54, 59
Wallach, E. S 13, 18, 24, 25, 33, 38, 43, 48, 53, 57, 62, 68
Walsh, P. E., jr 6, 10, 15, 20, 26, 30, 35, 40, 44, 49, 54, 59, 65
Walter, W. L 35, 40, 45, 49, 54, 59, 69, 70, 71
Wanger, Irving P 75, 87, 92, 96, 100, 104, 109, 139, 154, 227, 234
Ward, Willis 246, 248, 250, 253
Warner, John De Witt 75, 80, 87, 92, 96, 100, 104, 109, 127, 152, 227, 234
Warwick, John G 174
Washington Gaslight Company 241, 249
Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company 224, 234, 236, 241, 244, 247, 249, 251
Washington, Joseph E 75, 80, 87, 92, 97, 100, 104, 109, 144, 227, 234
Washington News 254
Washington Post Company 220, 252, 254
Waterman, John T 6, 9, 14, 20, 26, 29, 34, 39, 44, 49, 54, 58, 64
Watkins, M. F 70, 71, 72
Watts, A. D 8, 11
Waugh, Dan 75, 80, 87, 92, 96, 100, 105, 109, 149, 152, 227, 236
Weadock, Thomas A. E 77, 116, 152
Weadock, Thomas J 14, 19, 24, 25, 31, 36, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 66
Webb, Wirt 32, 37, 42, 47, 51, 56, 61
Weber, Charles 7, 11, 16, 22, 28, 32, 37, 41, 46, 51, 56, 61, 67
Webster, Daniel B 9, 12, 18, 29, 34, 39, 44, 48, 53, 58, 63, 69
Welch, A. C 9, 13, 18, 23, 29, 34, 39, 44, 48, 53, 58, 63, 69
Wells, James 253
Wells, Owen A 75, 81, 88, 92, 96, 100, 104, 109, 112, 152, 227, 234
Werner, Charles 175, 176
West Jersey Paper Manufacturing Company 214
Wever, John M 75, 80, 87, 92, 96, 100, 105, 109, 146, 155, 227, 234
Wheeler, E. G 237, 242
Wheeler, Hamilton K 76, 80, 88, 92, 96, 100, 105, 109, 135, 154, 227, 236
Wheeler, Joseph 75, 146, 174
Wheeler, T. B 35, 40, 45, 50, 54, 59
Whitacre, Jonathan R 8, 12, 17, 23, 29, 33, 38, 42, 47, 52, 57, 62, 68
White, J. F 33
White, John H 9, 13, 18, 23, 29, 34, 39, 44, 48, 53, 58, 63, 69
White, J. T 13, 18, 19
White, Josiah W 8, 12, 17, 23, 29, 33, 38, 42, 47, 52, 57, 62, 68
White, Samuel T 7, 10, 15, 21, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 59, 65
White, William J 75, 81, 88, 92, 96, 100, 105, 146, 227, 238
Whitehead, Earnest 8, 12, 17, 22, 28, 32, 37, 42, 47, 52, 56, 61, 67

Page.
Whiting, Justin R 75, 30, 87, 92, 96, 100, 104, 109, 126, 153, 227, 234
Willet, Richard H 235, 238, 248
Williams, C. L 7, 14, 16, 21, 27, 31, 36, 41, 46, 50, 55, 60, 66
Williams, Edson S 8, 12, 17, 23, 29, 33, 38, 42, 47, 52, 57, 62, 68
Williams, H. G 7, 11, 16, 22, 28, 31, 36, 41, 46, 51, 55, 60, 66
Williams, James R 75, 81, 88, 92, 96, 100, 105, 109, 115, 152, 227, 234
Williams, John S 75, 80, 87, 92, 96, 100, 105, 109, 146, 170, 227, 234
Williams, John W 8, 11, 16, 22, 28, 32, 37, 42, 46, 51, 56, 67
Williams, W. C 12, 18, 26, 34, 39, 44, 48, 53, 58, 63, 69
Williams, Z., & Sons 175, 176
Willingham, B. S 6, 10
Wilmarth & Edmonston 219, 220, 223, 238, 249, 255
Wilson, A. H 33, 38, 43, 48, 53, 57, 62, 68
Wilson, A. H., jr 13, 18, 24, 25
Wilson, C. C 7, 11, 16, 22, 28, 32, 37, 42, 46, 51, 56, 61, 67
Wilson, E. S 242
Wilson, George W 76, 80, 87, 92, 96, 100, 101, 105, 109, 115, 154, 228, 234
Wilson, Harvey L 35, 40, 44, 49, 54, 59
Wilson, Joseph F 8, 12, 17, 23, 29, 33, 38, 42, 47, 52, 57, 62, 68
Wilson, John L 76, 80, 87, 92, 96, 101, 105, 109, 144, 173, 227, 234
Wilson, Wm. H 7, 10, 15, 21, 27, 30, 35, 40, 49, 50, 54, 59, 66
Wilson, William H 15, 21, 24, 25, 31, 36, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65
Wilson, William L 77, 114, 174
Wiltberger, Howard A 8, 12, 13, 18, 24, 25, 33, 38, 43, 48, 53, 57, 62, 68
Winters, George 7, 14, 16, 21, 27, 36, 41, 46, 50, 55, 60, 66
Wise, George D 76, 149, 152
Wise, Peyton 6, 10, 21, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 54, 59, 65
Witte, the Francis T., Hardware Company 134
Wolverton, Simon P 76, 80, 88, 92, 96, 101, 105, 109, 143, 170, 227, 234
Wood, Thomas 226, 234, 241
Woodard, Frederick A 76, 80, 87, 92, 96, 101, 105, 109, 115, 152, 227, 234
Woodruff, E. W 245
Woolfolk, R. H 9, 12, 18, 23, 29, 34, 39, 44, 48, 53, 58, 63, 69
Woollen, Albert S 6, 10, 21, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 54, 59, 65
Woomer, Ephraim M 76, 80, 87, 92, 96, 101, 105, 109, 112, 154, 227, 234
Wright, Ashley B 76, 80, 87, 92, 96, 101, 105, 109, 146, 168, 227, 234
Wright, Myron B 76, 80, 87, 92, 96, 101, 105, 109, 143, 155, 227, 234
Wyatt, O. W 240, 243, 246, 248, 250, 252
Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict .. 125, 129, 135, 138, 140, 158, 160, 161, 166, 169, 223, 228

Yater, Henry 9, 12, 17, 23, 29, 34, 39, 43, 48, 53, 58, 63, 69
Yoder, Early D 7, 11, 16
Yoder, J. Z 7, 11
Yoder, S. S 7, 11, 218, 225, 228, 256
Young, Catherine S 228

Zerby, George M 8, 11, 16, 22, 28, 32, 37, 42, 46, 51, 56, 61, 67
Zurhorst, George P 245

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 6.

PROPERTY IN POSSESSION OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, TRANSMITTING AN INVENTORY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES IN HIS POSSESSION ON THE 3D DAY OF DECEMBER, 1894.

DECEMBER 3, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on Accounts and ordered to be printed.

CLERK'S OFFICE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., December 3, 1894.

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of section 72 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, I have the honor to submit the annexed account of property belonging to the United States in the possession of the Clerk of the House of Representatives on the 3d day of December, A. D. 1894.

Very respectfully,

JAMES KERR,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CLERK'S OFFICE.

3 desks.
1 large mirror.
1 pair letter scales.
1 hatrack.
2 tumblers.
1 newspaper rack.
1 whisk broom.
1 lounge.
1 marble-top stand.
2 spittoons.
1 towel rack.
1 blacking box.
1 brush and dip.
1 revolving bookstand.
9 chairs.
1 electric fan.
1 mantel clock.
1 official seal of the House.
1 silver pitcher and waiter.
1 fender and fire irons.
1 brush and comb.
1 large bookcase.
1 stepladder.
2 wastebaskets.
2 file cases.
1 feather duster.
1 whisk broom.
1 dustpan.
1 dustbrush.
1 typewriter and stand.

CHIEF CLERK'S ROOM.

5 flat desks.
2 mantel clocks.
14 chairs.
5 wastebaskets.
1 letterpress.
1 clothes brush.
1 soap dish.
1 tumbler.
2 tables.
1 gas lighter.

CHIEF CLERK'S ROOM—continued.

1 lounge.
2 gas stoves.
1 small mirror.
2 bookcases.
5 spittoons.
3 settees.
1 water cooler and stand.
1 iron safe.
1 letter scale.
1 check punch.
2 electric fans.
3 hair brushes and combs.
1 slop bowl.
1 feather duster.
3 whisk brooms.
1 dustpan.
2 small cases.
2 mantel mirrors.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 drop light.

HOUSE LIBRARY.

1 broom.
4 tables.
8 spittoons.
1 tin bucket.
1 glass tumbler.
3 wastebaskets.
5 stepladders.
11 chairs.
1 small mirror.
1 water cooler.
1 pulp bucket.
1 lounge.

BRANCH LIBRARY.

1 table.
3 chairs.
1 stepladder.
1 spittoon.
1 wastebasket.
1 electric fan.

CLERKS, DOCUMENT ROOM.

3 desks.
7 chairs.
2 small mirrors.
2 trucks.
3 stepladders.
1 blacking brush.
1 dustbrush.
1 carpet sweeper.
1 bookstand.
3 tables.
6 spittoons.
2 stools.
3 wastebaskets.
2 hatracks.
2 water coolers.
2 corn brooms.
1 washstand, bowl, and pitcher.
1 clock.
1 droplight.

JOURNAL AND FILE ROOM.

1 square flat-top desk.
2 upright desks.
1 water cooler.
4 file cases.
9 wastebaskets.
2 stepladders.
1 dustbrush.
1 hairbrush.
1 fender and fire iron.
1 blacking stool.
1 tumbler.
1 nest of shelves.
1 set drawers.
1 desk, black walnut, flat.
1 ice bucket.
1 wardrobe.
1 fire screen.
1 droplight.
5 spittoons.
9 chairs.
1 mantel clock.
1 hatstand.
1 large mirror.
3 tables.
1 water bucket.
1 flat desk.
3 electric droplights.

ENROLLING ROOM, ETC.

1 roller-top desk.
5 upright desks.
14 chairs.
8 wastebaskets.
1 wardrobe.
3 droplights.
1 lounge.
1 blacking stand.
1 zinc pail,
1 small stepladder.
1 file case.
1 feather duster.
1 letter basket.
2 nests of drawers.
1 water cooler.
3 small tables.
2 mirrors.
1 mantel clock.
1 paper punch.
8 spittoons.
1 soap dish.
1 washstand (marble top), bowl and pitcher.
1 water pitcher.
2 curtains.

STATIONERY ROOMS.

3 desks.
4 chairs.
1 stepladder.
3 nests drawers.
1 clock.
2 wastebaskets.
1 glass tumbler.
1 counter.
1 blacking case, brush, and dip.
1 washstand.
1 wash basin.
2 pitchers.
1 water bucket.
1 large mirror.
1 feather duster.
2 cases.
3 spittoons.
1 hairbrush and comb.
1 whisk broom.
1 ladder.

LOCKSMITH'S ROOM.

1 desk.
1 workbench.
1 set tools, keys, locks, etc.
1 broom.
1 hatrack.
4 chairs.
1 high stool.
1 wastebasket.
1 glass tumbler.
1 clock.
1 pitcher.

BATH ROOM.

22 chairs.
2 tables.
9 spittoons.
475 towels.
7 rugs.
10 small mirrors.
1 water pail.
1 blacking stool.
3 lounges.
1 gas lighter.
1 shoe horn.
1 hair broom.
2 blacking brushes.
2 scrub brushes.
2 tumblers.
1 washbowl.
2 blankets.
1 water pitcher.
1 feather duster.
2 whisk brooms.
10 combs.
10 hairbrushes.
1 nailbrush.
1 hatbrush.
1 towel box.
12 tub brushes.
2 corn brooms.
1 sponge mop.
1 dustpan.
6 sponges.
1 wardrobe.

CLERK'S STOREROOM.

65 pounds large sponges.
21 corn brooms.
1 large wooden bucket.
10 zinc buckets.
13¾ boxes castile soap.
11¾ dozen toilet soap.
4 bars Babbitt soap.
16 dustpans.
23 hand dustbrushes.
5 flesh brushes.
70 blacking dips.
65 boxes blacking.
490 reams toilet paper.
34 whisk brooms.
17 feather dusters.
5 rolls carpets (remnants).
6 gross file laces.
13 boxes tripoli.
5 rattan fire screens.
2 rat traps.
1 pair tongs.
44 cakes crystal soap.
¾ box "star" candles.
2 slop jars.
46 bolts black muslin.
10 hat brushes.
1 case knife.
7 boxes disinfectant.
50 rolls toilet paper.
2 hair sweeps.
8 gas lighters.
2 soap trays.
15 folders' knives.
1 pound gum camphor.
2¼ dozen rat poison.
1 Hammond type machine.
1 letterpress.
1 silver pitcher (broken).
2 chamois skins.
22⅝ dozen towels.
66 blacking brushes.
14 clothes brushes.
48 hairbrushes.
17 combs.
10 gross matches.
163 glass tumblers.
4 silver tumbler holders.
3 tin buckets.
1 stepladder.
5 pokers.
90 lamp chimneys.
5 boxes wax tapers.
2 mop handles.
14 ice picks.

CLERK'S STOREROOM—continued.

18 nailbrushes.
1 letter scale.
2 fire shovels.
1 hatchet.
1 box opener.
5 large scrub brushes.
5 small scrub brushes.
2 hand bath brushes.
5 washbowls.
2 coal hods.
19 paste brushes.
3 lantern globes.
14 lamp shades.
9 water pitchers.

INDEX ROOM.

1 roller-top desk.
1 revolving rack.
1 large table.
1 lounge.
8 chairs.
1 large bookcase.
1 mirror with hatrack, combined.
1 table (small).
1 clock.
1 wastebasket.
2 spittoons.
1 water cooler and stand.
1 blacking brush and dip.
1 box blacking.
1 whisk broom.

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 7.

SALES OF WASTE PAPER.

LETTER FROM THE DOORKEEPER OF THE HOUSE, TRANSMITTING A STATEMENT OF SALES OF WASTE PAPER.

DECEMBER 3, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on Accounts and ordered to be printed.

OFFICE DOORKEEPER,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., December 3, 1894.

SIR: In accordance with the act of August 7, 1892 (Session Laws, 1, 47, p. 337), I have the honor to transmit the accompanying report of the sales of waste paper made by me since the commencement of the second session of the Fifty-third Congress, amounting to $753.50. Treasury receipts for this amount are attached to the statement.

Very respectfully,

A. B. HURT,
Doorkeeper House of Representatives.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Statement of sales of waste paper.

March 14, 1894:	
30,891 pounds heavy paper, at 74½ cents per 100 pounds	$230.14
13,987 pounds light paper, at 41 cents per 100 pounds	57.35
Total	287.49
July 10, 1894:	
12,020 pounds light paper, at 32½ cents per 100 pounds	39.07
24,037 pounds heavy paper, at 66½ cents per 100 pounds	159.85
Total	198.92
September 6, 1894:	
36,800 pounds heavy paper, at 66½ cents per 100 pounds	244.72
6,884 pounds light paper, at 32½ cents per 100 pounds	22.37
Total	267.09

[Duplicate.]

No. 11947.] TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., March 14, 1894.

I certify that A. B. Hurt, Doorkeeper House of Representatives, has this day deposited to the credit of the United States $287.49, on account of sale of waste paper, for which I have signed duplicate receipts.

$287.49. J. F. MELINE,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

[Duplicate.]

No. 12976.] TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1894.

I certify that A. B. Hurt, Doorkeeper House of Representatives, has this day deposited to the credit of the United States $198.92, on account of sale of waste paper, for which I have signed duplicate receipts.

$198.92. J. F. MELINE,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

[Duplicate.]

No. 13423.] TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washingtou, D. C., September 6, 1894.

I certify that A. B. Hurt, Doorkeeper House of Representatives, has this day deposited to the credit of the United States $267.09, on account of sale of waste paper, for which I have signed duplicate receipts.

$267.09. J. F. MELINE,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 8.

PROPERTY IN CHARGE OF THE DOORKEEPER.

LETTER FROM THE DOORKEEPER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, TRANSMITTING AN INVENTORY OF PROPERTY UNDER HIS CHARGE DECEMBER 3, 1894.

DECEMBER 3, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on Accounts and ordered to be printed

OFFICE DOORKEEPER HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., December 4, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a list of property belonging to the United States, and under my charge as Doorkeeper, in the various committee and other rooms of the House at this date.

Very respectfully,

A. B. HURT,
Doorkeeper House of Representatives.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

COMMITTEE ROOM ON PACIFIC RAILROADS AND PENSIONS.

1 carpet.
1 table.
3 desks.
1 hatrack.
16 chairs.
1 bookcase.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 lounge.
2 maps.
1 washstand.
2 tables for water pitcher.
1 fire iron.
1 tender.
1 umbrella rack.
1 punch.
1 dictionary.
1 blacking sto
2 spittoons.
1 water cooler and stand.
2 screens.
6 small curtains.
1 ruler.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

1 carpet.
1 map.
2 tables.
2 desks.
25 chairs.
1 hatrack.
1 bookcase.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 lounge.
1 washstand.
1 table for water pitcher.
1 fire iron.
1 droplight, broken.
1 letterpress and stand.
1 towel rack.
1 fender.
4 wastebaskets.
15 desk pads.
3 ballot boxes.
1 tumbler.
1 soap tray.
5 cuspidors.
2 screens.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
2 desks.
1 hattree.
24 chairs.
1 bookcase.
1 mirror.
1 bookshelf.
1 lounge.
4 maps.
1 washstand.
1 set fire irons.
1 broom.
1 fender.
1 screen.
1 water cooler and filter stand.
4 wastebaskets.
1 soap tray.
5 cuspidors.
1 clock.
1 shovel and tongs.
1 small table.
1 small ladder.
1 bill case.
1 nail dish.

COMMITTEE ON DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
3 desks.
1 hattree.
19 chairs.
2 bookcases.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 lounge.
4 maps.
1 washstand.
1 set fire irons.
1 towel rack.
1 coat rack.
3 wastebaskets.
1 small table.
1 large picture.
16 desk pads.
1 blacking stool.
6 cuspidors.
1 screen.
1 fender.
1 model, Washington Monument.
1 rattan screen.
1 water cooler and stand.
1 stepladder.
1 feather duster.

COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS AND CANALS, AND PATENTS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
2 desks.
1 hatrack.
18 chairs.
1 bookcase.
1 set fire irons.
5 wastebaskets.
1 blacking stool.
1 stand.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 lounge.
1 washstand.
1 soap tray.
5 cuspidors.
1 screen.
1 water cooler and stand.
1 water bucket.
1 map.
3 curtain brackets.

COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS.

1 carpet.
1 hatrack.
1 table, large.
1 table, small.
1 desk.
1 set fire irons.
1 fender.
1 blacking stool.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 washstand.
1 soap jar.
1 water pitcher.
1 sofa.
3 cuspidors.
1 wastebasket.
1 shears.
6 chairs.
1 water cooler and stand.

COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 table, small.
2 desks.
1 hatrack.
22 chairs.
1 bookcase.
1 pigeonhole case
1 mirror.
1 clock.
3 maps.
1 globe.
1 washstand.
1 table for water pitcher
2 cornices for curtains.
1 set fire irons.
1 towel rack.
1 screen.
6 wastebaskets.
1 blacking stool.
8 cuspidors.
1 screen.
1 fender.
1 stepladder.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
4 tables, small.
2 desks.
2 hatracks.
28 chairs.
2 bookcases.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 bookstand.
1 revolving bookcase.
2 droplights.
4 wastebaskets.
1 letter basket.
1 letterpress and stand.
2 lounges.
6 maps.
1 washstand.
1 table for water pitcher.
1 set fire irons.
14 desk pads.
11 cuspidors.
1 water cooler.
1 fender.
1 stepladder.
1 pitcher.
1 bill file rack.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
2 tables, small.
2 desks.
2 hatracks.
23 chairs.
2 bookcases.
2 pigeonhole cases.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
2 bookstands.
5 letter baskets.
1 dictionary.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
2 lounges.
15 maps.
1 washstand.
1 washbowl stand.
1 water pitcher.
1 slop bowl.
1 small ladder.
1 fire iron.
1 towel rack.
8 wastebaskets.
11 cuspidors.
1 water bucket.
1 water cooler.
1 screen.
1 fender.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
3 tables, small.
1 desk.
1 hatrack.
17 chairs.
1 bookcase.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 bookshelf.
1 lounge.
2 maps.
1 globe.
1 washstand.
1 table for water pitcher.
1 fire iron.
1 slop jar.
1 letterpress and stand.
1 towel rack.
4 wastebaskets.
7 desk pads.
1 dictionary.
1 dustpan.
1 blacking stool.
1 pincushion.
1 screen.
1 fender.
1 McGill punch.
5 cuspidors.
1 water cooler.
12 small curtains.

LADIES' RETIRING ROOM.

2 carpets.
2 tables, small.
15 chairs.
1 wardrobe.
2 mirrors.
3 lounges.
1 washstand.
1 water cooler and stand.
1 wastebasket.
1 water bucket.
1 gaslighter and tapers.
1 carpet sweeper.
2 curtains.
4 hassocks.
1 portiere.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

1 carpet.
1 mat.
1 table, large.
1 table, small.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 clock ornament.
2 rules.
1 blotting pad.
1 dictionary.
5 penracks.
1 blacking stool.
1 bookshelf.
2 lounges.
2 pitchers.
1 map rack and 4 maps.
3 desks.
1 file case.
1 dustpan brush.
1 coat rack.
1 hatrack.
28 chairs.
7 bookcases.
1 washstand.
1 fire iron.
4 droplights.
1 thermometer.
1 typewriter and stand.
6 wastebaskets.
14 letter baskets.
5 cuspidors.
3 screens.
1 fender.
1 letter scale.
1 gaslighter and taper.
2 fancy pitchers.
1 stepladder.
1 letterpress.

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

2 carpets.
1 table, large.
1 table, small.
3 desks.
1 hattree.
27 chairs.
3 bookcases.
1 table for water pitcher.
1 fire iron.
1 droplight.
1 letterpress and stand.
2 wastebaskets.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
2 pigeonhole cases.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 bookshelf.
1 lounge.
4 maps.
1 washstand.
1 nail dish.
4 cuspidors.
1 water bucket.
1 stepladder.
1 ice cooler.
1 fender.
1 screen.

COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
2 desks
1 hattree.
17 chairs.
1 bookcase.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 bookshelf.
1 lounge.
1 washstand.
1 table for water pitcher.
1 fire iron.
5 models of cruisers.
1 water cooler.
2 screens.
5 wastebaskets.
6 inkstands.
3 sponge dishes.
3 penracks.
1 mucilage fount.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
1 hairbrush.
1 file case.
6 cuspidors.
3 files.
1 stepladder.
1 picture.

COMMITTEE ON RIVERS AND HARBORS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 table, small.
2 desks.
22 chairs.
1 bookcase.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 clock ornament.
1 bookshelf.
3 wastebaskets.
1 soap tray.
7 cuspidors.
1 dictionary.
2 lounges.
19 maps and rack.
1 washstand.
1 table for pitcher.
1 fire iron.
1 towel rack.
1 water cooler.
1 screen.
1 fender.
1 feather duster.
1 tumbler.
1 gas lighter and tapers.
1 umbrella rack.
1 stepladder.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
2 desks.
1 hattree.
18 chairs.
1 bookcase.
2 pigeonhole cases.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 fire iron.
2 screens.
1 cooler.
1 fender.
6 wastebaskets.
1 clock ornament.
1 bookshelf.
1 lounge.
1 pitcher.
15 maps.
1 water pitcher.
1 slop bowl.
1 table.
1 table for water pitcher.
1 hairbrush.
1 comb.
1 tumbler.
12 cuspidors.
1 stepladder.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

1 carpet.
2 tables, small.
1 desk.
8 chairs.
2 bookcases.
1 mirror.
1 lounge.
1 map.
1 washstand.
1 fire iron.
3 droplights.
1 letter basket.
1 rule.
1 dictionary.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
2 whisk brooms.
1 tumbler.
1 soap tray.
3 cuspidors.
1 typewriter.

MEMBERS' LOBBY.

1 carpet.
2 rugs.
2 tables, small.
18 chairs.
2 mirrors.
8 lounges, upholstered.
2 wood boxes.
2 fire irons.
14 lambrequins.
24 crayons of ex-Speakers.
7 oil paintings of ex-Speakers.
2 fenders.
1 large table.
2 bronze statues.

HALL OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

4 large oil paintings.
1 carpet.
361 desks.
397 chairs.
17 lounges.
4 thermometers.
2 desks.
18 sliding screens.
2 mail boxes.
2 mail baskets.
2 screens.
360 inkstands.
5 stools.
3 small tables.
1 flag.

WEST CLOAKROOM.

2 carpets.
1 table, small.
15 chairs.
2 chairs, barber.
3 mirrors.
2 coat racks
2 wastebaskets.
3 dustpans.
113 cuspidors.
1 water cooler.

EAST CLOAKROOM.

2 carpets.
2 hatracks.
10 chairs.
3 chairs, barber.
4 mirrors.
2 dustpans.
4 lounges.
2 coat racks.
1 stand for water pitcher.
1 wood box.
2 water coolers.
1 scuttle.
4 wastebaskets.
144 cuspidors.
2 cigar lighters.
2 zinc buckets.
2 wood buckets.
1 gas lighter.

SPEAKER'S ROOM.

1 carpet.
2 mats.
1 table, small.
2 desks.
1 hatrack.
13 chairs.
3 bookcases.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 lounge.
1 washstand.
1 paper weight.
1 knife eraser.
2 sponge dishes.
2 desk pads.
2 penracks.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
1 broom.
2 whisk brooms.
1 feather duster.
1 water pitcher.
1 table for pitcher.
1 fire iron.
1 droplight.
1 thermometer.
1 screen.
1 fender.
2 curtains.
3 wastebaskets.
1 dictionary.
1 silver service.
1 hairbrush.
1 comb.
3 tumblers.
1 clothes brush.
1 soap tray.
1 dustbrush.
1 dustpan.
1 hat brush.
3 spittoons.
1 gas lighter and taper.
2 pictures of ex-Speakers.

COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 table, small.
3 desks.
1 hatrack.
16 chairs.
1 bookcase.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 wardrobe.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 map.
1 washstand.
1 thermometer.
1 fender.
1 fire iron.
5 wastebaskets.
1 dictionary.
1 blacking stool.
1 whisk broom.
6 cuspidors.
1 water cooler and stand.

COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
2 tables, small.
3 desks.
1 hattree.
19 chairs.
2 bookcases.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 wardrobe.
1 towel rack.
3 wastebaskets.
7 inkstands.
1 stepladder.
1 blacking stool.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 clock ornament.
1 lounge.
1 map.
1 washstand.
1 table for water pitcher.
1 fire iron.
6 cuspidors.
1 fender.
2 screens.
1 water cooler and stand.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
2 tables, small.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 clock ornament.
1 letterpress and stand.
1 towel rack.
1 water cooler and stand.
2 wastebaskets
9 inkstands.
1 desk.
1 hatrack.
22 chairs.
2 bookcases.
1 bookcase, revolving.
2 lounges.
1 washstand.
1 table for water pitcher.
1 fire iron.
1 droplight.
1 dictionary.
1 whisk broom.
1 hairbrush.
1 comb.
1 soap tray.
4 spittoons.
1 fender.
1 screen.
1 ladder.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

1 carpet.
1 desk.
2 chairs.
1 mirror.
2 bookshelves.
1 lounge.
1 table for water pitcher.
2 wastebaskets.
2 tumblers.
1 soap dish.
1 blacking stool.
1 revolving bookcase.
2 cuspidors.
1 water cooler and stand.
1 small table.

COMMITTEE ON WAR CLAIMS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
2 desks.
1 hatrack.
18 chairs.
1 bookcase.
2 pigeonhole cases.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 lounge.
1 map.
1 washstand.
1 fire iron.
1 towel rack.
1 water cooler and stand.
2 wastebaskets.
13 inkstands.
2 rules.
1 paper weight.
1 blacking brush.
1 blacking stool.
1 hairbrush.
1 comb.
1 nailbrush.
1 nail dish.
2 tumblers.
1 soap tray.
8 cuspidors.
1 fender.
1 screen.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 desk.
1 hatrack.
13 chairs.
1 bookcase.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 lounge.
1 map.
1 towel rack.
1 Babcock fire extinguisher.
1 letter rack.
1 thermometer.
2 screens.
1 fender.
1 dictionary.
5 spittoons.
1 water cooler and stand.
1 stand.
1 revolving bookcase.
4 wastebaskets.
1 set fire irons.
1 soap dish.
1 nailbrush.
1 blacking stool and brush.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
2 desks.
1 hatrack.
19 chairs.
2 bookcases.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 lounge and 1 tete-a-tete.
8 maps and rack.
1 washstand.
1 small table, private.
1 piece of oilcloth.
1 fire iron.
2 droplights.
1 letterpress and stand.
1 towel rack.
1 water cooler and stand.
1 wastebasket.
1 blacking stool.
4 cuspidors.
1 fender.
2 screens.
1 soap dish.
1 water pitcher.

COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 table, small.
2 desks.
11 hatracks and hooks.
11 chairs.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 bookshelf.
1 lounge.
10 maps and rack.
1 washstand.
1 hatrack.
1 fire iron.
1 water cooler and stand.
4 wastebaskets.
12 blotting pads.
1 blacking stool.
1 soap tray.
5 cuspidors.
1 fender.
1 towel rack.
1 newspaper file.
1 soap dish.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 table, small.
1 desk.
1 hatrack.
10 chairs.
1 bookcase.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 whisk broom.
1 soap dish.
1 lounge.
1 washstand.
1 table for water pcher.
1 towel rack.
1 dictionary.
6 spittoons.
1 fender.
1 screen.
1 stepladder.
1 water pitcher.
2 tumblers.

OFFICIAL REPORTERS' ROOM.

2 carpets.
3 small tables.
9 desks.
1 hatrack.
15 chairs.
4 bookcases.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 pitcher.
1 map.
1 washstand.
1 fire iron.
1 nailbrush.
1 nail dish.
2 screens.
1 fender.
1 letter basket.
1 soap tray.
2 cuspidors.

COMMITTEE ON THE POST-OFFICE AND POST-ROADS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
2 tables, small.
2 desks.
20 chairs.
1 bookcase.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 mirror.
1 lounge.
25 maps.
1 globe.
1 washstand.
1 table for pitcher.
1 hatrack.
1 fire iron.
1 water cooler and stand.
3 wastebaskets.
1 blacking stool.
1 soap tray.
7 cuspidors.
1 fender.
1 screen.
1 hat brush.
1 zinc bucket.

COMMITTEE ON ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
2 desks.
13 chairs.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
2 pitchers.
1 washstand.
1 slop bowl.
1 table for pitcher.
4 wastebaskets.
1 water bowl.
1 letter basket.
1 blacking stool.
1 soap tray.
4 cuspidors.
1 water bucket.
1 broom.
2 dusters.
1 bookshelf.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

1 carpet.
2 desks.
3 chairs.
1 mirror.
1 fire iron.
1 fender.
1 screen.
1 lounge.
1 soap tray.
1 feather duster.
1 umbrella rack.
2 wastebaskets.
1 blacking stool.
1 tumbler.
2 cuspidors.
1 table for pitcher.
1 washbowl, pitcher, slop bowl.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

1 carpet.
1 table, small.
1 desk.
6 chairs.
1 mirror.
1 washstand.
1 fire iron.
1 screen.
1 bowl and pitcher.
1 wastebasket.
1 broom.
1 water cooler and stand.
1 hair duster and pan.
1 feather duster.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 hatrack.
4 chairs.
1 mirror.
1 pitcher.
1 washstand.
1 water pitcher.
1 slop bowl.
1 clock.
1 blacking stool and brush.
1 broom.
1 lounge.
1 soap dish.
2 spittoons.
1 map.
1 water cooler and stand.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
2 desks.
1 hatrack.
1 bookcase.
19 chairs.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 lounge.
1 map.
1 washstand.
1 bill rack.
1 fire iron.
1 umbrella rack.
2 wastebaskets.
1 blacking stool.
6 cuspidors.
2 tumblers.
1 fender.
2 screens.
9 pictures.
1 tin water bucket.

COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 desk.
4 chairs.
1 mirror.
2 letter baskets.
1 wastebasket.
1 clock.
2 inkstands.
2 cuspidors.
1 thermometer.
6 pictures.
1 water cooler and stand.

SPEAKER'S PRIVATE ROOM.

1 carpet.
2 desks.
5 chairs.
2 pigeonhole cases.
1 mirror.
1 lounge.
1 pitcher.
1 washstand.
1 table for water pitcher.
2 lace curtains.
1 lambrequin.
1 letterpress and stand.
1 wastebasket.
1 whisk broom.
1 hairbrush.
1 comb.
3 tumblers.
2 cuspidors.
1 extension table.
1 soap dish.
1 silver water pitcher.
1 towel rack.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

1 carpet.
1 mat.
1 table, large.
1 desk.
1 hatrack.
12 chairs.
2 bookcases.
1 mirror.
1 umbrella rack.
1 fender.
5 wastebaskets.
2 tumblers.
1 soap dish.
8 inkstands.
1 clock.
1 sofa.
1 pitcher.
1 washstand.
1 table for water pitcher.
1 fire iron.
1 towel rack.
6 cuspidors.
1 map.
1 blacking brush.
1 water cooler.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 desk.
1 hatrack.
15 chairs.
2 bookcases.
1 clock.
1 lounge.
1 washstand.
1 fire iron.
1 letterpress and stand.
1 hairbrush and comb.
1 water cooler and stand.
1 fender.
1 screen.
1 blacking stool.
1 dustpan.
4 cuspidors.
1 wastebasket.
1 towel rack.
1 soap dish.
2 tumblers.

COMMITTEE ON COINAGE, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 table, small.
2 desks.
1 hatrack.
22 chairs.
1 bookcase, revolving.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 mirror.
1 fender.
1 screen.
5 wastebaskets.
1 dustpan.
1 clock.
1 clock ornament.
1 bookshelf.
1 lounge.
1 washstand.
1 fire iron.
1 letterpress and stand.
1 towel rack.
1 water cooler and stand.
1 soap tray.
1 dustpan.
5 cuspidors.
1 letterpress.
1 typewriter stand.

COMMITTEE ON LABOR.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
2 desks.
2 hatracks.
16 chairs.
1 bookcase.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 lounge.
1 washstand.
1 fire iron.
2 towel racks.
2 screens.
1 broom.
1 fender.
1 water cooler and stand.
4 wastebaskets.
1 water pitcher.
1 dictionary.
1 blacking stool.
1 soap tray.
1 dustpan.
9 cuspidors.
1 drop light.
1 ruler.
1 nail dish.
1 letter basket.

COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF THE LAWS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 desk.
1 hatrack.
1 washstand.
1 towel rack.
1 water cooler and stand.
2 wastebaskets.
1 sponge dish.
9 chairs.
1 bookcase.
1 mirror.
1 lounge.
1 blacking stool.
1 soap tray.
3 cuspidors.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 desk.
1 hatrack.
7 chairs.
1 mirror.
1 lounge.
2 pitchers.
1 washstand.
1 fire iron.
1 droplight.
1 towel rack.
1 soap tray.
2 cuspidors.
1 screen.

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 hatrack.
16 chairs.
1 bookcase.
1 wardrobe.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 clock ornament.
1 lounge.
1 revolving bookcase.
2 maps.
1 washstand.
1 slop bowl.
1 water cooler and stand.
5 wastebaskets.
5 inkstands.
5 penracks.
7 cuspidors.
1 soap dish.
1 typewriter stand.
1 feather duster.

COMMITTEE ON MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

1 carpet.
1 oilcloth.
1 table, large.
2 desks.
14 chairs.
2 bookcases.
1 clock.
1 towel rack.
2 screens.
1 fender.
3 wastebaskets.
1 map.
1 droplight.
2 lounges.
2 pitchers.
1 washstand.
1 slop bowl.
1 fire iron.
13 blotting pads.
4 penracks.
1 blacking stool.
1 soap tray.
4 cuspidors.
1 mirror.

COMMITTEE ON REFORM IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
3 desks.
2 hatracks.
21 chairs.
1 lounge.
1 pitcher and bowl.
1 washstand.
1 slop bowl.
1 fire iron.
2 droplights.
1 mat.
3 paper weights.
1 clock.
1 water cooler and stand.
1 towel rack.
1 fender.
6 wastebaskets.
7 cuspidors.
2 pictures.

COMMITTEE ON THE MILITIA.

1 carpet.
1 table,large.
2 desks.
10 chairs.
1 lounge.
1 washstand.
1 fire iron.
1 fender.
7 wastebaskets.
2 inkstands.
1 coal hod.
1 broom.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
2 chairs.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 mirror.
1 lounge.
1 pitcher.
1 washstand.
1 slop bowl.
1 water cooler and stand.
3 inkstands.
2 penracks.
1 soap tray.
2 cuspidors.
1 towel rack.
1 letter basket.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

1 carpet.
1 table, large.
1 desk.
1 hatrack.
1 fire iron.
10 chairs.
1 mirror.
1 lounge.
1 pitcher.
1 washstand.
1 water pitcher.
4 cuspidors.
1 typewriter stand.
1 slop bowl.
1 towel rack.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 lambrequin.
3 wastebaskets.
1 blacking stool.
1 soap tray.

REPORTERS' GALLERY.

3 carpets.
1 table, large.
1 desk.
80 chairs.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
2 bookshelves.
3 lounges.
1 pitcher.
1 gas lighter and tapers.
1 wood box.
1 fire iron.
1 newspaper-file rack.
24 file sticks.
1 water cooler.
2 fenders.
1 wastebasket.
63 inkstands.
12 blotting pads.
1 blacking stool.
1 broom.
2 whisk brooms.
1 feather duster.
2 hairbrushes.
2 combs.
1 nailbrush.
1 nail dish.
2 tumblers.
1 clothes brush.
1 soap tray.
1 dustbrush.
1 dustpan.
1 hat brush.
23 cuspidors.
1 water bucket.
3 clothes racks.

MEMBERS' WASH ROOM.

2 blacking brushes.
1 blacking stool.
1 water cooler.
1 hot-water urn.
3 brushes.
3 combs.
6 cuspidors.
2 chairs.
2 silver cups.
1 silver tray.
1 glass holder.
1 tumbler.
2 towel racks.
1 mirror.
2 soap dishes.
2 water buckets.
6 mats.

DOORKEEPER'S OFFICE.

1 carpet.
1 desk.
4 chairs.
1 bookcase.
2 mirrors.
1 washstand.
1 slop bowl.
1 washbowl.
1 soap dish.
1 lounge.
1 typewriter and stand.
1 clock.
1 table.
1 cuspidor.
1 blacking stool.
1 fender.
1 screen.
1 grate blower.
1 letterpress and stand.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT FOLDING ROOM.

1 carpet.
2 desks.
3 chairs.
1 blacking box.
2 cuspidors.
1 wardrobe.
2 bookshelves.
1 water cooler and stand.
1 gaslighter.
1 mirror.
2 wastebaskets.
1 balance scales.
1 fender.
1 chest of drawers.

OFFICE OF FOLDING ROOM.

1 carpet.
1 long table.
3 desks.
1 hatrack.
3 chairs.
3 bookcases.
3 wastebaskets.
1 tumbler.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 lounge.
1 soap dish.
1 tete-a-tete.
3 letter baskets.
1 bookshelf.
3 clerk's stamps.
1 washstand.
1 thermometer.
1 wood box.
4 cuspidors.
3 bells.
3 stools.
1 settee.

FOLDING ROOM.

3 desks.
4 chairs.
1 table.
2 scales.
3 trucks.
1 electric fan.
1 droplight.
5 stools.
1 wardrobe.
1 hatrack.
1 bookshelf.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 clock.
2 rubber stamps.

ANNEX FOLDING ROOM.

4 trucks.
1 desk.
3 tables.
1 water cooler.
3 stoves.
20 stools.
1 clock.

DOORKEEPER'S DOCUMENT ROOM.

1 carpet.
3 desks.
3 chairs.
14 ladders.
1 mirror.
1 clock.
1 McGill punch.
1 cooler.
1 brush and comb.
3 cuspidors.
1 bookshelf.
2 cabinets of drawers.
3 wastebaskets.
1 blacking stool.
1 water bucket.
2 brooms.
2 whisks.

JANITOR'S OFFICE.

1 towel press.
1 large basket.
1 desk.
4 chairs.
1 blacking brush.
1 upholsterer's hammer.
1 spade.
1 blacking stool.
2 cuspidors.
1 key case.
1 wastebasket.
1 ceiling sweeper.

LADIES' RECEPTION ROOM (STATUARY HALL).

1 large rug.
5 small rugs.
8 chairs.
1 table, small.
1 wastebasket.
5 sofas.
1 sofa.

COMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION OF ARID LANDS.

1 carpet.
1 bookcase, revolving.
1 hattree.
1 couch.
13 chairs.
4 cuspidors.
1 Webster's Dictionary.
1 bookcase.
1 large table.
1 roller-top desk.
1 flat-top desk.
1 clock.
1 blacking stool.
8 wastebaskets.
2 umbrella stands.
1 map.
1 feather duster.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

1 carpet.
1 bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 lounge.
18 chairs.
4 wastebaskets.
1 blacking case.
2 curtains.
2 umbrella drips.
1 large table.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 flat-top desk.
1 hattree.
7 cuspidors.
1 clock.
1 cooler and stand.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

1 carpet.
1 hatrack.
1 desk.
1 clock.
3 cuspidors.
1 soap dish.
1 large table.
1 lounge.
1 cooler and stand.
8 chairs.
2 umbrella stands.

COMMITTEE ON VENTILATION AND ACOUSTICS.

1 carpet.
1 hatrack.
1 set fire irons and fender.
1 pigeonhole case.
1 table.
1 bowl.
1 soap dish.
1 broom.
9 chairs.
1 hair duster.
1 desk.
1 screen.
1 bookcase.
1 lounge.
1 clock.
2 wastebaskets.
1 washstand.
2 pitchers.
1 slop jar, broken.
2 cuspidors.
1 bill rack.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

1 carpet.
1 bookcase.
1 lounge.
1 water cooler and stand.
17 chairs.
2 cuspidors.
1 broom.
6 wastebaskets.
2 curtains.
1 feather duster.
1 soap dish.
1 large table.
1 bookcase (revolving).
1 clock.
1 hattree.
1 roller-top desk.
5 umbrella drips.

COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES.

1 carpet.
1 bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 flat-top desk.
1 hattree.
1 clock.
1 water pitcher.
1 soap dish.
1 large table.
1 bookcase, revolving.
1 desk chair.
1 screen.
1 couch.
1 water stand and cooler.
6 cuspidors.
6 wastebaskets.
2 umbrella stands.
1 washstand.
2 curtains.
14 chairs.
1 feather duster.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

1 carpet.
1 book desk.
1 lounge.
1 hattree.
3 cuspidors.
1 slop bowl.
1 water cooler and stand.
5 curtains.
1 blacking stool.
2 wastebaskets.
1 large table.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 rolling-top desk.
21 chairs.
1 pitcher.
1 clock.
1 soap dish.
1 dictionary.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

1 carpet.
1 bookcase.
1 clock.
2 umbrella drips.
1 blacking stool.
8 chairs.
1 soap dish.
1 wastebasket.
1 large table.
1 lounge.
1 hatrack.
1 cooler and stand.
1 rolling-top desk.
2 curtains.
1 slop bowl.
2 cuspidors.
1 broom.
1 feather duster.
1 map.

COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING.

1 carpet.
1 bookcase.
1 letterpress.
2 wastebaskets.
1 water pitcher.
2 roller-top desks.
19 chairs.
2 cuspidors.
1 cooler and stand.
1 large table.
1 bookcase, revolving.
1 lounge.
1 hattree.
2 curtains.
1 clock.
1 blacking case.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

1 carpet.
1 washstand.
1 bowl and pitcher.
1 cooler and stand.
2 awnings.
1 duster.
1 whisk broom.
1 broom.
1 hatrack.
1 pitcher.
3 curtains.
2 desks.
4 chairs.
1 blacking stool.
1 cuspidor.

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 17.

1 carpet.
1 small table.
1 hattree.
1 water cooler.
2 cuspidors.
1 double desk.
1 large table.
1 bookcase.
1 lounge.
9 chairs.
1 water basin.
1 flat-top desk.

JANITOR'S STOREROOM.

1 bookcase.
8 chairs.
1 lounge.
1 stove.
I map.
1 bill case.
1 pigeonhole case.
4 large tables.
1 stepladder.
1 desk.
1 stool.
1 screen.
1 blackboard.
1 sofa.
1 table, small.
1 map rack.

IN CHARGE OF JANITOR.

19 maps.
10 iron cuspidors.
83 chairs.
42 papier-maché cuspidors.

INDEX ROOM No. 1.

1 carpet.
2 large tables.
9 chairs.
1 rack (pigeonhole case).
1 cooler and stand.
1 hatrack.
1 revolving bookcase.
2 tumblers.

INDEX ROOM No. 5.

1 carpet.
1 bookcase.
1 roller-top desk.
1 lounge.
1 clock.
2 wastebaskets.
1 cooler and stand.
3 cuspidors.
1 tumbler.
1 washstand.
1 large table.
1 revolving bookcase.
1 small table.
8 chairs.
1 hattree.
1 soap dish.
1 nailbrush.
1 feather duster.
1 broom.

USED BY LADY TYPEWRITERS.

4 screens.
4 carpets.

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 9.

BOOKS, MAPS, AND PAMPHLETS IN THE FOLDING ROOM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

LETTER FROM THE DOORKEEPER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, TRANSMITTING A LIST OF BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND MAPS REMAINING IN THE FOLDING ROOM DECEMBER 3, 1894.

DECEMBER 3, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on Accounts and ordered to be printed.

OFFICE DOORKEEPER, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., December 4, 1894.

SIR: As required by the rules of the House, I have the honor to transmit herewith an inventory of books, maps, and pamphlets remaining in the folding rooms of this department at this date.

Very respectfully,

A. B. HURT,
Doorkeeper.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Inventory of books, pamphlets, and maps in folding room, House of Representatives, December 1, 1894.

	Copies.
Annals of War:	
Vol. 2	4
Vol. 4	24
Vol. 5	85
Agricultural Reports:	
1864	30
1867	4
1868	3
1869	5
1871	5
1872	4
1873	31
1874	94
1875	56
1876	4
1877	102
1878	252
1879	540
1880	12
1881–82	1,602
1883	208
1884	5,809
1885	852
1886	8,407
1887	6,294
1888	13,272
1889	8,482
Agricultural Reports—Cont'd.	Copies.
1890	26,528
1891	28,216
1892	104,016
1893	69,875
Alaska Reports:	
Nelson	271
Allen	124
Turner	109
Education in	100
1879	17
Schwatka	107
Alabama Claims	33
Animal Industry:	
1884	2,233
1885	3,255
1886	2,218
1887–88	3,255
1889–90	5,845
1891–92	16,668
Alien Contract Labor Laws:	
Vol. 1	1,881
Vol. 2	376
Arid Lands:	
Vols. 1–2	2,575
Vols. 3–5	2,377

Inventory of books, pamphlets, and maps in folding room, House of Representatives, December 1, 1894—Continued.

	Copies.
Arid Region	34
Arguments before Committee on Patents	8
Art and Industry:	
Part 1	392
Part 2	557
Astronomical Observations:	
1881	151
1882	203
1883	356
1884	116
1885	222
1886	173
1887	188
1888	232
1889	531
Astronomical Papers:	
Vol. 2, part 5	164
Vol. 2, part 6	224
Vol. 3, part 5	238
Vol. 4	123
Vol	
Vol	
Vol	
Transit of Mercury	111
Velocity of Light	33
Attorney-General, Digest	4
Attorney-General and Postmaster-General, 1873–74	
Attorney-General:	
1876	26
1877	7
1878	2
1879	94
1880	92
1881	118
1882	217
1883	317
1884	367
1885	399
1886	425
1887	509
1888	347
1889	591
1890	669
1891	650
1892	1,005
1893	1,318
Bering Sea (Seal Fisheries)	1,286
Black Hills of Dakota and Map	9
Bohemia Sugar-Beet Industry	2,885
Bureau of American Republics:	
Vol. 1, part 1	1,943
Vol. 5, part 1	1,963
Vol. 5, part 2	1,998
Vol. 5, part 3	1,986
Vol. 6	2,000
Burchard (Gold and Silver):	
1880	121
1881	133
1882	140
1883	258
1884	379
Cattle and Dairy Farming:	
No. 1	159
No. 2	739
Centennial Exhibition:	
Vols. 1 to 11, 1876	38
Vols. 1 to 2, 1876	309

	Copies.
Catalogues, Government Publications	439
Catalogues, Prehistoric Works	409
Cholera Epidemic, United States, 1873	2
Cholera in Europe and India	456
Colorado Atlas	16
Cass Statue	1,680
Constitution, United States	9,555
Coast Survey:	
1869	1
1871	1
1872	64
1886	517
1887	603
1888	640
1889	680
1890	730
1891	387
1892	599
Coinage Laws, United States, 1792–1894	4,000
Coinage and Banking Laws	318
Columbia River	256
Chilean Message	1,594
Civil Service Report:	
Sixth	1,684
Eighth	190
Ninth	3,190
Senate Committee	660
Chinese Emmigration, 1876	3
Climatic Features of the Two Dakotas	967
Commercial Relations:	
1870	20
1873	4
1874	2
1875	5
1876	69
1877	11
1878	18
1879, supplement	148
1880–81	60
1882–83	324
1884–85	146
1885–86	16
1886–87	771
1887–88	1,023
1888–89	942
1890–91	1,047
1891–92	2,176
1892–93	2,181
Commerce with Europe, 1790–1890	998
Commerce and Navigation:	
1872	10
1873	3
1874	11
1875	37
1876	27
1877	11
1878	5
1879	62
1880	117
1883	84
1884	442
1885	438
1886	1,511
1887	960
1888	1,133

Inventory of books, pamphlets, and maps in folding room, House of Representatives, December 1, 1894—Continued.

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1891	1,764
1892	2,375
1893	4,068
Contract Labor (Ford's), 1886	773
Consular Reports:	
1880–81	675
1885	254
Cotton Insects	67
Cotton Worm	144
Credit Mobilier	26
Cruise of the steamer Corwin:	
1884	329
1885	304
Congressional Directory Supplement	1,536
Congressional Directory:	
Second session Forty-fourth Congress	32
Third session Forty-fifth Congress	92
Third session Forty-sixth Congress	384
First session Forty-seventh Congress	495
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No. 34	4
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1879–80	53
1880–81	267
1881–82	63
1882–83	579
1883–84	859
1884–85	1,110
1885–86	2,255
1886–87	2,310
1887–88	3,539
1888–89	4,958
1889–90	2,000
1891–92	2,000
Vol. 2, part 1	442
Vol. 6	1,220
Vol. 7	1,161
Vol. 2, part 2	240
Vol. 9	3,030
Education:	
1872	10
1874	56
1877	16
1878	208
1879	212
1880	538
1881	2,012
1882–83	268
1883–84	262
1884–85	994
1885–86	1,360
1886–87	890
1887–88	1,580
1888–89	3,423
1889–90	3,978
1890–91	6,798
Engineers:	
1877–78	5
1878–79	20
1879	31
1880–81	40
1881–82	62
1882–83	126
1883–84	262
1884–85	261
1885–86	320
1886–87	534
1887–88	472
1888–89	557
1889–90	642
1890–91	686
1891–92	807
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1893–94	2,000

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Cole	607
Cox	3,153
Craig	1,946
Dowdney	1,114
Douglas	179
Duncan	464
Ellwood	837
Evins	184
Farr	166
Ford	1,411
Gay	4,680
Gumble	1,929
Hahn	14
Hearst	4,321
Hartridge	134
Haskell	16
Hawk	129
Hendricks	197
Henry	10
Herndon	304
Houston	210
Houk	2,041
Kelley	2,742
Kenna	1,703
Kendall	1,810
Lee	2,232
Lay	5
Leonard	106
Logan	402
Lowe	55
Laird	2,588
McDonald	1,818
Miller	936
Moffatt	595
Morton	3
Mutchler	3,146
Nutting	984
O'Connor	197
Orth	84
Parsons	8
Pike	993
Price	1,176
Plumb	1,440
Phelan	2,038
Quinn	48
Rankin	413
Randall	1,835
Robertson	914
Spinola	2,612
Sanford	5,371
Starkweather	30
Schleicher	21
Stackhouse	2,150
Townsend	3,634
Updegraff	1
Welsh	27
Wilber	1,714
Wilson	2,180
Eulogies—Continued.	
Williams	49
Wood	20
Walker	3,630
Warwick	1,862
Watson	1,786
European Dockyards:	
No. 1	217
No. 2	520
Election Laws, United States	3,256
Election of President and Vice-President	1,948
Entomology:	
1880–82	243
1883–85	1,656
Executive Department Methods	973
Fabrics of Ancient Peru	640
Fish Bulletin:	
Vol. 1	95
Vol. 2	109
Vol. 3	52
Vol. 4	194
Vol. 5	103
Vol. 6	613
Vol. 7	494
Vol. 8	585
Vol. 9	662
Vol. 10	954
Vol. 11	1,739
Vol. 12	2,457
Fish Commission:	
Part 3	92
Part 4	35
Part 5	46
Part 6	113
Part 7	252
Part 8	269
Part 9	540
Part 10	412
Part 11	679
Part 12	752
Part 13	917
Part 14	640
Part 15	1,577
Part 16	4,000
Part 17	2,470
Fish Treaty (Edmunds)	1,958
Fish and Fisheries	26
Fish Industry:	
Section 2	618
Sections 3 and 4	723
Section 5	762
Finance:	
1875	3
1876	3
1879	9
1880	16
1881	61
1882	53
1883	74
1884	106
1888	607
1889	615
1890	619
1891	619
1892	622
1893	1,178
Flags and Maritime Nations	6

Inventory of books, pamphlets, and maps in folding room, House of Representatives, December 1, 1894—Continued.

	Copies.
Foreign Commerce, 1878	158
Foreign Relations:	
1883	306
1884	610
1885	1,111
1886	561
1887	958
1888	885
1889	1,073
1890	737
1891	1,772
1892	1,707
1893	3,003
Foreign Labor, 1884	278
Forestry, 1882–83, vol. 3	56
Forestry, 1877	46
French Spoilation Claims	110
Fresh-water Rhizopods	6
Fuller's Address on Washington's Inauguration	1,832
Futures and Options on Agricultural Products	1,258
Garfield Statue	379
Geographical Congress, 1881	434
Geographical Names	813
Gold and Silver:	
1885	552
1886	717
1887	851
1888	901
1889	855
1891	700
1892	1,554
1893	3,391
Geological Congress, 1891	508
Gold and Silver Bullion (Stewart)	2,190
Greely Relief Expedition (Schley)	157
Hawaiian Cable (Survey)	258
Hatch Report on Effects of Tariff on Agricultural Products	300
Hayden:	
Vol. 3	100
Vol. 8	174
Vol. 13	448
1877	25
1878	122
Health, District of Columbia:	
1883	71
1885	18
1888	57
Henry Mountains Survey	233
High Plateaus of Utah, and map	6
Industrial Art (Butterworth)	2,034
Indian Currency Commission, 1892	1,952
Indian Languages:	
Salishan	1,401
Algonquian	588
Athapascan	1,295
Chinookan	1,353
Iroquoian	805
Muskhoegan	1,056
Indian Affairs, 1881–82	29
International Laws (Wharton):	
No. 1	117
No. 2	209

	Copies.
Interstate Commerce:	
Senate statements	1,525
1887	1,443
1888	934
1889	1,595
Report (Cullom)	3,031
Testimony and report	431
Immigration Investigation:	
1892	414
1871	18
Imported Merchandise:	
1888	7,356
1890–1893	1,156
Imports and Duties (Evans)	384
Internal Commerce:	
1876	13
1879	55
1880	192
1882	341
1884	673
1886	5,270
1887	1,128
1889	4,110
1890	1,728
1891	1,844
International Marine Conference	1,145
International American Conference	1,628
Interoceania Canal (Sullivan)	340
Interior:	
1878–79	4
1874–75	1
1875–76	4
1879–80, vol. 2	70
1880–81, vol. 3, Geological	228
1881–82, vol. 1	174
1882–83, vol. 1	234
1882–83, vol. 2	223
1882–83, vol. 3, Geological	249
1883–84, vol. 1	234
1883–84, vol. 2	327
1883–84, vol. 3, Geological	282
1884–85, vol. 1	350
1884–85, vol. 2	445
1884–85, vol. 3, Geological	495
1885–86, vol. 1	440
1885–86, vol. 2	365
1885–86, vol. 3, Geological	494
1885–86, vol. 4	610
1885–86, vol. 5	1,956
1886–87, vol. 1	744
1886–87, vol. 2	525
1886–87, vol. 3, Geological	600
1886–87, vol. 4	552
1887–88, vol. 1	560
1887–88, vol. 2	541
1887–88, vol. 3	733
1887–88, vol. 4	540
1887–88, vol. 5	536
1888–89, vol. 1	630
1888–89, vol. 2	709
1888–89, vol. 3	647
1888–89, vol. 4	734
1888–89, vol. 5	638
1888–89, vol. 6	628
1889–90, vol. 1	634
1889–90, vol. 2	760

Inventory of books, pamphlets, and maps in folding room, House of Representatives, December 1, 1894—Continued.

	Copies.
Interior—Continued.	
1889-90, vol. 3	724
1889-90, vol. 4, Geological	931
1889-90, vol. 5	827
1890-91, vol. 1	801
1890-91, vol. 2	589
1890-91, vol. 3	1,015
1890-91, vol. 4	1,318
1890-91, vol. 5	1,841
1891-92, vol. 1	1,050
1891-92, vol. 2	808
1891-92, vol. 3	724
1891-92, vol. 4	1,348
1891-92, vol. 5	1,610
1892-93, vol. 1	955
1892-93, vol. 2	1,257
1892-93, vol. 3	958
1892-93, vol. 4	2,000
1893-94, vol. 1	1,548
1893-94, vol. 2	1,534
Inspector-General:	
1891-92	1,051
1892-93	1,491
1893-94	1,619
Investigation House Postmaster (Wheat)	1,052
Irrigation in California, 1874	18
Irrigation in Egypt	572
Irrigation, 1893	4,330
Iron and Steel:	
Vol. 1	155
Vol. 2	156
Lady Franklin Bay Expedition	191
Labor in Europe, 1878	23
Labor:	
No. 1, 1886	167
No. 2, 1886	4,234
No. 3, 1887	3,166
No. 4, 1888	5,802
No. 5, 1889	5,131
No. 6, 1890	5,416
No. 7, 1891	6,010
No. 8, 1892	10,568
No. 9, 1893	16,000
Labor Laws, 1892	866
Labor and Capital:	
Vol. 1	2,454
Vol. 2	2,407
Vol. 3	2,480
Vol. 4	2,707
List of Publications, Bureau of Ethnology	2,000
Laws:	
Second session Thirty-eighth Congress	22
First session Thirty-ninth Congress	13
Second session Thirty-ninth Congress and first session Fortieth Congress	10
Second session Fortieth Congress	12
Third session Fortieth Congress and first session Forty-first Congress	33
Third session Forty-first Congress and first session Forty-second Congress	19
Laws—Continued.	
Second session Forty-first Congress	16
Third session Forty-second Congress	135
First session Forty-third Congress	35
Second session Forty-third Congress	158
Second session Forty-fourth Congress	93
Second session Forty-fifth Congress	68
Third session Forty-fifth Congress	459
First session Forty-sixth Congress	110
Second session Forty-sixth Congress	148
Third session Forty-sixth Congress	206
First session Forty-seventh Congress	144
Second session Forty-seventh Congress	90
First session Forty-eighth Congress	272
Second session Forty-eighth Congress	699
First session Forty-ninth Congress	689
Second session Forty-ninth Congress	840
First session Fiftieth Congress	1,336
Second session Fiftieth Congress	1,337
First session Fifty-first Congress	1,611
Second session Fifty-first Congress	2,259
First session Fifty-second Congress	2,850
Second session Fifty-second Congress	2,859
First session Fifty-third Congress	5,997
Second session Fifty-third Congress	10,000
Lawrence Decisions:	
Vol. 3	267
Vol. 4	492
Vol. 5	577
Vol. 6	537
Lodge Election Bill	499
Maps, United States:	
1888	908
1890	1,260
1891	1,509
1892	
1893	1,943
1894	5,100
1895	
Marshall Statue	368
Meat Products (testimony)	1,484
Meat Report (Vest)	5,400
Medical History, vol. 1, part 3	580
Melbourne Exhibition, 1888	303

Inventory of books, pamphlets, and maps in folding room, House of Representatives, December 1, 1894—Continued.

	Copies.
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1873–74	4
1874–75	12
1875–76	108
1876–77	57
1877–78	20
1878–79	240
1879–80	164
1880–81	325
1881–82	422
1882–83	356
1883–84	380
1884–85	2,070
1885–86	2,601
1886–87	3,154
1887–88	2,826
1888–89	3,425
1889–90	3,594
1890–91	5,692
1891–92	9,840
1892–93	9,644
1893–94	15,746
Metric System	50
Militia Report (Cutting)	3,154
Mississippi Election Cases	13
Mississippi River Improvements	3,534
Monetary Conference:	
1878	561
1881	591
1892 (Brussels)	628
National Academy Science Reports:	
1883	396
1887	689
1888	685
1889	916
1891	516
Newburg Celebration of Washington Monument	361
National Academy Science Memoirs:	
Vol. 2	366
Vol. 3	377
Vol. 3, part 2	704
Vol. 4, part 2	716
Vol. 5	287
Vol. 6	765
National Museum:	
1884	776
1888	1,313
1889	1,662
1890	2,227
1891	968
1892	1,547
Nautical Almanac:	
1884 (Coasters)	20
1885	38
1886	67
1887	35
1888	9
1889	76
1890	116
1891	75
1892	90
1893	70
1894	112
1895	123

	Copies.
Nautical Almanac—Continued.	
1896	186
1897	269
Supplement	98
National Board of Health, 1879	130
Naval Appropriation Bill	600
Navigation Laws of United States	471
Navy:	
1872–73	29
1876–77	43
1879	42
1880–81	25
1881–82	110
1882–83	120
1883–84	304
1884–85	423
1885–86	319
1886–87	484
1887–88	513
1888–89	490
1889–90	534
1890–91	450
1891–92	570
1892–93	1,050
1893–94	1,577
Nicaragua Canal	219
Orange Insects	264
Omaha and Ponka Letters	844
Ohio Earthworks	299
Ohio Mounds	1,180
Original Package Decision	1,355
Ordnance and Warships	570
Ordnance and Navy, 1882–93	219
Ordnance:	
1875–76	35
1876–77	13
1878–79	39
1879	66
1880–81	136
1881–82	71
1882–83	195
1883–84	212
1884–85	358
1885–86	559
1886–87	586
1887–88	639
1888–89	646
1889–90	607
1890–91	725
1891–92	833
1892–93	1,239
1893–94	2,000
Pacific Railway Commission, 1888	1,209
Paris Exposition:	
1878	92
1889	1,276
Panama Canal (Rogers)	444
Payments of Awards	809
Post-Office Department and Attorney-General, 1873–'74	31
Postmaster-General:	
1879–80	20
1881–82	69
1882–83	137
1883–84	192
1884–85	244
1885–86	387

Inventory of books, pamphlets, and maps in folding room, House of Representatives, December 1, 1894—Continued.

	Copies.
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1886–87	535
1887–88	626
1888–89	600
1889–90	635
1890–91	703
1891–92	845
1892–93	966
1893–94	1,604
Portraits of ex-Speakers:	
G. & R.	3,513
S. V. & B	1,132
Powell's Geological Survey:	
Vol. 4	153
Vol. 5	292
1880–81	142
1881–82	359
1882–83	667
1883–84	338
1884–85	1,335
1885–86	1,270
1886–87	918
1887–88	1,435
1888–89	1,938
1889–90	3,369
1890–91	4,476
1891–92	5,874
President's Message:	
First session Forty-ninth Congress	88
Second session Forty-eighth Congress	70
Cleveland's Canada	3,943
First session Fiftieth Congress	3,770
Second session Fiftieth Congress	10,851
First session Fifty-first Congress	9,151
Second session Fifty-first Congress	2,438
First session Fifty-second Congress	7,833
Second session Fifty-second Congress	4,444
First session Fifty-third Congress	11,943
Second session Fifty-third Congress	12,755
Third session Fifty-third Congress	
First session Fifty-fourth Congress	
Second session Fifty-fourth Congress	
Precious Metals, 1889 (Royal Commission)	484
Provost Marshal-General's Report	46
Public Act No. 145	580
Record:	
Second session Thirty-ninth Congress	5
First session Forty-first Congress	34
Second session Forty-first Congress	1
Third session Forty-first Congress	18
Record—Continued.	
Third session Fortieth Congress	21
Third session Forty-second Congress	340
Second session Forty second Congress	3
Special session Forty-third Congress	58
First session Forty-third Congress	5
Second session Forty-third Congress	29
First session Forty-fourth Congress	3
Second session Forty-fourth Congress	31
Special session Forty-fifth Congress	10
Second session Forty-fifth Congress	13
Third session Forty-fifth Congress	93
First session Forty-sixth Congress	11
Second session Forty-sixth Congress	15
Third session Forty-sixth Congress	83
First session Forty-seventh Congress	81
Second session Forty-seventh Congress	191
Special session Forty-seventh Congress	143
First session Forty-eighth Congress	234
Second session Forty-eighth Congress	497
First session Forty-ninth Congress	398
Second session Forty-ninth Congress	624
First session Fiftieth Congress	487
Second session Fiftieth Congress	776
First session Fifty-first Congress	205
Second session Fifty-first Congress	740
First session Fifty-second Congress	872
Second session Fifty-second Congress	1,215
First session Fifty-third Congress	4,003
Second session Fifty-third Congress	1,556
Rights of American Fishermen	561
River and Harbor Bill	108
Rocky Mountain Locust, 1877	40
Rocky Mountain Locust, No. 2	125
Revised Statutes, District of Columbia	10
Seacoast Defense, 1862	9
Seal Fisheries in Alaska	668
Secretary of Agriculture Report, 1889–90	660

Inventory of books, pamphlets, and maps in folding room, House of Representatives, December 1, 1894—Continued.

	Copies.
Senate Election Cases (Taft)	439
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Ship Canal from Great Lakes	833
Sorghum and Sugar Industry	297
Sugar-Beet Culture	232
Sugar and Oil Trusts	782
Signal:	
1875-76	11
1879	56
1880	200
1881-82	260
1882-83	144
1883-84	288
1884-85	423
1885-86	487
1886-87	587
1887-88	630
1888-89	668
1889-90	760
1890-91	725
1891-92	906
Sheep Industry	20,397
Silver Law, 1890	1,462
Silver Hearings	1,937
Silver Report (Bland)	3,216
Silver Commission, 1876	518
Silver Commission, vol. 2	43
South American Commission, parts 1 and 2	1,477
Smithsonian:	
1866	17
1879	20
1880	120
1881	206
1882	367
1883	615
1884	329
1885, part 1	516
1885, part 2	653
1886, part 1	994
1886, part 2	1,342
1887, part 1	717
1887, part 2	838
1888	1,314
1889	634
1890	1,651
1891	1,161
1892	1,111
1893	2,000
Soldiers' Home Investigation:	
1885	23
1891	339
Standard Stars	83
Statistical Abstract:	
1885	634
1886	168
1887	1,314
1888	987
1889	2,520
1891	4,123
1892	7,075
1893	3,879
State:	
1871-72	38
1872-73	52
1873-74	8
1875-76	8
1876-77	18
1877-78	12
1879	70
1880-81	77
1881-82	222
1882-83	246
Appendix	20
Surgical History:	
Vol. 2, part 2	2
Vol. 2, part 3	173
Supplement Revised Statutes United States:	
1874-1881	1
1881-1891	*19
Vol. 2	1,640
Sunday-rest bill	3,883
Surgeon-General, Navy:	
1882-83	120
1883-84	326
1884-85	348
1885-86	287
Sweating System	1,769
Table of Debates	719
Tariff Comparison:	
Mills	12,100
McKinley	31,890
Tariff Commission, 1882	2
Tariff act, 1894 (Wilson)	9,020
Tariff bill and report (McKinley)	2,497
Tariff bill (Mills)	340
Tariff bill (Wilson)	1,275
Tariff report (Wilson)	600
Tariff Compilation, 1884	312
Tariff Hearings:	
No. 1	1,074
No. 2	1,117
First session Fifty-third Congress	947
Typhoid Fever in District of Columbia	330
Tariff tables	207
Tax Assessments, District of Columbia	1,199
Tests of Metals:	
1884	470
1885	506
Tornadoes, 1879	264
Total Solar Eclipse	154
Transportation Route to the Seaboard	181
Treaties and Conventions, 1776 to 1887	606
Treasury:	
1885	380
1886	483
1887	585
Veto Messages, 1772 to 1886	157
Washington Monument	8
War in Egypt	317

*There is a shortage of 389 copies of the number of these books due members, which shortage occurred before I assumed charge of this office.—A. B. Hurt, Doorkeeper House of Representatives.

Inventory of books, pamphlets, and maps in folding room, House of Representatives, December 1, 1894—Continued.

War:	Copies.
1865–66, part 4	34
1875–76	19
1876–77	17
1877–78	10
1878–79	4
1879–80	38
1880–81	79
1881–82	28
1882–83	219
1883–84	302
1884–85	397
1885–86	309
1886–87	480
1887–88	581
1888–89	535
1889–90	829
1890–91	871
1891–92	1,010
War—Continued.	Copies.
1892–93	1,391
1893–94	1,611
West Point Visitors, 1886	476
Wheeler:	
Vol. 1, Geological	344
Vol. 2, Geological	4
Vol. 3, Geological	1
Vol. 3*e* (Supplement)	45
Vol. 6	2
Vol. 7	3
Wool Fibers	859
Wool Manufactures, 1888	2,458
Wool Manufactures, 1894	4,418
World's Fair Expenditures	318
Wool Report (Springer)	1,708
Yorktown Celebration	154
Weather Bureau, 1891–92	1,213

WIRT WEBB,
Superintendent Folding Room, House of Representatives.

SIR: The foregoing is a correct inventory of books, maps, and pamphlets remaining in this department on December 1, 1894, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. MARTIN MCKAY,
Foreman Folding Room, House of Representatives.

Hon. A. B. HURT,
Doorkeeper House of Representatives.

SIR: I beg to submit to you the accompanying report of the foreman of the folding room of the House of Representatives showing the number of books, maps, and pamphlets on hand in this department at this date, which I believe to be correct.

Very respectfully,

WIRT WEBB,
Superintendent Folding Room, House of Representatives.

DECEMBER 1, 1894.

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 10.

JACOB LAVENDER, DECEASED.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Jacob Lavender, deceased, against the United States.

DECEMBER 4, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 15, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3228. Thomas J. Lavender, administrator of Jacob Lavender, deceased, *v.* The United States.

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States, for their use, during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Jacob Lavender, deceased, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 21, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional Case No. 3228. Thomas J. Lavender, administrator of Jacob Lavender deceased, *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by, or furnished to, the military forces of the United States, for their use, during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, on the 27th day of March, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 21st day of May, 1894, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 22d day of October, 1894.

J. W. Smith, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Samuel A. Putnam, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant, in his petition, makes the following allegations:

That on or about April 13, 1864, General Thayer's division of General Steele's army took from the intestate in Hempstead county, Ark., and applied to the use and support of said army, property of the kinds, quantities, and values following, none of which has ever been paid for, viz:

3 horses	$405.00
6 cattle	240.00
10 hogs	50.00
17 sheep	34.00
135 bushels of corn	202.50
550 pounds of bacon	171.00
30 gallons of molasses	27.00
300 bundles of oats	9.00
Total	1,138.50

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

At the time and place alleged in the petition there were taken from said decedent, by the military forces of the United States, for the use of the army, stores and supplies of the general kind alleged in said petition, which at the time of taking were reasonably worth the sum of five hundred and ninety-one dollars ($591).

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 5, 1894.
A true copy.
Test this 15th day of November, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 11.

JACKSON TYLER.

DECEMBER 4, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Jackson Tyler against the United States.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 1, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 2185. Jackson Tyler *v.* the United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Jackson Tyler, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 4, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 2185. Jackson Tyler *v.* the United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States, for their use, during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 10th day of February, 1894.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 4th day of June, 1894, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 7th day of November, 1894. Charles F. Benjamin, esq., appeared for the claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Samuel A. Putman, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That there were taken from him, near the city of Nashville, Tenn., during the month of December, 1864, by the military authorities of the United States for the use of the Army, the following property:

300 barrels (1,500 bushels) of corn at $1 per bush	$1,500
3 horses at $150	450
6 tons of oats at $20	120
2 work oxen	200
1 wagon	50
Total	2,320

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

At the time and place alleged in claimant's petition the military forces of the United States took, for the use of the Army, from said claimant, stores and supplies of the kind alleged, amounting in value to the sum of one thousand and twenty dollars ($1,020).

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 19, 1894.
A true copy.
Test: This first day of December, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 12.

W. H. HUFF, DECEASED.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of W. H. Huff, deceased, against the United States.

DECEMBER 4, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 22, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 6938. William H. Huff *v.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that William H. Huff, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 11, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 6938. T. L. Bryant, administrator of William H. Huff, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States, for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 21st day of February, 1889.

On a preliminary inquiry the court on the 11th day of January, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 8th day of November, 1894.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Etowah (formerly part of Cherokee) County, State of Alabama, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from said decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $672 and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

300 bushels corn, at $1 per bushel	$300
10 fat hogs, 200 pounds each, 2,000 pounds, at 10 cents	200
22 fat shoats, 60 pounds each, 1,320 pounds, at 10 cents	132
2,000 pounds fodder	20
20 gallons sirup	20
Total	672

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

At the time and place alleged in claimant's petition the military forces of the United States, for the use of the army, took from said decedent stores and supplies of the kind alleged, amounting in value to the sum of five hundred and twenty-eight dollars ($528).

II.

It does not appear that any payment has been made for any of said property.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 19, 1894.
A true copy.
Test, this 22d day of November, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 13.

C. C. WHITE, DECEASED.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of C. C. White deceased, against the United States.

DECEMBER 4, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 14, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3435. Shelton C. White, executor of Clark C. White, deceased, *v* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Clark C. White, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 28, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 3435. Shelton White, executor Clark C. White, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States, for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 30th day of March, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 28th day of May, 1894, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 7th day of November, 1894.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Samuel A. Putnam, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Marshall County, State of Mississippi, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from said decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $9,000 and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

13 fine mules, $150 per head	$1,950.00
1 good wagon	150.00
1 family rockaway	600.00
4 mules, $150 per head	600.00
1 fine saddle horse	250.00
2 mules, $150 each	300.00
8 mules	1,200.00
1 fine harness horse	200.00
5,000 pounds bacon, 25 cents per pound	1,250.00
2,500 bushels corn, at $1 per bushel	2,500.00
Total	9,000.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

There were taken from Clark C. White, of Marshall County, Miss., now deceased, during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, by military authority, for the use of the United States Army, stores and supplies, then reasonably worth the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars ($4,400), which does not appear to have been paid for.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 12, 1894.

A true copy.

Test this 14th day of November, 1894.

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 14.

F. M. SWANSON.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of F. M. Swanson against the United States.

DECEMBER 5, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 4, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 6650. Francis M. Swanson *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Francis M. Swanson, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 16, 1891.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 6650. Facts and Loyalty. Francis M. Swanson *v.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 15th day of January, 1889. Tracy L. Jeffords, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General by James H. Nixon, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 16th day of March, 1891, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 9th day of February, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That the following property, belonging to him was taken from him, to wit: In Miller County, Mo., on or about May 25, 1862, by officers and soldiers of the Fifth Regiment of Missouri Volunteers Cavalry, under command of Maj. James W. Goff, 5,000 pounds of hay at $15 per ton, amounting to $37.50; and also, in Moniteau County, Mo., on or about October 10, 1864, by officers and soldiers under command of Gen. John B. Sanborn, United States Volunteers:

1 pair of mules	$270.00
1 wagon	65.00
1 pair of harness	20.00

Amounting in all to three hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifty cents ($392.50).

The court, upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

There was taken from the claimant, as alleged, during the late war, by the military forces of the United States, and appropriated to Army use, a quantity of hay then reasonably worth the sum of thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents ($37.50).

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 17, 1893.
A true copy.
Test this 4th day of December, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 15.

CASES DISMISSED BY THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

LETTER FROM THE ASSISTANT CLERK OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS, TRANSMITTING A LIST OF CASES DISMISSED BY THE COURT ON DECEMBER 11, 1893.

DECEMBER 5, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 4, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the orders and findings of the court in the annexed causes, which cases were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The following cases, on motion of Assistant Attorney-General Dodge on behalf of the defendants and with the consent of the claimants, were dismissed for want of prosecution December 11, 1893:

CONGRESSIONAL CASES.

No. of case.	Name of claimants.	By whom referred.
4755	Fannie M. Stone	Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives.
2156	James O. Mortimer	Do.
2213	Mary E. Loefler, administratrix of John Loefler	Do.
3203	S. Sprigg Belt, administrator of Ellen N. Belt	Do.
6693	J. G. Greer, administrator of Maria Pippin	Do.
4767	G. Washington Harward	Do.
1328	Isaiah Sweat	Do.
2433	John Hall, administrator of Judith W. Harton	Do.
5510	Albert Huddleston	Do.
5980	Granville P. Caines	Do.
6072	Mary A. Brown, widow of William A. Brown	Do.
1064	Charles T. Livesay	Do.
1879	Leander Nelson	Do.
3424	John M. Ragland	Do.
4396	James M. Ritchey	Do.
5924	Warren Garrett *et al*	Do.
5942	James H. Elgin	Do.
4773	Benedict L. Higdon	Do.
4774	Thomas Higdon	Do.
1960	Martin Van B. Griffey	Do.
3215	Sarah Campbell, administratrix of John G. Campbell	Do.
35	The sufferers by the wreck of the Government transport bark Torrent.	Do.
4834	William C. Mason	Do.
2101	Benjamin Martin	Do.
1952	William Falin	Do.

CONGRESSIONAL CASES—Continued.

No. of case.	Name of claimants.	By whom referred.
4917	Samuel Rust	Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives.
5973	Estate of Henry Allery	Do.
6007	Charles W. Collison, administrator of E. F. Collison, deceased.	Do.
1061	Ruth C. Wallace	Do.
1119	James D. Card	Do.
3382	Joseph S. Naffziger	Do.
3425	Susan Anderson	Do.
4754	Benjamin J. Taylor, administrator of William H. Thomas	Do.
5331	W. G. Wear	Do.
5937	Thomas Trundle	Do.
5970	Deborah Martz	Do.
6651	William H. Gannon	Do.
7593	Frederick Smith	Do.
158	George W. F. Lampkin	Do.
2062	James Cox	Do.
2052	W. T. Adams, administrator of Camelus C. Adams	Do.
2204	Christian M. Shaffer	Do.
2583	Samuel Pharr	Do.
3150	John Haynes	Do.
3330	Garrett D. Voorhees	Do.
3410	Estate of George Stewart	Do.
3437	Robert C. Whitehead	Do.
3957	David R. Ramsay	Do.
4072	Cumberland Lodge, No. 8, "F. & A. M.," Nashville, Tenn	Do.
4409	G. W. Charlton	Do.
4414	Estate of Eveline B. Weakley	Do.
4564	M. L. Fowlkes	Do.
4657	Alford Loftin	Do.
4902	Estate of Reuben Collins	Do.
5020	A. B. Phillips	Do.
5023	John B. White	Do.
5171	Robert Donnell University	Do.
5186	William Davis	Do.
5204	Joseph R. Harrison	Do.
5222	O. C. Covert	Do.
5329	Estate of Thomas Lyons	Do.
6678	Eliphalet H. Metcalf	Do.
7784	Mark W. Izard	Do.
1002	John L. McMillan, executor of Belfield N. Carter	Do.
564	Ann McLaurine	Do.
2141	Jonathan Williams	Do.
2579	James Harlow	Do.
3142	Abner E. Cooper	Do.
3329	Estate of Hugh H. Brown	Do.
3408	Joseph B. Peters	Do.
3411	John Shell	Do.
3928	John B. White	Do.
3960	William P. Ramsay	Do.
4351	Estate of David Wilson	Do.
4413	William N. Mason	Do.
4432	Louisa M. Gay	Do.
4602	Mary Cheavis	Do.
4791	Russell M. Kilburn	Do.
4903	Abram W. Cozart	Do.
5022	Lewis T. White	Do.
5026	Thomas G. Hardy	Do.
5177	M. G. Bennett	Do.
5203	Oliver Coppock	Do.
5205	Estate of James Evans	Do.
5312	Thomas Anderson	Do.
5332	Thomas J. Mason	Do.
5890	Silas H. Scott	Do.
5908	Estate of Absalom T. Phillips	Do.
5982	Henry C. Rice	Do.
6592	Hannah Allen	Do.
7219	J. A. Tyree	Do.
7724	A. C. Womack	Do.
7732	Mary F. Brown's administrator	Do.
5897	William L. Poynter, deceased	Do.
5979	Mary Boyd	Do.
6056	Robert Osborn	Do.
7034	Eliza J. Ezell	Do.
7723	Estate of Alexander Carper	Do.
7726	Wesley Sparks, administrator of	Do.
4636	Abney Worthy	Do.

COURT OF CLAIMS, *December 11, 1893.*

Ordered, That the foregoing cases be dismissed for want of prosecution.

BY THE COURT.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 436. Heirs of Joseph Bouillotte *v.* The United States.]

Stores and supplies.

CONCLUSION OF LAW.

Plaintiffs allege that decedent was a citizen of France at the time of the alleged loss; therefore this claim is barred by the provisions of the treaty of January 15, 1880, between the United States and France.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 11, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 805. C. L. Robinson *v.* The United States.]

ORDER OF COURT.

It appearing by the brief for the claimant that the claim in this case was never presented to any tribunal the petition is dismissed.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 23, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 907. Richard L. Andrews, administrator of M. H. Battle, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

ORDER OF THE COURT DISMISSING CASE.

It appearing that this claim is for stores and supplies alleged to have been taken in Mississippi by and for the use of the Army during November and December, 1862, and was not presented to the Commissioners of Claims until May 15, 1874, and was therefore barred by the act of March 3, 1873, ch. 236, sec. 2 (17 Stat. L., 577), the court is therefore without jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 7, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 1810. Jethro Hill *v.* The United States.]

ORDER OF THE COURT DISMISSING CASE.

It appearing that this is a claim for stores and supplies alleged to have been taken in Tennessee by and for the use of the Army during the rebellion, and that the claimant did not offer his testimony before the Commissioners of Claims by March 10, 1879, as required by the act of June 15, 1878, chap. 243 (20 Stat. L., 566), nor did he present the same to the Quartermaster-General, the case is barred by those acts and the court is without jurisdiction under the Bowman Act, and the case is dismissed.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 7, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1328. B. J. Young *v.* The United States.]

The claim or matter in the above-entitled case was transmitted to the court by order of the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 16th day of March, 1888.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by G. H. Gorman, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The case was brought to a hearing the 3d day of April on a motion to dismiss for want of jurisdiction.

Claimant in his petition before the Claims Commission made the following allegations:

"Petitioner avers of his own knowledge that on or about the 18th day of December, 1862, he carried to Trenton, Tenn., the cotton above mentioned for the purpose of

selling the same, and said Trenton, Tenn., was at that time a United States military post, and was at said time threatened with an attack by the enemy, and that the United States force stationed at said place was fortifying the same. Petitioner further states of his own knowledge that soon after his arrival at said place said United States authorities at said post took from his possession the 8 bales of cotton above mentioned for the purpose of building breastworks, and that they actually used said cotton for the purpose aforesaid. Petitioner avers upon information and belief that on or about the 20th day of December, 1862, said Trenton was attacked by the enemy under General Forrest, Confederate States army, and forced to surrender. Petitioner further avers upon information and belief that his said cotton was destroyed by said enemy while being used by said United States Army and in consequence of having been used by them as a means of defense. Petitioner further avers of his own knowledge that said cotton was his own individual property."

ORDER.

Upon these allegations and upon the authority of Beaseley *v.* The United States (21 C. Cls. R., p. 225), defendant's motion is sustained and petition is dismissed for lack of jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 7, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Nos. 8312 and 8498, Congressional. Daniel Bush *et al.*, trustees of Braddock Street Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Winchester, Va., *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for use and occupation and damage to real estate situated at Winchester, Va., by the United States military forces during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 2d day of March, 1891.

The case was brought to a hearing on the questions of loyalty and jurisdiction on the 8th day of May, 1894.

G. W. Z. Black, esq., appeared for claimant and the Attorney-General, by J. W. Coombs, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING.

This is a claim for rent and damage to real estate at the seat of war and is barred from the jurisdiction of the court by the third section of the act entitled "An act to afford assistance and relief to Congress and the Executive Departments in the investigation of claims and demands against the Government" (22 Stat. L., 485; Beasely, 21 C. Cls., 225; Heflebower, 21 C. Cls., 229; Overton Hotel Case, 23 C. Cls., 186). Petition is dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 14, 1894.

The court dismissed the following Congressional cases April 23, 1894, upon the stipulation and agreement of the respective counsel for the parties in interest, to wit:

No. of case.	Name of claimant.	By whom referred.
2196	D. B. Hicks	Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives.
3436	John H. Williams	Do.
4077	Nathaniel W. Jones	Do.
4078	John E. Hadley	Do.
4200	William B. Whittemore	Do.
4354	Caroline Delan, executrix of John Delan	Do.
2545	Henry Holt[1]	Do.
4080	W. B. Bayless[2]	Do.

[1]Dismissed by stipulation May 7, 1894. [2]Dismissed by stipulation June 18, 1894.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Ordered: That the foregoing cases be dismissed.

BY THE COURT.

[Congressional, No. 5069. B. F. Bustin, administrator of Tennessee Rivers, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

The court dismissed this case for want of prosecution January 22, 1894, for the following reason, set out in the motion of the defendants, to wit:

. On September 13, 1893, this court required the claimant to file, on or before November 1, 1893, a petition as required by rule 96, and such other papers as may be necessary to show that the claimant is the legal representative of the legal owner of the stores and supplies alleged to have been taken. This order has not been complied with.

IN THE COURT OF CLAIMS,
Washington, D. C.

I certify that the foregoing are true transcripts of the findings or orders of the court in each of the said causes.

Test this 3d day of December, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 16.

M. V. BROWN.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of M. V. Brown against the United States.

DECEMBER 5, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 4, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the opinion of the court dismissing case on demurrer in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 229. (Decided May 28, 1894.) Maria V. Brown *v.* The United States.]

ON DEMURRER.

DAVIS, J., delivered the opinion of the court:

The subject-matter of this claim is the use by defendants of a turnpike in Virginia, connecting the south end of the Long Bridge, opposite the city of Washington, with Alexandria.

Defendants demur to the petition: First, because the cause of action stated "is without the jurisdiction of this court;" second, because facts are not stated "sufficient to constitute a cause of action."

In substance, and so far as important to the present contention, the petition avers that plaintiff is owner of a claim against defendants, "for the use and occupancy of the 'Alexandria and Washington turnpike road'" during some five years and more; that on the 24th day of May, 1861, "the United States, by her military officers, took full and entire possession of the said turnpike road, which was then in good condition and repair, and in constant use for travel and transportation," for which tolls were being paid; that (on that day in May) "the Union Army marched into and took possession of the county and city of Alexandria, under the authority of the United States, and at the same time removed the tollgate, excluded the tollgate keeper and the agents and officers of said turnpike company from possession, and forbade the collection of tolls by them from any and all persons, and opened said turnpike road for free public travel and use to the Army and to all other persons, and so held possession and control and kept the same open for free travel and transportation" until November 12, 1866, when the road was "redelivered to the company," and that during this time there was much travel and transportation from which the owners of the turnpike received no return.

It is further alleged that in 1862 a demand was made upon the Secretary of War and the Quartermaster-General for the "restoration of the possession and control" of the road, "which was refused by the said Secretary, and complete possession and control retained by the United States;" that at divers times during the war claims for compensation were presented by the road to the President and to the Secretary of War, who gave assurance "that the use, occupation, and control of said road should be paid for by the United States;" that the only objection urged to payment of the claim is embodied in the following statement of the Secretary of War to the president of the turnpike company:

"This road is in a rebel State, and its use by the United States, which obtained possession of it only by force of arms and at the cost of the blood of loyal men, should not be controlled or interfered with by private interests or corporations; and that military possession of the road be retained, and that no tolls be paid for its use by the officers, soldiers, or teams of the United States."

Claim is made in the petition "for the use and occupancy of said turnpike road" during said period, and also "for the reconstruction thereof by the turnpike company;" but plaintiff's attorney, in his brief, states the claim as one for use and occupation of the road only, and plaintiff now only seeks to recover "the equivalent of the tolls that would have been collected upon the turnpike road by the turnpike road company during its occupation by the United States."

The claim, therefore, is not one technically for damage to property, but for the value of the use of the franchise—that is, recovery is sought for what the turnpike company would have received for tolls had the road not been seized by defendants.

This case coming to us under the provisions of the "Bowman Act," is subject to the jurisdictional limitations imposed by that statute. The grant of jurisdiction in the first clause of the statute is broad, but as to claims founded upon acts which occurred during the late war there is a substantial limitation in the third section, which provides:

"The jurisdiction of said court shall not extend to or include any claim against the United States growing out of the destruction or damage to property by the Army and Navy during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, or the use and occupation of real estate by any part of the military or naval forces during said war at the seat of war."

This section has been brought before us several times for interpretation. In Beasely's Case (21 C. Cls. R., p. 225) it appeared that to protect themselves from a threatened attack the Government forces in Tennessee had torn down a blacksmith shop, had used the material and some cord wood in the erection of temporary breastworks, the blacksmith's tools disappearing in the event. That case we dismissed for want of jurisdiction, holding that—

"Congress did not intend [by the Bowman Act] to recognize in the remotest, degree any liability on the part of the United States growing out of the prosecution of belligerent operations against the public enemy. * * * The very acts complained of were acts of war on the part of the forces of the United States, to wit, the erection of temporary breastworks or fortifications made necessary by the proximity of the enemy and his threatened attack. * * * The facts of the taking in this case * * * in effect established a damage or destruction of property by Confederate forces. If, in the absence of actual or threatened hostilities, the military forces of the United States as a part of its belligerent operations against the Army of the United States used the materials of a building for purposes of use not incident to actual or threatened hostilities, then such material might be denominated supplies."

In Heflebower's Case (*ibid.*, p. 228) the court held (p. 239) that (under the Bowman Act) it was prohibited from exercising jurisdiction in the instance "of claims growing out of the destruction of or damage to property, real or personal, by the Army or Navy, wherever situated * * * and whether by the depredation of soldiers or the authority of officers, it being understood that this applies to all property where the taking, user, or occupancy was incident to the ravages of war and worked no benefit or saving to the Government from which a contract ought in equity and good conscience to be implied." Also (*ibid.*), "of cases for the use and occupation of real property by the military and naval forces of the United States where at the time of the user and occupancy the territory was hostile, that is to say, where at the time of user and occupancy the Army was operating, in the judgment of the President, in enemy's country, and no means being authorized by the statute for ascertaining whether the owner adhered to the United States or to their enemies, no obligation of contract arises or can be implied." Also (*ibid.*, p. 240), "of cases for the use and occupation of real property on loyal territory where the user or occupancy was caused by battles or marches, or was transitory in its nature and incident to the movement and operation of hostile forces, and was not for the prolonged camping, housing, or dwelling of troops."

The "Overton Hotel" Case (23 C. Cls. R., p. 186) decides "that Congress, in the passage of the Bowman Act, intended to exclude from the jurisdiction of this court claims for the use and occupation of real estate begun by the military forces of the United States in their operations during the war at the seat of war and continued thereafter so long as said forces were engaged in military operations for the suppression of the rebellion."

This court decided in the case of The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company *v.* The United States (19 C. Cls. R., p. 300) that Virginia "engaged in war against the United States," April 17, 1861. (See also Carter's Case, 23 C. Cls. R., p. 326.)

From the acts of the Government in relation to this turnpike, no contract arose by implication, for the seizure was by force for military purposes, and without intent or purpose to compensate the owners for any loss they might sustain. Nor was the use of the road (as the claim is now made) one for "the use or occupation of real estate by any part of the military or naval forces of the United States in the operation of said forces during the said war at the seat of war." On the contrary, the demand now made is for tolls which but for the seizure would have been collected; that is, for seizure of the franchise.

The distinction, however, is not important. Virginia was the seat of war May 24, 1861, as we have already held, and as, in substance, the petition admits when it alleges that on that day "the Union Army marched into and took possession of the county and city of Alexandria, under the authority of the United States." So, if the claim were for the use and occupation of real estate, it would be excluded from our jurisdiction, as the real estate was at the seat of war when it was seized, and the road being thereafter used for military operations, the doctrines of the cases above cited apply. The claim, however, is now made for injury to the franchise; it is founded upon loss of profits, and therefore grows out of a damage to property by the Army during the war. This being so, the third section of the Bowman Act excludes it from our jurisdiction, and the case is dismissed.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 28, 1894.

A true copy.

Test, this 4th day of December, A. D. 1894.

[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 17.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

LETTER FROM THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TRANSMITTING A STATEMENT SHOWING RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF HIS OFFICE TO DECEMBER 1, 1894.

DECEMBER 5, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on Accounts and ordered to be printed.

OFFICE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., December 1, 1894.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, entitled "An act defining certain duties of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, and for other purposes," I have the honor to submit the inclosed report, showing the several sums of money drawn by me and disbursed pursuant to the provisions of said act.

Respectfully submitted.

H. W. SNOW,
Sergeant-at-Arms, House of Representatives.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Receipts and disbursements of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Date.	Moneys placed to my credit with the Treasurer of the United States.	Amount.	Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
1893.					
Dec. 4	To balance brought forward	$193,107.80	1893. Dec. 14	By disbursement: Dec. 4 to 14, inclusive	$124,757.60
23	To requisition	126,000.00	1894. Jan. 13	Dec. 15 to Jan. 13, inclusive	229,287.07
1894. Jan. 3	do	150,370.00	Feb. 14	Jan. 14 to Feb. 14, inclusive	163,445.00
Feb. 3	do	150,370.00	Mar. 14	Feb. 15 to Mar. 14, inclusive	156,142.45
Mar. 2	do	150,010.00	Apr. 17	Mar. 15 to Apr. 17, inclusive	160,118.90
Apr. 2	do	150,370.00	May 15	Apr. 18 to May 15, inclusive	137,874.38
17	do	1,087.06	June 14	May 16 to June 14, inclusive	156,894.03
May 1	do	155,370.00	July 14	June 15 to July 14, inclusive	135,725.67
14	do	1,246.94	Aug. 14	July 15 to Aug. 14, inclusive	151,067.72
June 2	do	150,010.00	Sept. 14	Aug. 15 to Sept. 14, inclusive	200,555.92
July 3	do	150,370.00	Oct. 13	Sept. 15 to Oct. 13, inclusive	154,735.92
Aug. 2	do	150,370.00	Nov. 14	Oct. 14 to Nov. 14, inclusive	144,896.89
7	do	9,494.00	Dec. 1	Nov. 15 to Dec. 1, inclusive	9,088.92
25	do	150,010.00		By balance	64,335.33
Oct. 2	do	150,370.00			
Nov. 1	do	150,370.00			
		1,988,925.80			1,988,925.80
			Dec. 1	Due from Treasury	64,335.33
			1	To amount receipted for by Members and Delegates and due them personally	8,604.87
				Total amount due	72,940.20

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 18.

PROPERTY STATEMENT OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

LETTER FROM THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, TRANSMITTING LIST OF PROPERTY IN HIS CHARGE DECEMBER 1, 1894.

DECEMBER 5, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on Accounts and ordered to be printed.

OFFICE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., December 3, 1894.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of the act of July 15, 1872, defining certain duties of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, and for other purposes, I have the honor to submit herewith a list of the property in my charge.

Respectfully submitted.

H. W. SNOW,
Sergeant-at-Arms House of Representatives.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

List of property in charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives December 1, 1894.

1 safe.
1 bookkeeper's desk.
1 mace.
1 cashier desk.
2 flat top desks.
1 large cylinder desk.
1 cabinet for checks.
2 wall desks.
5 chairs.
1 washstand.
1 stand for pitcher.
2 screw stools.
1 clock.
1 letter file.
1 rubber stamp and pad.
1 small stepladder.
2 drop lamps.
1 tin letter box.
2 leather handbags.
3 rulers.
3 erasers.
1 pair large shears.
1 blank book.
10 boxes large envelopes.
10 boxes small envelopes.
3 packages official letter heads.
3 scratch tablets.
16 books, blank, commercial notes, and checks.
21 funeral sashes and rosettes and gloves.
1 revolver.
1 cash box.
50 blank treasurer's reports.
10,000 blank checks.
20 blank balance sheets.
50 blank statements.
1 Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.
1 Washington City Directory.
1 registering clock.
17 journals.
1 volume United States Statutes at Large (Rev. 2d Ed., 1878).
1 fire screen.
4 wastebaskets.
1 check stamp.

List of property in charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives December 1, 1894—Continued.

1 water pitcher.
2 spittoons.
1 letter press and fittings.
1 coin scale.
8 inkstands.
3 paper weights.
11 blank draft books (on Assistant Treasurer United States at New York).
7 accessory books.
3 packages check books.
3 packing cases, old papers.
1 lot canceled checks.
16 ledgers.
5 certificate registers.
23 teller's records.
1 volume United States Statutes at Large (vol. 26, Fifty-first Congress).
1 volume United States Statutes at Large (vol. 22, Forty-seventh Congress).
2 volumes United States Statutes at Large (vol. 18, part 3, Forty-third Congress).
1 volume United States Statutes at Large, supplemental to Revised Statutes.
2 volumes United States Statutes at Large (Forty-third Congress, revised), statutes relating to District of Columbia post-offices, post-roads, and public treaties.
2 volumes Blue Book 1891.
2 volumes Blue Book 1889.
1 volume Government Salary Table.
1 box pens.
6 packages of pins.
12 penholders.
12 pencils.
40 blank leaves of absence.
6 pair blank tablets.

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 19.

EXPENDITURES OF UNITED STATES FISH COMMISSION.

LETTER FROM THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND FISHERIES, TRANSMITTING A STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES MADE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1894, FOR PROPAGATION OF FOOD-FISHES.

DECEMBER 5, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and ordered to be printed.

UNITED STATES COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES,
Washington D. C., December 3, 1894.

SIR: In compliance with the act approved March 3, 1887 (24 Stat., p. 523), I have the honor to forward herewith statement showing expenditures under all appropriations for propagation of food-fishes during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and also under certain other appropriations therein enumerated.

Very respectfully,

MARSHALL MCDONALD,
Commissioner.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Statement of expenditures from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894, from the following items of appropriations designated as "Miscellaneous expenses, Fish Commission, 1894."

Expenses of administration: For the contingent expenses of the office of the Commissioner, including stationery, purchase of special reports, books for library, telegraph and telephone service, furniture, repairs to, and heating, lighting, and equipment of buildings, and compensation of temporary employees	$9,000.00
Propagation of food-fishes: For the maintenance, equipment, and operation of the fish-cultural station of the Commission, the general propagation of food-fishes and their distribution, including movement, maintenance, and repairs of cars, purchase of equipment and apparatus, contingent expenses, temporary labor, and including not exceeding $15,000 for necessary employees for the conduct of the fish-cultural stations in Texas, Vermont, Montana, and New York, authorized by acts of Congress and now being located	91,250.00
Maintenance of vessels: For the maintenance of the vessels and launches, including the purchase and repair of boats, apparatus, machinery, and other facilities required for use with the same, and contingent expenses	30,500.00
Inquiry respecting food-fishes: For field and contingent expenses of the inquiry into the causes of the decrease of food-fishes in the lakes, rivers, and coast waters of the United States, and for the study of the waters of the interior in the interest of fish-culture; for the investigation of the fishing-grounds of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts, with the view of determining their food resources in the development of the commercial fisheries, including the expenses of necessary travel, and preparation of reports	10,800.00

Statement of expenditures from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894, etc.—Continued.

And the Commissioner of Fisheries is authorized and required to investigate, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, when so requested, and report annually to him regarding the conditions of seal life upon the rookeries of the Pribilof Islands; and he is also directed to continue the inquiries relative to the life history and migrations of the fur seals frequenting the waters of Bering Sea.

Statistical inquiry: For necessary traveling and contingent expenses in the collection and compilation of the statistics of the fisheries and the study of their methods and relations $5,400.00

And 10 per cent of the foregoing amounts for the miscellaneous expenses of the work of the Commission shall be available interchangeably for expenditure on the objects named.

(U. S. Statutes, 27, p. 585.)

Aggregate	146,950.00

EXPENDITURES.

OFFICES OF ADMINISTRATION.

Compensation of temporary employees	$1,445.99	
Stationery	2,051.58	
Reports on special subjects	145.74	
Publications	1,440.46	
Illustrations	78.73	
Furniture and equipment	1,576.34	
Travel	1,228.68	
Repairs to building	62.45	
Fuel	173.15	
Incidentals, including telephone service, freights, etc	1,449.17	
		$9,700.29
International exchanges:		
Expenses connected with the exchange of species of fish with foreign countries		27.37
Inspection of stations		140.00
General equipment:		
Fish cultural		137.06

MAINTENANCE OF STATIONS.

Craig Brook, Maine (salmon and trout):		
Compensation of temporary employees	$998.99	
Buildings and ponds, maintenance and repair	920.27	
Equipment	59.09	
Collection of eggs	19.45	
Fish food	386.36	
Incidentals, including fuel, freights, etc	122.84	
Penobscot salmon:		
Compensation of temporary employees	104.00	
Equipment	6.73	
Collection of eggs	450.00	
		3,067.73
Green Lake, Maine (salmon and trout):		
Compensation of temporary employees	2,499.65	
Travel	72.55	
Buildings and ponds, maintenance and repair	394.62	
Equipment, maintenance, and repair	488.01	
Collection of eggs	151.99	
Fish food	625.33	
Incidentals, including telephone service, horse feed, etc	766.95	
		4,999.10
Gloucester, Mass. (cod, lobster, etc.):		
Compensation of temporary employees	862.19	
Travel	101.06	
Building	7.10	
Equipment, maintenance, and repair	775.72	
Collection of eggs	2,109.84	
Fuel and light	502.35	
Incidentals	44.21	
		4,402.47

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

MAINTENANCE OF STATIONS—continued.

Woods Holl, Mass. (cod, lobster, etc.):		
Compensation of temporary employees	$788.98	
Travel	156.54	
Buildings, maintenance and repair	798.70	
Equipment, maintenance and repair	1,798.93	
Fuel and light	1,762.65	
Collection of eggs	617.37	
Launches	403.37	
Incidentals, including fish food, freights, etc	328.90	
		$6,655.44
Delaware River (shad):		
Collection of eggs		195.42
Battery Island, Maryland (shad):		
Compensation of temporary employees	754.13	
Travel	202.92	
Buildings, maintenance and repair	1,654.77	
Equipment, maintenance and repair	860.47	
Fuel and light	258.54	
Collection of eggs	1,659.48	
Launches, maintenance and repair	1,061.24	
Incidentals, including freights, etc	84.97	
		6,536.52
Bryans Point, Maryland (shad):		
Compensation of temporary employees	678.40	
Travel	13.15	
Buildings, maintenance and repair	64.10	
Equipment, maintenance and repair	748.12	
Fuel and light	260.29	
Collection of eggs	1,429.81	
Rent	100.00	
Launches, maintenance and repair	980.08	
Incidentals, including freights, etc	102.10	
		4,376.05
Central station, Washington, D. C. (general propagation):		
Compensation of temporary employees	775.43	
Building, maintenance and repair	45.18	
Equipment, maintenance and repair	396.44	
Fuel and light	756.85	
Hauling	354.00	
Incidentals, including freights, etc	234.17	
		2,562.07
Central station aquaria:		
Building	286.65	
Equipment	244.32	
Collection of specimens	134.75	
Fish food	89.03	
Incidentals, including freights, etc	47.17	
		801.92
Fish ponds, Monument Lot (carp, etc.):		
Compensation of temporary employees	1,796.24	
Buildings and ponds, maintenance and repair	224.36	
Equipment, maintenance and repair	172.25	
Fuel and light	90.40	
Incidentals, including fish food, etc	144.18	
		2,427.43
Wytheville, Va. (salmon, trout, etc.):		
Buildings and ponds, maintenance and repair	29.34	
Equipment, maintenance and repair	166.55	
Fuel and light	134.10	
Rent	500.00	
Fish food	930.12	
Incidentals, including freights, etc	84.99	
		1,845.10

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

MAINTENANCE OF STATIONS—continued.

Put in Bay, Ohio (whitefish, pike, perch, etc.):		
Compensation of temporary employees	$1,041.48	
Equipment, maintenance, and repair	752.91	
Fuel and light	524.55	
Collection of eggs	1,871.86	
Launches, maintenance and repair	1,709.39	
Incidentals, including freights, etc	25.61	
		$5,925.80
Northville, Mich. (salmon, trout, etc.):		
Travel	134.55	
Buildings and ponds, maintenance and repair	774.71	
Equipment, maintenance, and repair	200.53	
Fuel and light	113.52	
Collection of eggs	608.99	
Fish food	1,065.65	
Incidentals, including freights, etc	102.54	
		3,000.49
Alpena, Mich. (lake trout and whitefish):		
Compensation of temporary employees	410.99	
Travel	89.87	
Rent of grounds	25.00	
Buildings, maintenance, and repair	75.18	
Equipment, maintenance, and repair	71.10	
Collection of eggs	537.08	
Water supply	250.00	
Incidentals, including fuel, light, freights, etc	51.17	
		1,510.39
Duluth, Minn. (whitefish, trout, etc.):		
Compensation of temporary employees	292.12	
Travel	92.95	
Buildings and ponds, maintenance and repair	16.50	
Equipment, maintenance, and repair	1,924.95	
Fuel and light	351.82	
Collection of eggs	684.80	
Incidentals, including fish food, freights, etc	38.98	
		3,402.12
Neosho, Mo. (pond fish):		
Compensation of temporary employees	1,158.09	
Travel	50.40	
Buildings and ponds, maintenance and repair	286.09	
Equipment, maintenance, and repair	200.94	
Fish food	286.83	
Incidentals, including fuel, light, etc	107.36	
		2,089.71
Leadville, Colo. (trout, etc.):		
Compensation of temporary employees	65.00	
Buildings and ponds, maintenance and repair	28.18	
Equipment, maintenance, and repair	409.94	
Fuel and light	387.60	
Water supply	816.63	
Collection of eggs	150.98	
Fish food	196.25	
Incidentals, including freights, horse feed, etc	601.98	2,656.56
Baird, Cal. (salmon):		
Compensation of temporary employees	1,419.55	
Buildings and ponds, maintenance and repair	191.54	
Equipment, maintenance, and repair	1,697.67	
Fuel and light	113.55	
Collection of eggs	833.78	
Incidentals, including freights, horse feed, etc	297.50	
		4,553.59
Fort Gaston, Cal. (salmon and trout):		
Compensation of temporary employees	1,780.89	
Travel	326.78	
Buildings and ponds, maintenance and repair	1,041.76	

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

MAINTENANCE OF STATIONS—continued.

Fort Gaston (salmon and trout)—Continued.		
Equipment, maintenance, and repair	$1,610.94	
Fuel and light	74.17	
Collection of eggs	17.05	
Incidentals, including fish food, etc	152.67	
		$5,004.26
Clackamas, Oreg. (salmon):		
Equipment, maintenance, and repair	278.94	
Fuel and light	153.80	
Collection of eggs	133.75	
Incidentals, including horse hire, freights, etc	246.60	
		813.09
Temporary hatching station, Chicago:		
Compensation of temporary employees		1,010.00
St. Johnsbury, Vt. (pond fish):		
Compensation of temporary employees	945.00	
Equipment, maintenance	150.99	
Incidentals, including horse feed, etc	98.55	
		1,194.54

DISTRIBUTION.

Shad:		
Compensation of temporary employees	318.37	
Movement of cars	1,280.00	
Travel	746.44	
Equipment	12.01	
		2,356.82
Carp:		
Compensation of temporary employees	198.01	
Movement of cars	668.00	
Travel	148.97	
Equipment	23.90	
		1,038.88
Salmon and trout:		
Compensation of temporary employees	217.43	
Movement of cars	3,395.35	
Travel	2,413.35	
Equipment, etc	83.45	
		6,109.58
Whitefish:		
Movement of cars	198.40	
Travel	324.94	
Incidentals	28.25	
		551.59
Native food-fishes:		
Compensation of temporary employees	1,395.75	
Movement of cars	1,250.60	
Travel	1,287.03	
Equipment	192.36	
Incidentals	13.10	
		4,138.84
Pike perch:		
Compensation of temporary employees	81.60	
Movement of cars	164.81	
Travel	364.01	
		610.42
Miscellaneous fishes:		
Compensation of temporary employees	533.47	
Movement of cars	1,402.35	
Travel	1,054.63	
Incidentals	44.64	
		3,035.09
General distribution:		
Cars, maintenance and repair	4,561.35	
Car equipment, maintenance and repair	1,210.87	
Hire of horse and wagon	354.00	
General equipment, maintenance	1,339.57	
		7,465.79

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

VESSELS.

Steamer *Albatross:*		
Compensation of civilian employees	$1,149.20	
Travel	623.61	
Vessel, maintenance and repair	1,305.23	
Equipment, maintenance and repair	3,301.55	
Fuel and water	2,023.85	
Stationery	479.60	
Incidentals, including laboratory supplies, freights, etc	810.51	
		$9,693.55
Steamer *Fish Hawk:*		
Compensation of civilian employees	68.00	
Travel	685.12	
Vessel, maintenance and repair	3,231.31	
Equipment, maintenance and repair	2,411.80	
Fuel and light	1,569.73	
Incidentals, including medical supplies, freights, etc	393.90	
		8,359.86
Schooner *Grampus:*		
Compensation of temporary employees	588.13	
Travel	34.86	
Vessel, maintenance and repair	653.11	
Equipment, maintenance and repair	1,202.07	
Incidentals, including medical supplies, light, etc	525.19	
		3,003.36
Launch *Curlew:*		
Equipment		34.20
Launch *Petrel:*		
Compensation of temporary employees	7.50	
Repairs	352.28	
Equipment	95.73	
Fuel	36.57	
Incidentals	7.20	
		499.28
Launch *Blue Wing:*		
Repairs	347.84	
Equipment	143.23	
Fuel	3.83	
		494.90
Launch *Canvas-Back:*		
Repairs	150.00	
Travel	12.16	
Equipment	238.49	
		400.65
Launch *Plover:*		
Equipment		204.81
Vessels, general:		
Fuel	653.24	
Equipment	477.40	
		1,130.64
Oyster investigation, Mobile Bay:		
Travel	607.90	
Equipment	63.05	
Charter of tug	688.00	
Incidentals	30.18	
		1,389.13

DIVISION OF SCIENTIFIC INQUIRY.

Inquiry respecting food fishes:		
Compensation of temporary employees	2,528.08	
Travel and field expenses	5,712.05	
Reports	243.20	
Equipment, maintenance, and repair	2,117.42	
Incidentals, including stationery, illustrations, etc	949.94	
		11,550.69

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

DIVISION OF FISHERIES.

Statistical inquiry:		
Compensation of temporary employees	$110.11	
Travel and field expenses	3,295.91	
Equipment, maintenance, and repair	143.25	
Incidentals, including stationery, illustrations, etc	267.65	
		$3,816.92
Total expenditures		144,919.52
Unexpended balance		2,030.48
		146,950.00

SALARIES, FISH COMMISSION, 1894.

To amount appropriated by act approved March 3, 1893	172,120.00

(U. S. Statutes 27, p. 582.)

Expenditures:	
Commissioner	$5,000.00
Office of Commissioner	22,032.62
Office of accounts	5,657.58
Office of architect and engineer	4,782.89
Division of fish culture, office	9,489.55
Division of fish culture, station employees	3,900.00
Aquaria, central station	1,680.06
Fish ponds, Washington, D. C	3,960.00
Green Lake (Maine) station	1,931.34
Craig Brook (Maine) station	3,260.00
Gloucester (Massachusetts) station	375.00
Woods Holl (Massachusetts) station	6,510.00
Battery Island (Maryland) station	359.97
Bryan's Point (Maryland) station	360.00
Wytheville (Virginia) station	3,120.00
Put-in-Bay (Ohio) station	3,705.12
Northville (Michigan) station	5,409.57
Alpena (Michigan) station	1,798.80
Duluth (Minnesota) station	4,659.97
Neosho (Missouri) station	3,120.00
Leadville (Colorado) station	5,277.42
Baird (California) and Fort Gaston (California) stations	3,567.50
Clackamas (Oregon) station	2,460.00
Division of fish culture, employees at large	12,202.38
Distribution employees	13,033.11
Division of inquiry respecting food fishes	11,502.74
Division of statistics and methods of the fisheries	14,506.35
Steamer *Albatross*	5,200.00
Steamer *Fish Hawk*	229.93
Schooner *Grampus*	6,057.71
	165,149.61
Unexpended balance	6,970.39
Appropriated	172,120.00

Fish hatcheries, Maine:		
Unexpended balance as per report submitted December 4, 1893		$2,761.27
Expenditures:		
Craig Brook, Maine—		
Buildings and ponds	$809.57	
Green Lake, Maine—		
Examination of title to land	433.77	
Buildings	189.76	
Ponds, reservoirs, etc.	533.95	
Grading roads	10.00	
Equipment	13.50	

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Fish hatcheries, Maine—Continued.
Expenditures—Continued.
Green Lake, Maine—Continued.

Flume	$371.75	
Inspector's travel	53.28	
Advertising	5.25	
	2,420.83	
Unexpended balance	340.44	
		$2,761.27

Fish hatchery, Vermont:

Unexpended balance, as per report submitted December 4, 1893		11,915.14

Expenditures:

Plans, specifications, and advertising	$342.30	
Hatchery building, on account of contract	2,960.00	
Stable (contracted)	995.00	
Buildings	210.29	
Construction of dam	918.30	
Grading, roads, etc	590.62	
Railroad siding	366.11	
Temporary office	85.02	
Equipment	608.84	
Inspector's services	608.33	
Inspector's travel	52.98	
Incidentals, including teaming, etc	123.20	
	7,860.99	
Unexpended balance	4,054.15	
		11,915.14

Fish hatchery, New York:

Unexpended balance, as per report submitted December 4, 1893		4,689.31

Expenditures:

Travel	$179.71	
Unexpended balance	4,509.60	
		4,689.31

Armory Building, Washington, D. C.: Repairs, 1894:
For supporting roof, strengthening of floors, and general repairs to the so-called Armory Building, now occupied jointly by the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries and United States National Museum, including reconstructing elevator, and for standpipes and fire escapes, the work to be done under the supervision and direction of the Architect of the Capitol 7,100.00

(Deficiency act, approved December 21, 1893.)

Expenditures:

Labor and material	$7,002.27	
Unexpended balance	97.73	
		7,100.00

Rent of offices and transfer of records, Fish Commission:
For rent of offices for the Fish Commission, in the city of Washington, pending the repair of the so-called Armory Building, and for the expenses of the transfer and return of the office records and equipment, or so much thereof as may be necessary 2,000.00

(Deficiency act approved March 12, 1894.)

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Rent of offices and transfer of records, Fish Commission—Continued.

Expenditures:		
Rent	$1,333.71	
Transfer of records	535.04	
Equipment	56.12	
	1,924.87	
Unexpended balance	75.13	
		$2,000.00

Fish hatchery in Tennessee:

For investigation and report respecting the advisability of establishing a fish-hatching station at some suitable point in the State of Tennessee, or so much thereof as may be necessary 1,000.00

(United States Statutes, 27, p. 362.)

Expenditures:		
Services	$20.00	
Travel, etc	461.79	
Equipment	7.52	
	489.31	
Unexpended balance	510.69	
		1,000.00

Fish hatchery, Northville, Mich.:

Unexpended balance, as per report submitted December 4, 1893.... 1,951.50

Expenditures:		
Development of pond system and water supply	$1,281.59	
Buildings and ponds	389.28	
Equipment	270.39	
	1,941.26	
Unexpended balance	10.24	
		1,951.50

Fish hatchery, Lake County, Colo.:

Unexpended balance, as per report submitted December 4, 1893..... 15,500.30

That the appropriation made by the act approved August fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and for other purposes," for the introduction of a water supply to the station of the United States Fish Commission, Lake County, Colorado, be, and is hereby, made available for the purchase of such properties adjacent to said station, and the water and other rights appertaining to the same, as will vest in the United Statesthe practical control of the watre supply of Rock Creek, as also for any further expenditures connected with the introduction of said water supply. (Deficiency act approved December 21, 1893.)

Expenditures:		
Travel	$141.64	
Buildings, repairs, etc	188.41	
Purchase of land, water rights, etc	14,500.00	
Recording deed	11.00	
	14,841.05	
Unexpended balance	659.25	
		15,500.30

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Fish hatcheries in the States of South Dakota, Iowa, and Nebraska:		
Unexpended balance as per report submitted December 4, 1893.....		$50.47
Expenditures:		
Travel.....	$48.90	
Balance unexpended.....	1.57	
		50.47
Fish hatchery, Wyoming:		
For investigation and report respecting the advisability of establishing a fish-hatchery station at some suitable point in Wyoming.....		400.00
(United States Statutes, 27, p. 284.)		
Expenditures:		
Expense of selecting site:		
Services.....	$121.00	
Travel.....	255.11	
	376.11	
Unexpended balance.....	23.89	
		400.00
Fish hatchery, Texas:		
Unexpended balance, as per report submitted December 3, 1893....		9,119.67
For the completion of the fish-cultural station in Texas, authorized by the act approved August 5, 1892.....		5,000.00
		14,119.67
(United States Statutes, 27, p. 649.)		
Expenditures:		
Expenses of selecting site:		
Services.....	$250.00	
Travel, etc.....	143.14	
Purchase of land.....	4.500.00	
	4,893.14	
Unexpended balance.....	9,226.53	
		14,119.67
Fish hatchery, Montana:		
Unexpended balance, as per report submitted December 4, 1893....		5,579.55
Expenditures:		
Surveying.....	$100.00	
Travel.....	147.60	
	247.60	
Unexpended balance.....	5,331.95	
		5,579.55
Fish hatchery in the State of Washington:		
Unexpended balance, as per report submitted December 4, 1893.....		170.64
Expenditures:		
Travel, etc.....	$110.90	
Unexpended balance.....	59.74	
		170.64

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 20.

LIST OF REPORTS TO BE MADE TO CONGRESS.

LETTER FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, TRANSMITTING A LIST OF REPORTS TO BE MADE TO CONGRESS BY PUBLIC OFFICERS.

DECEMBER 6, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on Accounts and ordered to be printed.

CLERK'S OFFICE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, December 3, 1894.

SIR: In compliance with a standing rule of the House of Representatives, I have the honor to submit herewith a list of reports to be made to Congress by public officers during the third session of the Fifty-third Congress.

Very respectfully,

JAMES KERR,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

LIST

OF

REPORTS TO BE MADE TO CONGRESS

AT THE

THIRD SESSION OF THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS,

BY

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

[PREPARED IN OBEDIENCE TO A STANDING RULE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.]

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY THE HEAD OF EACH DEPARTMENT.			
A detailed statement of the manner in which the contingent fund of his Department, and for the bureau and officers therein, has been expended, giving the names of every person to whom any portion thereof has been paid; and if for anything furnished, the quantity and price; and if for any service rendered, the nature of such service, and the time employed, and the particular occasion or cause, in brief, that rendered such service necessary; and the amount of all former appropriations, in each case on hand either in the Treasury or in the hands of any disbursing officer or agent; and he shall require of the disbursing officers, acting under his direction or authority, the return of precise and analytical statements and receipts for all the money which may have been, from time to time, during the next preceding year, expended by them.	Rev. Stat ..... Stats. L., v. 18..	sec. 193 p. 96	Annually. At the beginning of each regular session.
A report of the names of the clerks and other persons that have been employed in his Department and the officers thereof, stating the time that each clerk or other person was actually employed and the sums paid to each; also whether they have been usefully employed; whether the services of any of them can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; and whether the removal of any individuals and the appointment of others in their stead is required for the better dispatch of business.	Rev. Stat	sec. 194	Annually.
NOTE.—The heads of Departments in communicating estimates of expenditures and appropriations to Congress, or to any of the committees thereof, shall specify, as nearly as may be convenient, the sources from which such estimates are derived and the calculations upon which they are founded, and shall discriminate between such estimates as are conjectural in their character and such as are framed upon actual information and applications from disbursing officers. They shall also give references to any law or treaty by which the proposed expenditures are, respectively, authorized, specifying the date of each and the volume and page of the Statutes at Large or of the Revised Statutes, as the case may be, and the section of the act in which the authority is to be found.			

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY THE HEAD OF EACH DEPARTMENT—cont'd.			
Whenever the head of a Department, being about to submit to Congress the annual estimates of expenditures required for the coming year, finds that the usual items of such estimates vary materially in amount from the appropriation ordinarily asked for the object named, and especially from the appropriation granted for the same objects for the preceding year, and whenever new items not theretofore usual are introduced into such estimates for any year, he shall accompany the estimates by minute and full explanations of all such variations and new items, showing the reasons and grounds upon which the amounts are required, and the different items added.			
The head of each Department in submitting to Congress his estimates of expenditures required in his Department during the year then approaching shall designate not only the amount required to be appropriated for the next fiscal year, but also the amount of the outstanding appropriation, if there be any, which will probably be required for each particular item of expenditure.	Rev. Stat	sec. 195	
Except when a different time is expressly prescribed by law the various annual reports required to be submitted to Congress by the heads of Departments shall be made at the commencement of each regular session and shall embrace the transactions of the preceding year.	Stats. L., v. 19..	p. 306	Beginning of the session.
A detailed statement required of expenditures for contingent expenses in any Department or bureau of the Government for preceding fiscal year.	Stats. L., v. 22..	.....	In their annual estimates.
A statement showing in detail the number of buildings rented for the use of their respective Departments or the subordinate bureaus or offices thereof in the city of Washington, the annual rental paid for and cost of heating and lighting each, the appropriations from which said expenses are respectively paid, and also to submit estimates, specifically, for the rental and other expenses of such of said buildings as may be necessary for the use of the Government.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 672	No time specified.
A report of the condition and character of any papers which are not needed or useful in the transaction of the current business of their Departments, and the amount of their proceeds from the sale of such papers deemed useless.	Sess. Laws, 1st, 51st.	p. 268	In their annual estimates.
The number of employés in each bureau and office, and the salaries of each who are below a fair standard of efficiency.			
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.	Rev. Stat	sec. 1812	To accompany the annual message of the President.
The Chief of Engineers shall, as Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, and as superintendent of the Washington Aqueduct, annually submit the following reports to the Secretary of War:			
First. A report of his operations from the preceding year, with an account of the manner in which all appropriations for public buildings and grounds have been applied, including a statement of the number of public lots sold or remaining unsold each year, of the condition of the public buildings and grounds, and of the measures necessary to be taken for the care and preservation of all public property under his charge.			
Second. A report of the condition, progress, repairs, casualities, and expenditures of the Washington Aqueduct and other public works under his charge.	Stats. L., v. 22..	p. 404	Annually.
Annual report of the Civil Service Commission, showing its own action, the rules and regulations and the exceptions thereto in force, the practical effects thereof, and any suggestions it may approve for the moree ffectual accomplishment of the purposes of the civil-service act.			

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY THE PRESIDENT—continued.			
A report by the commission authorized to investigate the books, accounts, and methods of railroads which have received aid from the United States.	Stats. L., v. 24..	p. 490	No time specified.
A report by the commission authorized by section 6 of the act for settling controversies and differences between railroad companies and other common carriers and their employés.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 503	No time specified.
A detailed account of expenditures for survey of boundary line between the United States and Mexico.	Stats. L., v. 27..	p. 349	No time specified.
A report as to the propriety of continuing the Bureau of American Republics, or if any obligation exists upon the part of the United States requiring the continuance thereof.	Stats. L., v. 28..	p. 418	Next session.
BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.			
A statement containing an abstract of all the returns made to him, pursuant to law, by the collectors of the different ports, of the seamen registered by them, together with an account of such impressments and detentions as shall appear by the protests of the masters to have taken place.	Rev. Stat	sec. 207	Within ten days after the commencement of each regular session.
A statement, in a compendious form, of all such changes and modification in the commercial systems of other nations, whether by treaties, duties on imports and exports, or other regulations, as shall have been communicated to the Department, including all commercial information contained in the official publications of other governments which he shall deem sufficiently important.	Rev. Stat	sec. 207	Annually.
A synopsis of so much of the information which may have been communicated to him by diplomatic and consular officers during the preceding year as he may deem valuable for public information, specifying the names of any consuls or commercial agents who may have been remiss in transmitting commercial information.	Rev. Stat	sec. 207	Annually.
A full list of all consular officers	Rev. Stat	sec. 208	Annually.
A report of any rates or tariffs of fees to be received by diplomatic or consular officers which may have been prescribed by the President during the year preceding.	Rev. Stat	sec. 208	Annually.
A statement of such fees as may have been collected, accounted for, and reported by the various diplomatic and consular officers during the preceding year.	Rev. Stat	sec. 208	Annually.
A statement of the list of passengers arriving in the United States from foreign places, returned to him quarter-yearly by the collectors of customs.	Rev. Stat	sec. 208	Annually.
A statement of the names of any consular officers, not citizens of the United States, to whom salaries have been paid during the year preceding, together with the circumstances under which they were appointed.	Rev. Stat	sec. 208	Annually.
NOTE.—The annual statement of expenditures from the contingent fund, required to be made by the Secretary of State, must include all the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse and of all the missions abroad, except such expenditures as are settled upon the certificate of the President.			
The President is authorized to prescribe, from time to time, the rates of tariffs of fees to be charged for official services, and to designate what shall be regarded as official services, besides such as are expressly declared by law, in the business of the several legations, consulates, and commercial agencies, and to adopt the same by such differences as may be necessary or proper, to each legation, consulate, or commercial agency; and it shall be the duty of all officers and persons connected with such legations, consulates, or commercial agencies to collect for such official services such, and only such, fees as may be prescribed for their respective legations, consulates, and commercial agencies, and such rates of tariffs shall be reported annually to Congress.	Rev. Stat	sec. 208	Annually.

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE—continued.			
A report as to what portions of the Revolutionary archives, except the military records, now deposited in the State Department are of sufficient importance and historical value to publish and the number of printed volumes they would make and the reasonable cost of their publication and editing.	Stats. L., v. 28 ..	p. 418	No time specified.
BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR.			
A statement of the appropriation of the preceding fiscal year for the Department of War, showing the amount appropriated under each specific head of appropriation, the amount expended under each head, and the balance which, on the 30th day of June preceding such report, remained unexpended. Such reports shall be accompanied by estimates of the probable demands which may remain on each appropriation.	Rev. Stat	sec. 228	Annually.
A statement of all contracts for supplies or service which have been made by him or under his direction during the year preceding, and also a statement of the expenditure of the moneys appropriated for the contingent expenses of the military establishment.	Rev. Stat	sec. 229	At the commencement of each regular session.
Whenever the Secretary of War invites proposals for any works or for any materials or labor for any work, he shall report to Congress, at its next session, all bids therefor, with the names of the bidders.	Rev. Stat	sec. 230	During the session.
Full statement of all existing facts tending to show to what extent the general commerce of the country will be promoted by the several works of improvements contemplated by such examinations and surveys, to the end that public moneys shall not be applied excepting where such improvements shall tend to subserve the general commercial and navigation interests of the United States.	Rev. Stat	sec. 231	In connection with the reports of examinations and surveys of rivers and harbors hereafter made by order of Congress.
An abstract of the returns of the adjutant-generals of the several States of the militia thereof.	Rev. Stat	sec. 232	On or before the first Monday in February of each year.
Directed to forward to Congress, to accompany his annual report, a report of all inspections made by the inspection department of the Army as to the necessity, economy, and propriety of all disbursements made by disbursing officers of the Army; also, whether the disbursing officers of the Army comply with the law in keeping their accounts and making their deposits.	Stats. L., v. 18..	p. 33	With his annual report.
A detailed statement of the work done, the expenditures made, together with such recommendations as may be deemed proper relative to the improvement of the Mississippi River.	Stats. L., v. 22 ..	p. 208	In his annual report.
A report of the number of persons employed, and the amount paid to each, in the Signal Office.	Stats. L., v. 22 ..	p. 239	Annually.
A report of the number of persons employed to carry into effect the various appropriations for rivers and harbors, fortifications, etc.	Stats. L., v. 22 ..	p. 240	Annually.
A report of purchase of supplies by Quartermaster-General and the Commissary-General of Subsistence made by his department, with the cost price and place of delivery; also, all purchases and contracts by Quartermaster-General for horses, mules, and military supplies for the Army made by his department.	Stats. L., v. 23 ..	p. 109	Annually.
A report of the proceedings of the Mississippi River Commission.	Stats. L., v. 23 ..	p. 145	Annually.
A report in detail of all work, contracts, expenditures, etc., under the provisions of the river and harbor bill approved July 5, 1884, together with such recommendations as he may deem proper.	Stats. L., v. 23 ..	p. 147	Annually.
A report of preliminary examinations and surveys under the provisions of the river and harbor bill approved July 5, 1884, to be made to the House of Representatives, and ordered to be printed when made.	Stats. L., v. 23 ..	p. 154	No time specified.
	Stats. L., v. 24 ..	p. 335	
	Stats. L., v. 25 ..	p. 433	
	Sess. laws, 1st sess. 51st Cong.	p. 465	
	Stats. L., v. 27 ..	p. 116	

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR—continued.			
A report of the number of persons employed, and amount paid to each, in the Signal Office.	Stats. L., v. 23 .. Stats. L., v. 24 ..	pp. 181, 411 pp. 193, 616 p. 412	In annual estimates.
A report of the number of skilled draftsmen, civil engineers, etc., employed to carry into effect the various appropriations for rivers and harbors, fortifications, and surveys, and amount paid to each.	Stats. L., v. 23 .. Stats. L., v. 24 .. Stats. L., v. 25 ..	pp. 195 335, 617 p. 28 pp. 252, 293 pp. 510, 730	In annual estimates. Annually.
A detailed statement of the expenses of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.	Stats. L., v. 27.. Stats. L., v. 25.. Stats. L., v. 26.. Stats. L., v. 28..	pp. 230, 699 p. 412	Annually.
Directed to make report of expenditures of money appropriated in river and harbor bill approved August 5, 1886, including the report of the Mississippi River Commission; also a report of all cases in which piers, breakwaters, locks, and dams built by the United States are used by a corporation or individual, etc.	Stats. L., v. 23.. Stats. L., v. 24..		
A report of the amount realized from the sale of the United States barracks property in the city of Newport, Ky., etc.	Stats. L., v. 24..	p. 556	No time specified.
Directed to transmit report of Chief of Engineers and subordinate engineers relating to the improvement of rivers and harbors.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 124	Annually.
Directed to transmit reports of Mississippi and Missouri River Commission, with an accurate and comprehensive index thereof.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 424	On or before the first Monday in December in each year.
A report of the result of his investigation of the amount due the State of South Carolina for the rent of the Citadel Academy, at Charleston.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 629	No time specified.
Directed to embrace in his estimates of appropriations for fortifications, from time to time, the amounts necessary to carry out all contracts made for twenty-five 8-inch, fifty 10-inch, and twenty-five 12-inch guns.	Sess. laws, 1st, 51st.	pp. 319, 320	
A statement of the cost of all type and experimental manufacture of guns, and other articles, and the average cost of the several classes of guns, and the other articles manufactured by the Government.	Sess. laws, 1st, 51st.	p. 320	Annually.
Report of the disbursements made under the act approved August 19, 1890, entitled "An act to establish a national military park at the battlefield of Chickamauga."	Sess. laws, 1st, 51st.	p. 336	Annually.
Directed to transmit report of board to examine as to most suitable site on Pacific coast for erection of a plant for finishing and assembling the parts of heavy guns, etc.	Stats. L., v. 27..	p. 258	No time specified.
Report of leases of public property under act of July 28, 1892.	Stats. L., v. 27..	p. 322	Annually.
A re port of the California Débris Commission of its labors and transactions, with plans for the construction, completion, and preservation of the public works, with estimates, etc.	Stats. L., v. 27..	p. 508	Each year.
Report of the commission authorized to survey the canal connecting Lake Erie and the Ohio River.	Stats. L., v. 28..	p. 355	Next session.
Report of Mississippi River Commission on the advisability of effecting a separation between the Mississippi and Red rivers at the present junction thereof, etc.	Stats. L., v. 28..	p. 358	Next report of Commission.
An estimate of the cost of widening and deepening stone bridge over Seaconnet River.	Stats. L., v. 28..	p. 368	No time specified
A report of the sum of money necessary to acquire by purchase the locks and dams on the Monongahela River in Pennsylvania belonging to the Monongahela Navigation Company.	Stats. L., v. 28..	p. 348	Next session.
A report of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Commission as to most feasible route for the construction of said canal.	Stats. L., v. 28..	p. 349	Next session.
BY THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY.			
It shall be the duty of the Board of Visitors to inquire into the actual state of the discipline, instruction, police administration, fiscal affairs, and other concerns of the Academy. The visitors appointed by the President shall report thereon to the Secretary of War, for the information of Congress, at the commence-	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 1328	Within twenty days after the meeting of Congress.

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY—continued.			
ment of the session next succeeding such examination, and the Senators and Representatives designated as visitors shall report to Congress, within twenty days after the meeting of the session next succeeding the time of their appointment, their action as such visitors, with their views and recommendations concerning the Academy.			
BY THE BOARD OF ORDNANCE AND FORTIFICATIONS.			
(Through the Secretary of War.)			
Report showing the general operations of the Board and a detailed statement of all contracts, allotments, and expenditures made by the Board.	Stats. L., v. 26	p. 770	On first Monday in December in each year.
BY THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.			
A report of the condition of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.	Rev. Stat	sec. 4834	Annually, on the first Monday of every January.
A report of the result of their inspection of State and Territorial homes.	Stats. L., v. 25	p. 450	In annual report.
A report of their doings under the act of August 23, 1894.	Stats. L., v. 28	p. 492	No time specified.
BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.			
A report on the subject of finance, containing estimates of the public revenue and public expenditures for the fiscal year then current, and plans for improving and increasing the revenues from time to time for the purpose of giving information to Congress in adopting modes of raising the money requisite to meet the public expenditures.	Rev. Stat	sec. 257	Annually.
A report containing a statement of all contracts for supplies or services which have been made by him or under his direction during the year preceding, and also a statement of the expenditure of the moneys appropriated for the discharge of miscellaneous claims not otherwise provided for, paid at the Treasury.	Rev. Stat	sec. 257	Annually.
A report of the rules and regulations established by him to secure a just, faithful, and impartial appraisal of all goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States, the actual value thereof, and the number of square yards, parcels, or other quantities thereof, together with his reasons for making such rules.	Rev. Stat	sec. 257	Annually.
A report containing a full and complete statement in detail of the amounts collected from seamen and the amounts expended for sick and disabled seamen under the authority of the laws creating and administering a hospital tax for the benefit of sick and disabled seamen.	Rev. Stat	sec. 257	Annually.
A statement of the amount of money expended at each custom-house during the preceding fiscal year, and of the number of persons employed and the occupation and salary of each person at each custom-house during the same period.	Rev. Stat	sec. 228	At the commencement of each regular session.
A report containing the results of the information collected during the preceding year by the Bureau of Statistics upon the condition of the agriculture, manufactures, domestic trade, currency, and banks of the several States and Territories.	Rev. Stat	sec. 259	First Monday in January.
Reports which may be made to him by the auditors charged with the examination of the accounts of the Department of War and the Department of the Navy, respectively, showing the application of the money appropriated for those Departments for the preceding year.	Rev. Stat	sec. 260	At the commencement of each regular session, accompanying his annual statement of the public expenditures

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY SECRETARY OF TREASURY—continued.			
An abstract, in tabular form, of the separate accounts of moneys received from internal duties or taxes in each of the respective States, Territories, and collection districts required by section 239, to be kept at the Treasury.	Rev. Stat	sec. 261	Annually during December.
A copy of each of the accounts kept by the superintendent of the Treasury building of all amounts expended under the head of contingent expenses for the several bureaus of the Department of the Treasury and of all amounts paid for furniture and repairs of furniture and of the disposal of old furniture.	Rev. Stat	sec. 262	At the commencement of each regular session.
The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause the annual report of the statistics of commerce and navigation required from the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics to be prepared and printed according to law, and to be submitted to Congress at as early a day in each regular session as practicable, and not later than the first Monday in January.	Rev. Stat	sec. 263	
The number and names of the persons employed during the last preceding fiscal year upon the Coast Survey and business connected therewith; the amount of compensation of every kind respectively paid them, for what purpose, and the length of time employed; and shall report a full statement of all other expenditures made under the direction of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey.	Rev. Stat	sec. 264	Annually.
The Secretary of the Treasury from time to time shall establish such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, to secure a just, faithful, and impartial appraisal of all merchandise imported into the United States, and just and proper entries of such actual market value or wholesale price thereof, and of the square yards, parcels, or other quantities, as the case may require, and of such actual market value or wholesale price of each of them. The Secretary of the Treasury shall report all such rules and regulations, and the reasons therefor.	Rev. Stat	sec. 2949	During the session.
NOTE.—The Postmaster-General shall furnish a copy of his annual estimates to the Secretary of the Treasury prior to the 1st of November in each year, which shall be reported to Congress by the latter in his regular printed estimates.			
NOTE.—The manner in which all moneys for the Life-Saving Service shall have been expended shall accompany the annual finance report.			
A report, prepared by the Bureau of Statistics, on the statistics of commerce and navigation of the United States with foreign countries to the close of the fiscal year.	Rev. Stat	sec. 336	Annually.
A report of all claims allowed by the Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General, and Third Auditor of the Treasury, brought before them under the act of July 4, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereto.	Stats. L., v. 18..	p. 75	At the commencement of each session.
A detailed estimate of appropriations required for the expenses of the preparation, issue, and reissue of certain securities of the United States.	Stats. L., v. 18..	p. 109	Annually.
A report in detail of all payments by him to make suitable compensation in certain cases under the customs-revenue laws.	Stats. L., v. 18 ..	p. 186	Annually.
A detailed statement of the various sums of money refunded under the provisions of the act relating to the revenue approved March 3, 1875, together with copies of the ruling under which repayments were made.	Stats. L., v. 18 ..	p. 470	In his annual report.
A detailed statement of the expenditures for the preceding fiscal year of all sums appropriated for contingent expenses of the Independent Treasury.	Stats. L., v. 19 ..	p. 306	Beginning of the session.

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY SECRETARY OF TREASURY—continued.			
Directed to continue to receive, examine, and consider the validity and justice of all claims under appropriations the balance of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund that may be brought before them within a period of five years, and report the amount due to each claimant to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.	Stats. L., v. 20 ..	p. 130	At the commencement of the session.
An annual report of the expenditures of the moneys appropriated for the maintenance of the Life-Saving Service, and of the operations of said service during the year.	Stats. L., v. 20 ..	p. 164	Annually.
A tabular statement showing in detail the receipts and expenditures in the naval service under each appropriation as made up and determined by the proper officers of the Treasury Department upon the accounts of disbursing officers rendered for settlement; also an account of balance in the hands of disbursing agents at the close of each fiscal year, and a report of any amounts lost or unaccounted for by voucher.	Stats. L., v. 20 ..	p. 167	Annually.
A report of such officer as are then delinquent in the rendering of their accounts or in the payment of balances found due from them for the last preceding fiscal year.	Stats. L., v. 28 ..	p. 209	Annually, first Monday in January.
An accurate, combined statement of the receipts and expenditures during the last preceding fiscal year of all public moneys, including those of the Post-Office Department, designating the amount of the receipts, whenever practicable, by ports, districts, and States, and the expenditures by each separate head of appropriation.	Stats. L., v. 28 ..	p. 210	Annually, first day of regular session.
A report of property belonging to the United States leased by him, at his discretion, for a period not exceeding five years.	Stats. L., v. 20 ..	p. 383	Annually.
Directed to transmit to Congress the annual report of the National Board of Health, with statement of expenditures under the act to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases into the United States.	Stats. L., 1st sess. 46th Cong.	pp. 6, 7	Annually.
A detailed statement showing how the several sums appropriated for contingent and miscellaneous purposes have been expended, and also giving the amount received under section 3687 of the Revised Statutes, and also a statement showing in detail how the money appropriated under said section has been expended.	Stats. L., v. 20 ..	p. 226	Annually.
A report of the number, class, etc., of officers at ports of entry, and amount required for contingent expenses.	Stats. L., v. 23 ..	p. 256	Annually.
A detailed report of the inspection of public buildings as to their requirements for furniture, fuel, lights, etc.	Stats. L., v. 23 ..	p. 166	Annually.
All estimates of appropriations and for deficiencies to be hereafter transmitted to Congress, through the Secretary of the Treasury.	Stats. L., v. 23 ..	p. 254	Annually.
A report of the number of skilled draftsmen, civil engineers, etc., employed in the office of the Supervising Architect to carry into effect the various appropriations for public buildings.	Stats. L., v. 24 .. Stats. L., v. 25 .. Stats. L., v. 25 ..	p. 181 p. 266 p. 715	Annually.
A report of the cost of transportation of silver coin by registered mail or otherwise.	Stats. L., v. 24 .. Stats. L., v. 26 .. Stats. L., v. 26 .. Stats. L., v. 27 ..	p. 521 p. 238 p. 385 p. 363	No time specified.
Estimates of the cost of light-houses and structures for which preliminary examinations, surveys, and plans for determining the proper sites are to be made.	Stats. L., v. 25 .. Stats. L., v. 28 .. Stats. L., v. 28 ..	p. 512 p. 946 p. 388	No time specified.
A statement showing the authorized number of officers and cadets in the Revenue-Cutter Service, their rank and pay; also the number of men constituting the crews of vessels in said service.	Stats. L., v. 25 ..	.....	In annual Book of Estimates.
A statement of buildings rented in District of Columbia for the use of the Government, the purposes for which rented, and annual rental of each.	Stats. L., v. 27 ..	p. 199	In annual Book of Estimates.

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY SECRETARY OF TREASURY—continued.			
A statement of the expenditure of the appropriation for "Repairs and preservation of public buildings," which shall show the amount expended on each public building and the number of persons employed and paid salaries from such appropriation.	Sess. L. 1st sess. 51st Cong.	p. 374	Annually in the Book of Estimates.
A report of what reduction can be made in the number and salaries of the employees of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.	Stat. at L., v. 27. Stat. at L., v. 28.	p. 581 p. 382	Next Congress.
BY THE COMPTROLLER.			
A report of the accounts allowed of the Commissioner of the District of Columbia by the accounting officers of the Treasury after re adjustment from July, 1878, to March 6, 1883, the amounts so allowed, on what account, and to whom.	Stats. L., v. 26..	p. 1083	Annually.
BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.			
The Comptroller of the Currency, in addition to the powers conferred upon him by law for the examination of national banks, is further authorized, whenever he may deem it useful, to cause examination to be made into the condition of any bank in the District of Columbia organized under act of Congress. The Comptroller, at his discretion, may report to Congress the results of such examination. The expense necessarily incurred in any such examination shall be paid out of any appropriation made by Congress for special bank examinations.	Rev. Stat	sec. 332	At his discretion.
A summary of the state and condition of every association from which reports have been received the preceding year, at the several dates to which such reports refer, with an abstract of the whole amount of banking capital returned by them, of the whole amount of their debts and liabilities, the amount of circulating notes outstanding, and the total amount of means and resources, specifying the amount of lawful money held by them at the times of their several returns, and such other information in relation to such associations as, in his judgment, may be useful.	Rev. Stat	sec. 333	Annually at the commencement of the session.
A statement of the associations whose business has been closed during the year, with the amount of their circulation redeemed and the amount outstanding.	Rev. Stat	sec. 333	Annually at the commencement of the session.
Any amendment to the laws relative to banking by which the system may be improved and the security of the holders of its notes and other creditors may be increased.	Rev. Stat	sec. 333	Annually at the commencement of the session.
A statement exhibiting under appropriate heads the resources and liabilities and conditions of the banks, banking companies, and savings banks organized under the laws of the several States and Territories, such information to be obtained by the Comptroller from the reports made by such banks, banking companies, and savings banks to the legislatures or officers of the different States and Territories, and where such reports can not be obtained, the deficiency to be supplied from such other authentic sources as may be available.	Rev. Stat	sec. 333	Annually at the commencement of the session.
The names and compensation of the clerks employed by him, and the whole amount of the expenses of the banking department during the year.	Rev. Stat	sec. 233	Annually at the commencement of the session.
A report of his proceedings under the act entitled "An act amending the charter of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, and for other purposes."	Stats. L., v. 21..	p. 327	By the tenth day of each annual session.
BY THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.			
The Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall estimate in detail, by collection districts, the expense of assessing and the expense of the collection of internal revenue, and submit the same to Congress.	Rev. Stat	sec. 3671	At the commencement of each regular session.

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY COMMISSIONER INTERNAL REVENUE—cont'd.			
A detailed statement as to how he has expended the appropriation for detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons guilty of violating the internal-revenue laws; also a detailed statement of all miscellaneous expenditures in the division of internal revenue for which appropriation is made in this act.	Stats. L., v. 20. Stats. L., v. 21. Stats. L., v. 25. Stats. L., v. 26. Stats. L., v. 27. Stats. L., v. 27. Stats. L., v. 28.	p. 187 p. 220 p. 518, 955 p. 385, 966 p. 363 p. 587 p. 388	Annually.
BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE COAST SURVEY.			
The Coast Survey Report shall be submitted to Congress each year, and shall be accompanied by a general chart of the whole coast of the United States on as large a scale as convenient and practicable, showing, as near as practicable, the configuration of the coasts, and showing, by lines, the probable limits of the Gulf Stream, and showing, by lines, the probable limit to which the soundings off the coast will extend, and showing, by the use of colors and explanations, the exact portions of our coasts of which complete charts have been published by the Coast Survey; also showing such other parts of the coasts of which the triangulation, the topography, and the soundings have been completed, but not published, and also such parts of the coasts of which the triangulation and topography, or the triangulation only, have been completed.	Rev. Stats		Annually, during December.
BY THE NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.			
A report of its transactions, etc. NOTE.—This report is transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury.	Stats. L., v. 20	p. 481	At the next session.
BY THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND FISHERIES.			
A report in detail of the expenditures for the fiscal year 1887, under all appropriations for "propagation of food-fishes," and annually thereafter a detailed statement of expenditures under all appropriations for "propagation of food-fishes."	Stats. L., v. 24		At the beginning of each session.
BY THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.			
A report of the effect of the customs laws and the state of the currency in the United States on the agricultural industry, especially as to its effect on mortgage indebtedness of farmers; and what articles are controlled by trusts or other combinations of capital, business operations, or labor, and what effect said trusts, etc., have on production and prices.	Stats. L., v. 25	p. 183	No time specified.
A system of reports on the general condition, so far as production is concerned, of the leading industries of the country.	Stats. L., v. 25	p. 183	At intervals of not less than two years.
A report of his investigations of the causes of, and the facts relating to, all controversies and disputes between employers and employés as they may occur, and which may tend to interfere with the welfare of the people of the different States.	Stats. L., v. 25	p. 183	No time specified.
A report to the President and Congress of the information collected and collated by him, and containing such recommendations as he may deem calculated to promote the efficiency of the Department.	Stats. L., v. 25	p. 183	Annually.
Special reports on particular subjects whenever required to do so by the President or either House of Congress, or when he shall think the subject in his charge requires it.	Stats. L., v. 25	p. 183	
A report in detail of all money expended under his direction during the preceding fiscal year.	Stats. L., v. 25	p. 183	On or before the 15th day of December in each year.
A report under the act of August 15, 1894, providing for an investigation relating to the effect of machinery on labor.	Stats. L., v. 28	p. 590	No time specified.

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made
BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.			
A report of business of the Department of Justice for the last preceding fiscal year, and of any other matters appertaining thereto that he may deem proper, including a statement of the several appropriations now or which may hereafter be placed under its control, the amount appropriated, and a detailed statement of the amounts used in defraying the expenses of the United States courts in each judicial district; also, the statistics of crime under the laws of the United States, and a statement of the number of causes, civil and criminal, pending during the preceding year in each of the several courts of the United States.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 384	At the commencement of each regular session.
A report of the names of all persons employed or retained as attorneys or counselors at law to assist any district attorney in the performance of their duties, stating where and upon what business each was employed and the compensation paid to each.	Rev. Stat	sec. 385	Annually.
A register of the statutes of the United States and reports of the Supreme Court shall be kept under the authority of the head of the Department of Justice, showing the quantity of each kind received by him from the Secretary of the Interior; and it shall be his duty to cause to be entered in such register, and at the proper time, when, where, and to whom the same, or any part of them, have been distributed and delivered, and to report the same to Congress.	Rev. Stat	sec. 387	Annually.
A report by the Attorney-General, in detail, of the items, accounts, and causes of expenditure of the contingent expenses of his Department.	Stats. L., v. 18..	p. 109	Annually.
A statement of all payments or expenditures during any fiscal year out of any appropriation fund subject to requisitions by the Attorney-General.	Stats. L., v. 21..	p. 44	In his annual report.
A report of the suits under the act providing for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States, approved March 3, 1887, in which a final decree or judgment has been rendered, giving the date of each, and a statement of the costs taxed in each case; also report in proceedings in reference to claims referred under the Bowman Act.	Stats. L., v. 24..	p. 507	At the beginning of each session.
A list of all final judgments rendered under act to provide for adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations in favor of claimants and not paid.	Stats. L., v. 26..	p. 854	Immediately after beginning of each session of Congress.
All judgments of the Court of Claims on claims arising from Indian depredations concerning which, in his opinion, after investigation and examination, there is no evidence, cumulative or otherwise, that any fraud, wrong, or injustice has been done to the United States.	Stat. L., v. 28 ...	p. 477	Next session.
Hereafter to certify to Congress for appropriation only such judgments of the Court of Claims as are not to be appealed, or such appealed cases as shall have been decided by the Supreme Court to be due and payable.	Sess. L., 1st sess. 51st Cong.	p. 537	
By the Attorney-General and Secretary of War, a full report of all the facts in the claims, if any, of the State of Maryland, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, and any other owner of land and water rights, or either, at the Great Falls, and also the cost of acquiring title or titles to such lands or water rights or either.	Stats. L., v. 28 ..	p. 402	No time specified.
COURT OF CLAIMS.			
A report, for final action, of the facts found by it, and its conclusions in all French spoliation cases which it has disposed of and not previously reported.	Stats. L., v. 23 ..	p. 284	Annually.
BY THE CLERK OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.			
A full and complete statement of all the judgments rendered by the court during the previous year, stating the amounts thereof and	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 1057	On the first day of every December session.

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY THE CLERK OF COURT OF CLAIMS—cont'd.			
the parties in whose favor they were rendered, together with a brief synopsis of the nature of the claims upon which they were rendered, and at the end of every term of the court he shall transmit a copy of its decisions to the heads of Departments; to the Solicitor, the Comptrollers, and the Auditors of the Treasury; to the Commissioners of the General Land Office and of Indian Affairs; to the chiefs of bureaus, and to other officers charged with the adjustment of claims against the United States.			
BY THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.			
A report of all contracts for carrying the mail made within the preceding year, giving in each case the name of the contractor; the date and duration of the contract; the routes embraced therein, with the length of each; the time of arrival and departure at the ends of each route; the mode of transportation; and the price to be paid, together with a copy of the recorded abstracts of all proposals for carrying the mails, as provided by section three thousand nine hundred and forty-eight, title "The postal service."	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 413	Annually.
A report of all land and water mails established or ordered within the preceding year, other than those let to contract at the annual letting, giving in each case the route or water course on which the mail is established, the name of the person employed to transport it, the mode of transportation, the price to be paid, and the duration of the order or contract.	Rev. Stat	sec. 413	Annually.
A detailed statement of the various sums of money refunded under the provisions of the "customs administration act," or any other act of Congress, relating to the revenue, together with copies of the rulings under which payments were made.	Sess. L., 1st sess. 51st Cong.	pp. 140, 141	In his annual report.
A report of all allowances made to contractors within the preceding year above the sums originally stipulated in their respective contracts, and the reasons for the same, and of all orders made whereby additional expense is incurred on any route beyond the original contract price, giving in each case the route, the name of the contractor, the original service provided for by the contract, the original price, the additional price, the additional service required, and the additional allowance therefor.	Rev. Stat	sec. 418	Annually.
A report of all curtailments of expenses effected within the preceding year, giving in each case the same particulars as in the preceding report.	Rev. Stat	sec. 413	Annually.
A report of the finances of the Department for the preceding year, showing the amount of balance due the Department at the beginning of the year, the amount of postage which accrued within the year, the amount of engagements and liabilities, and the amount actually paid during the year for carrying the mail, showing how much of the amount was for carrying the mail in preceding years.	Rev. Stat	sec. 413	Annually.
A report of the fines imposed on and the deductions from the pay of contractors made during the preceding year, stating the name of the contractor, the nature of the delinquency, the route on which it occurred, when the fine was imposed, and whether the fine or deduction has been remitted, and for what reason.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 413	Annually.
A copy of each contract for carrying the mail between the United States and foreign countries, with a statement of the amount of postage derived under the same, so far as the returns of the Department will enable it to be done.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 413	Annually.

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL—continued.			
A report showing all contracts which have been made by the Department, other than for carrying the mail, giving the name of the contractor, the article or thing contracted for, the place where the article was to be delivered or the thing performed, the amount paid therefor, and the date and duration of the contract.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 413	Annually.
A report on the postal business and agencies in foreign countries.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 413	Annually.
A report of the amount expended in the Department for the preceding fiscal year, including detailed statements of expenditures made from the contingent fund. NOTE.—Directed to furnish a copy of his annual estimates to the Secretary of the Treasury prior to the first of November in each year.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 413	Annually.
An estimate of the amount that will be required for the ensuing fiscal year under each of the following heads: First. Transportation of the mails. Second. Compensation of postmasters. Third. Compensation of clerks in post-offices. Fourth. Compensation of letter-carriers. Fifth. Compensation of blank agents and assistants. Sixth. Mail depredations and special agents. Seventh. Postage stamps and envelopes. Eighth. Ship, steamboat, and way letters. Ninth. Dead letters. Tenth. Mail bags. Eleventh. Mail locks, keys, and stamps. Twelfth. Wrapping paper. Thirteenth. Office furniture. Fourteenth. Advertising. Fifteenth. Balances to foreign countries. Sixteenth. Rent, light, and fuel for post-offices. Seventeenth. Stationery. Eighteenth. Miscellaneous. Such estimates shall show the sums paid under each head, and the names of the persons to whom payments are made out of the miscellaneous fund; but the names of persons employed in detecting depredations on the mail and of other confidential agents need not be disclosed. NOTE.—To be submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 3668	Annually.
The Postmaster-General may, when he deems it advisable, contract for the transportation of the mails to and from any post-office; but where such service is performed over a route not established by law, he shall report the same to Congress at its meeting next thereafter, and such service shall cease at the end of the next session of Congress unless such route is established a post route by Congress.	Rev. Stat	sec. 3975	During the session.
A report relating to the operating receipts and expenditures of such railroads in connection with the cost of mail transportation and the proper compensation to be paid for the same.	Stats. L., v. 20..	p. 358	In his annual report.
A report of the facts and his recommendation on claims of postmasters for losses by fire, burglary, etc., exceeding the sum of $2,000.	Stats. L., v. 25 ..	p. 135	Annually.
A report in each particular case of the result of his investigation of claims of postmasters for the loss of money-order funds, postal funds, postage stamps, etc., resulting from burglary, fire, etc.	Stats. L., v. 25 ..	p. 135	Annually.
BY THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.			
A statement of the appropriations of the preceding fiscal year for the Department of the Navy, showing the amount appropriated under each specific head of appropriation, the amount expended under each head, and the balance which, on the thirtieth day of June preced-	Rev. Stat	sec. 429	Annually,

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY—cont'd.			
ing such report, remained unexpended. Such reports shall be accompanied by estimates of the probable demands which may remain on each application.			
A statement of all offers for contracts for supplies and services made during the preceding year, by classes, indicating such as have been accepted.	Rev. Stat	sec. 429	Annually.
A statement showing the amounts expended during the preceding fiscal year for wages of mechanics and laborers employed in building, repairing, or equipping vessels of the Navy, or in receiving and securing stores and materials for those purposes, and for the purchase of materials and stores for the same purpose; and showing the cost or estimated value of the stores on hand, under this appropriation, in the navy-yards at the commencement of the next preceding fiscal year; and the cost or estimated value of articles received and expended during the year; and the cost or estimated value of the articles belonging to this appropriation which may be on hand in the navy-yards at the close of the next preceding fiscal year.	Rev. Stat	sec. 429	Annually.
A statement of all acts done by him in making sale of any vessel or materials of the Navy, specifying all vessels and materials sold, the parties buying the same, and the amount realized therefrom, together with such other facts as may be necessary to a full understanding of his acts.	Rev. Stat	sec. 429	Annually.
Estimates of the claims and demands chargeable upon and payable out of the naval pension fund. NOTE.—To be submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury.	Rev. Stat	sec. 3667	Annually.
All proposals for naval supplies shall be preserved and recorded, and reported by the Secretary of the Navy to Congress. The report shall contain a schedule embracing the offers by classes, indicating such as have been accepted. In case of a failure to supply the articles or to perform the work by the person entering into such contract, he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States.	Rev. Stat	sec. 3720	At the commencement of each regular session.
Report of proceeds of all sales of materials, etc ..	Stats. L., v. 22 ..	p. 296	Annually.
Directed to report amount expended during prior fiscal year in payment of civilians employed on clerical duty, and submit estimates for civilian employés for fiscal year 1887 and thereafter.	Stats. L., v. 23 ..	p. 395	Annually.
A report by the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing of the money value of the supplies on hand at the various stations at the beginning of the fiscal year, the dispositions thereof, and of the purchases and the expenditures of supplies for the year and the balances remaining on hand at the end thereof.	Stats. L., v. 25 ..	p. 817	Annually
A statistical report on vessels completed since March 4, 1885, and vessels not completed.	Stats. L., v. 26 ..	p. 809	With next annual report.
BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.			
First. A report showing the nature, character, and amount of all claims presented to him during the preceding year under laws or treaty stipulations for compensation for depredations committed by Indians, whether allowed by him or not, and the evidence upon which his action was based.	Rev. Stat	sec. 445	Annually.
Second. A report showing the quantity and kind of the copies of public journals, books, and documents which have been received by him for distribution on behalf of the Government, and showing also the time when, the place where, and the person to whom any of the same have been distributed and delivered during the preceding year.	Rev. Stat	sec. 445	Annually.

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR—cont'd.			
A tabular statement of the items paid out, up to November 1 of each year, of the appropriations made for the Indian Department for the fiscal year previously ending, each item being placed under the appropriation from which it was paid in such manner as to show the disposition made of each appropriation and the amount unexpended of each; also the itemized statement of the salaries and incidental expenses paid at each agency for the said year, and the appropriations out of which paid, and the number of Indians at each agency.	Stats. L., v. 18	p. 450	On the first day of the session.
An account of the amount received, the amount expended, and the amount remaining on hand at the end of each fiscal year, arising from water rents, under the act in relation to the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas.	Stats. L., v. 19	p. 380	Annually.
Directed to transmit the annual report of the operations of the Geological Survey.	Stats. L., v. 20	p. 395	With his annual report.
Directed to report in detail any diversions which shall be made under authority of section 4 of the act approved July 4, 1884 (Indian appropriation bill), and the reasons therefor.	Stats. L., v. 23 Stats. L., v. 24 Stats. L., v. 25 Stats. L., v. 26	p. 97 p. 47 p. 238 p. 1003 p. 361 p. 1016	Session next succeeding such diversion.
Directed to report an account of his action under the provision of section 4 of the act approved July 4, 1884 (Indian appropriation bill), relative to using subsistence appropriation for the purchase of cattle, etc.		pp. 97, 384	Next session thereafter.
	Stats. L., v. 23	p. 47	
	Stats. L., v. 24	p. 338	
	Stats. L., v. 25	p. 1003	
		p. 361	
	Stats. L., v. 26	p. 1015	
		p. 144	
	Stats. L., v. 27	p. 639	
	Stats. L., v. 28	pp. 312, 313	
Directed to report his action under the provision of section 5 of the act approved July 4, 1884 (Indian appropriation bill), relative to the diversion of appropriation for the pay of specified employés.	Stats. L., v. 27 Stats. L., v. 23 Stats. L., v. 24 Stats. L., v. 25 Stats. L., v. 26	pp. 97, 384 pp. 47, 467 p. 238 p. 1003 p. 361 p. 1015	Next session thereafter.
		p. 144	
	Stats. L., v. 27	p. 640	
	Stats. L., v. 28	p. 313	
Directed to report purchase of supplies in cases of exigency without public notice by advertisement, giving facts constituting the urgency.	Stats. L., v. 23 Stats. L., v. 24 Stats. L., v. 25 Stats. L., v. 26	pp. 97, 384 pp. 46, 466 p. 237 pp. 361, 1015	Next session.
	Stats. L., v. 27	p. 144	
	Stats. L., v. 27	p. 639	
	Stats. L., v. 28	p. 312	
Directed to report his action under the provisions of section 11 of the Indian appropriation bill approved July 4, 1884, relative to the disposal of proceeds of sale of Government property on Indian reservations.	Stats. L., v. 23 Stats. L., v. 24 Stats. L., v. 25 Stats. L., v. 26	p. 98 pp. 47, 467 p. 228 pp. 362, 1016	Next session thereafter.
	Stats. L., v. 27	p. 145, 640	
	Stats. L., v. 28	p. 313	
A report with list of Indian depredation claims	Stats. L., v. 23	p. 377	Annually.
	Stats. L., v. 24	p. 44	
A report of expenditures under the appropriation for food and necessaries in cases of distress among Indians not having treaty funds.	Stats. L., v. 23	p. 379	Next session thereafter.
A report in detail as to the expenditure of the general education fund for Indians.	Stats. L., v. 23 Stats. L., v. 24	p. 381 pp. 45, 465	Annually.
A detailed statement of the number and salaries of officers and employés in the Bureau of Labor.	Stats. L., v. 23	p. 419	Annually.
Directed to transmit a detailed statement of all the proceedings under the provisions of the act authorizing the construction of a building for the Congressional Library, approved April 15, 1886.	Stats. L., v. 24	p. 14	Annually.
Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission	Stats. L., v. 24	p. 378	Annually.
A report in detail of the expenditures made to December 1 next of the appropriations for survey and subdivision of Indian reservations and lands for allotment in severalty.	Stats. L., v. 25	pp. 234, 908	At the commencement of the next session.
Directed to transmit report of Director of the Geological Survey, showing in detail how the money was expended which was appropriated	Stats. L., v. 25	pp. 526, 961	First Monday in December of each year.

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR—cont'd.			
to investigate the extent to which arid land can be redeemed by irrigation, and the use of storage reservoirs.			
A detailed statement of the expenses incurred under section 8 of the act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota.	Stats. L., v. 25 ..	p. 646	No time specified.
A report of the Superintendent of the Eleventh Census relating to the recorded indebtedness of private corporations and individuals, and the expenses incurred in the taking of the Eleventh Census.	Stats. L., v. 25 ..	pp. 765, 767	From time to time.
A report in detail of his action under section 17 of the act to divide a portion of the Sioux Indian Reservation in Dakota, etc.	Stats. L., v. 25 ..	p. 895	Annually.
A report of all expenditures of the $25,000 appropriated to supply food and other necessaries of life in cases of distress among the Indians not having treaty funds arising from emergencies not foreseen or otherwise provided for.	Sess. Laws, 1st, 51st.	p. 352	At the next session of Congress thereafter.
	Stats. L., v. 27 ..	p. 144 p. 639	
	Stats. L., v. 28 ..	p. 312	
A special report of his action authorized under provision making appropriations for the purchase in open market of supplies necessary for Indian service, until contracts are executed and approved, and contractors have had time to deliver supplies to the several agencies.	Sess. Laws, 1st, 51st.	p. 361	Next session.
	Stats. L., v. 27 ..	p. 144 p. 639	
	Stats. L., v. 28 ..	p. 312	
Directed to transmit report of a special agent appointed to ascertain damages resulting to any person who had settled upon the Crow, Creek, and Winnebago reservations in South Dakota between February 27, 1885, and April 17, 1885, with his recommendations thereon.	Sess. Laws, 1st, 51st.	p. 660	
A report of the commissioners appointed to negotiate with the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory.	Stats. L., v. 27 ..	p. 646	From time to time.
A report of his findings and recommendations in the claim of those Indians who served the United States under Gen. O. O. Howard in the late war with Joseph's band of Nez Perces Indians; and also as to the claim of Abraham Brooks.	Stats. L., v. 28 ..	p. 332	
The claims of settlers on the Des Moines River lands in the State of Iowa.	Stats. L., v. 28 ..	p. 397	No time specified.
BY THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.			
A tabulated statement showing distinctly the separate objects of expenditure under his supervision, and how much disbursed for each object, describing the articles and the quantity of each, and giving the name of each person to whom any part was paid, and how much was paid to him, and for what objects, so far as they relate to the disbursement of the funds appropriated for the incidental, contingent, or miscellaneous expenses of the Indian service during the fiscal year next preceding each report.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 468	Annually.
NOTE.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall embody in his annual report the reports of all agents or commissioners issuing food, clothing, or supplies of any kind to Indians, stating the number of Indians present and actually receiving the same; also a tabular statement of all bids and proposals received for any services, supplies, or annuity goods for the Indian service, with a detailed statement of all awards or contracts made for any such services for which bids were received.			
All persons whatsoever charged or trusted with the disbursement or application of money, goods, or effects of any kind for the benefit of the Indians shall settle their accounts annually at the Department of the Interior on the 1st day of October: and copies of the same shall be laid before Congress at the commencement of the ensuing session by the proper accounting	Rev. Stat	sec. 2091	At the commencement of the session.

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—cont'd.			
officers, together with a list of the names of all persons to whom money, goods, or effects have been delivered within the preceding year for the benefit of the Indians, specifying the amount and object for which they were intended, and showing who are delinquents, if any, in forwarding their accounts according to the provisions of this section; and also with a list of the names of all persons appointed or employed under this title, with the dates of their appointment or employment, and the salary and pay of each.			
A report of any case of hostilities by any tribe with which the United States has treaty stipulations which has occurred since his next preceding report.	Rev. Stat	sec. 2100	At each session.
Shall include in his annual report the names of all employés under the supervision and direction of the Indian Bureau, under what law said employés are appointed, the amount of compensation paid to each, and the services rendered by them.	Stats. L., v. 27..	p. 5-145	Annually.
	Stats. L., v. 27..	p. 640	
	Stats. L., v. 28..	p. 313	
BY THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.			
A report giving a detailed statement of all moneys received for patents, for copies of records or drawings, or from any other source whatever; a detailed statement of all expenditures for contingent and miscellaneous expenses; a list of all patents which were granted during the preceding year, designating under proper heads the subjects of such patents; an alphabetical list of all the patentees, with their places of residence; a list of all patents which have been extended during the year; and such other information of the condition of the Patent Office as may be useful to Congress or the public.	Rev. Stat	sec 494	Annually.
BY THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE.			
A report of all cases of suspended entries of public lands, and of suspended preëmption land claims, and to adjudge in what cases patents shall issue upon the same, with a statement of the principles upon which each claim was determined.	Rev. Stat	sec. 2452	At the first session after any such adjudications have been made.
BY THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.			
A report embodying the results of his investigations and labors, together with a statement of such facts and recommendations as will, in his judgment, subserve the purpose for which the office was established.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 518 ...	Annually.
A report on the schools of the District of Columbia as respects their organization, efficiency, methods, etc., with recommendations.	Stats. L., v. 27 ..	p. 160	On first day of next session.
BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA.			
To report to Congress operations of Alaska Seal and Fur Company.	Stats. L., v. 23 .	p. 25	Annually.
BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.			
A report of the progress of the Museum during the year, and its present condition.	Stats. L., v. 23 ..	p. 214	Annually.
BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE COLUMBIAN INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.			
A full and complete statement of all the expenditures made by virtue of any appropriation by Congress, including the amounts and the rates paid to the superintendent and for teachers.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 4867	At the commencement of every December session.

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.			
A general report in writing of his acts to the President and to Congress, in which he may recommend the publication of papers forming parts of or accompanying his report, which shall also contain an account of all moneys received and expended by him. He shall also make special reports on particular subjects whenever required to do so by the President or either House of Congress, or when he shall think the subject in his charge requires it.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 528	Annually.
A report in detail to Congress of all moneys expended by him or under his direction.	Rev. Stat	sec. 529	On or before the 15th day of December in each year.
A report stating fully and accurately an itemized account of every expenditure in continuing experiments in the manufacture of sugar from sorghum cane, and results of such experiments.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 333	No time specified.
A report of the result of his investigation of the adulteration of food, drugs, and liquors, when and where samples were purchased, and the name of manufacturer, and the brand or label on the package or articles.	Stats. L., v. 25.. Sess. Laws, 1st sess. 51st Cong. Stats. L., v. 27.. Stats. L., v. 28.. Stats. L., v. 21..	p. 837 p. 283 p. 738 p. 268 p. 383	No time specified.
Directed to report the place, quantity, and price of seeds purchased, from whom purchased, and the date of purchase.			
Required to account and report to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury in the same manner and at the same time as heads of the Executive Departments are now required by law to account and report.	Stats. L., v. 21..	p. 385	
Directed to present to Congress a detailed statement of the expenditures of all appropriations for said Departments for the last preceding fiscal year.	Stats. L., v. 22..	p. 92	At the commencement of each regular session.
Directed to report a list of the names of all persons employed, an itemized statement of all expenditures under the act approved May 29, 1884, and full particulars of the means adopted and carried into effect for the suppression of contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases among domestic animals.	Stats. L., v. 23..	p. 92	Annually.
A report in detail of the expenditures of all appropriations for the Department for the last preceding fiscal year.	Stats. L., v. 23..	p. 39, 356	Commencement of each regular session.
A full and accurate account of the proceeds of sales of all products in the experiments of sugar culture.	Stats. L., v. 27.. Stats. L., v. 27.. Stats. L., v. 28..	p. 8, 10 p. 741 p. 270	No time specified
BY THE PUBLIC PRINTER.			
Report of the exact condition and the amount and cost of the public printing and binding, lithographing, and engraving; the amount and cost of all paper purchased for the same; a detailed statement of proposals made and contracts entered into for the purchase of paper and other materials, and for lithographing and engraving; of all payments made during the preceding year under his direction; of the amount of work ordered and done, with a general classification thereof for each Department, and a detailed statement of each account with the Departments or public officers; a detailed statement of the number of hands employed in the establishment, and the time each has been employed; and such further information touching all matters connected with the Printing Office as may be in his possession.	Rev. Stat ..... Stats. L., v. 27..	sec. 2821 p. 612	On the first day of each session.
Detailed estimates of the sums required for the support of the Government Printing Office.	Rev. Stat	sec. 3822	At the beginning of each session.
Directed in his annual report to make a statement of the cost of printing and binding done for the Patent Office.	Stats. L., v. 22..	p. 335	In his annual report.
BY THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.			
A statement showing in detail their expenditures for each fiscal year, including the num-	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 530	In their annual report.

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION—cont'd.			
ber of persons employed and the amount of compensation to each.			
A report containing such information and data as may be considered of value in the determination of questions connected with the regulations of commerce, together with such recommendations as to additional legislation relating thereto as may be deemed necessary, and the names and compensation of the persons employed by the Commission.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 862	On or before the 1st day of December in each year.
BY THE UTAH COMMISSION.			
A report of their expenditures and also the expenditures of the Industrial Christian Home Association of Utah Territory.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 585	Annually.
BY THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.			
A report of the number and description of copyright publications for which entries have been made during the year.	Rev. Stat	sec. 4951	Annually.
BY THE REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.			
A report of the operations, expenditures, and condition of the institution.	Rev. Stat	sec. 5593	At each session.
A report in detail of expenses on account of National Zoological Park.	Stats. L., v. 27 ..	p. 360	Annually.
	Stats. L., v. 27 ..	p. 582	
BY THE SECRETARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.			
A detailed statement of the expenditures of the fiscal year 1888, under appropriations for international exchanges, North American Ethnology and the National Museum.	Stats. L., v. 25 ..	p. 529	Next session and annually thereafter.
Directed to transmit the reports, or such portions as he shall see fit, of the American Historical Association concerning its proceedings and the condition of historical study in America.	Stats. L., v. 25 ..	p. 640	Annually.
BY THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE, THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS, THE POSTMASTERS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE, AND THE DOORKEEPER OF THE HOUSE.			
A statement showing the names of all the clerks and other persons who have been, during the preceding year, or any part thereof, employed in their respective offices, and those of the messengers of the respective Houses, together with the time that each clerk or other persons and each messenger was actually employed, and the sums paid to each. This statement must also show whether such clerks or other persons, or such messengers, have been usefully employed; whether the services of any of them can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service, and whether the removal of any particular persons and the employment of others in their stead is required for the better dispatch of business.	Rev. Stat	sec. 60	At the commencement of each session.
A detailed statement, by items, of the manner in which the contingent fund for each House has been expended during the preceding year. This statement must give the names of every person to whom any portion of the fund has been paid; and if for anything furnished, the quantity and the price; and if for any services rendered, the nature of such service, and the time employed, and the particular occasion or cause, in brief, that rendered such service necessary, and the amount of all former appropriations in each case on hand, either in the Treasury or in the hands of any disbursing officer or agent.	Rev. Stat	sec. 60	At the commencement of each session.

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY SECRETARY OF THE SENATE, ETC.—cont'd.			
NOTE.—Each of the statements required by the preceding sections shall exhibit, also, the several sums drawn by the Secretary and Clerk, respectively, from the Treasury, and the balances, if any, remaining in their hands.			
The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall each require of the disbursing officers acting under their direction or authority the returns of precise and analytical statements and receipts for all the moneys which may have been from time to time, during the next preceding year, expended by them; and the results of such returns and the sums total shall be communicated to Congress by the Secretary and Clerk, respectively.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 26	Annually
All expenditures of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be made up to the end of each fiscal year, and shall be reported to Congress.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 63	At the commencement of each regular session.
The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively, shall report to Congress a full and complete statement of all their receipts and expenditures as such officers, showing in detail the items of expense, classifying them under the proper appropriations, and also showing the aggregate thereof, and exhibiting in a clear and concise manner the exact condition of all public moneys by them received, paid out, and remaining in their possession as such officers.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 70	On the first day of each regular session and at the expiration of their terms of service.
The Secretary of the Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Sergeant-at-Arms, the Postmaster of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives shall, severally, make out and return to Congress a full and complete account of all property belonging to the United States in their possession, respectively, at the time of returning such account.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 72	On the first day of each session and the expiration of their terms of service.
The Clerk and Doorkeeper of the House and the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate shall cause to be sold all waste paper and useless documents and condemned furniture that have accumulated during the fiscal year 1882, or that may hereafter accumulate in their respective departments or offices, under the direction of the Committee on Accounts of their respective Houses, and cover the proceeds thereof into the Treasury, and report to Congress.	Stats. L., v 22 ..	sec. 337	No time specified.
BY THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL EXTENSION.			
The Architect of the Capitol Extension shall make out and keep, in proper books, a complete inventory of all public property in and about the Capitol, the Botanical Garden, and the President's house, adding thereto, from time to time, an account of such property as may be procured subsequently to the taking of the first inventory, as well as an account of the sale or other disposal of such property. And he shall submit an annual report of such inventories and accounts to Congress.	Rev. Stat.....	sec. 1383	On the first Monday of December.
BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
A report of their official doings in detail under the provisions of section 12 of the act entitled "An act providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia," approved June 11, 1878.	Stats. L., v. 20 ..	p. 108	Before the first Monday in December.
Directed to transmit to Congress the annual estimates at the same time that the regular annual estimates for expenses of the Government are submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, and with his action on the same, to be printed in the general Book of Estimates.	Stats. L., v. 21 ..	p. 406	

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—continued.			
A report of the number of overseers and inspectors required in connection with sewer or street work done under contracts authorized by appropriations.	Stats. L., v. 22..	p. 139	Annually.
	Stats. L., v. 24..	p. 572	
	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 316	
	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 795	
	Stats. L., v. 26..	p. 259	
		p. 1065	
	Stats. L., v. 27..	p. 152	
	Stats. L., v. 27..	p. 540	
	Stats. L.. v. 28..	p. 246	
A report of receipts and expenditures of institutions of charity within the District, with such recommendations as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may deem proper.	Stats. L., v. 23..	p. 127	With annual report.
	Stats. L., v. 24..	p. 579	
	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 327	
	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 807	
	Sess. L., 1st sess., 51st Cong.	pp.308,309	
A report in detail of expenditures in accordance with section 193 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.	Stats. L., v. 23..	p. 131	Annually.
		p. 319	
Directed to report names of, and actual compensation paid to, teachers in public schools in District of Columbia.	Stats. L., v. 27..	p. 539	At the beginning of each regular season.
	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 321	
		p. 800	
	Stats. L., v. 26..	p. 801	
		p. 301	
Directed to investigate and report the best method of removing all electric wires from the air or surface of the streets, etc., placing them under ground.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 1070	At the beginning of the next session.
		p. 323	
An estimate of the number of teachers required in each of the grades and classes of the schools in the District, and the amount of salary for each of the teachers in each and all of the grades and classes of the schools in the District for the fiscal year 1892.	Sess. Laws, 1st, 51st.	p. 301	Annually.
An estimate to be made by the Treasurer of the United States of the amount necessary to refund, in twenty-five equal installments, one-half the cost of the 48-inch main and connections provided for in deficiency bill of March 2, 1889, and one-half the cost of the Fourteenth street main and connections, with interest, etc.	Stats. L., v. 26..	p. 1078	In annual estimates.
A report of any failure on the part of gas companies in the District of Columbia to make reasonable extensions of its gas mains whenever they shall be necessary for maintaining street lamps for the public safety and comfort.	Stats. L., v. 27..	p. 544	No time specified.
BY THE ROCK CREEK RWY. CO.; THE ANACOSTIA AND POTOMAC RIVER R. R. CO.; THE GEORGETOWN AND TENNALLYTOWN RWY. CO.; THE GEORGETOWN BARGE, DOCK, ELEVATOR AND RWY. CO.			
A report by each of the names of all the stockholders therein and the amount of stock held by each, together with a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures for the preceding year ending December 31.	Stats. L., v. 25..	p. 203	On or before the 15th day of January of each year.
		p. 351	
		p. 447	
		p. 495	
BY THE WASHINGTON AND ARLINGTON RAILWAY COMPANY.			
A report of the names of all the stockholders thereof and the amount of stock held by each, together with a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures for the preceding year ending December 31.	Stats. L., v. 26..	p. 790	On or before 15th January of each year.
BY THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SUBURBAN RAILWAY COMPANY.			
A report, through the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, of the names of all the stockholders therein and the amount of stock held by each, together with a detailed statement of the bonded and other indebtedness and the receipts and expenditures, from whatever source and on whatever account, for the preceding year ending December 31, etc.	Stats L., v. 27..	p. 68	On or before January 15 of each year.

List of reports to be made to Congress by public officers—Continued.

Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Section or page.	When expected to be made.
BY THE WASHINGTON AND GREAT FALLS ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY.			
A report, through the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, of the names of all the stockholders therein and the amount of stock held by each, together with a detailed statement of the bonded and other indebtedness, and the receipts and expenditures, from whatever source and on whatever account, for the preceding year ending December 31, etc.	Stats. L., v. 27 ..	p. 333	Annually.
BY THE MARYLAND AND WASHINGTON RAILWAY COMPANY.			
A report, through the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, of the names of all the stockholders therein and the amount of stock held by each, together with a detailed statement of the bonded and other indebtedness, and the receipts and expenditures, from whatever source and on whatever account, for the preceding year ending December 31, etc.	Stats. L., v. 27 ..	p. 341	Annually.
BY THE FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL AND ASYLUM.			
Estimates each year shall be annually submitted in estimates for the District of Columbia.	----------	----------	Hereafter.
EXCISE BOARD OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
A report setting forth the number of applications for license, both favorably and unfavorably acted on, the number of persons convicted for violation of the act of March 3, 1893, and the amount of fines collected and uncollected.	Stats. L., v. 27 ..	p. 564	Annually.

○

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 21.

D. C. ALLEN.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of D. C. Allen against the United States.

DECEMBER 6, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 3, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the petition of claimant and of the opinion of the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[In the Court of Claims. December term, 1887. David C. Allen *v.* The United States. Congressional, No. 3925.]

PETITION.

To the Honorable the Court of Claims:

The claimant, David C. Allen, respectfully represents:

I. That he is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of Kansas, and during the late war resided in the State of Missouri.

II. That he did not give any aid or comfort to the late rebellion, but throughout that war was loyal to the Government of the United States.

III. That in the fall of 1861, Springfield Mo., was occupied by Federal troops under command of Gen. John C. Fremont; that at the same time the Confederate Missouri State Guard, commanded by Gen. Sterling Price, was encamped not far off, and its size and intentions were uncertain; that General Fremont was in great need of accurate information as to the numbers and purposes of the enemy, and authorized one Martin J. Hubble to obtain a competent man to visit their camp and secure this information, stating that $1,000 would be paid for such service; that in accordance with such authority from General Fremont said Hubble engaged this claimant to render said service, upon the terms stated; that in pursuance of said engagement the claimant visited the Confederate camp and returned with valuable information, which he imparted to General Fremont in person; that thereafter, by direction of General Fremont, the claimant made another trip to the Confederate camp, resulting in the capture of a Confederate spy in the person of the wife of one of General Price's officers; that a third time, at the request of General Fremont, the claimant undertook to visit the enemy's camp and secure information, but while so absent General Fremont was succeeded by General Hunter, Springfield was evacuated by the Union forces, and on claimant's return he was made a prisoner by the Confederates.

IV. That the agreement to pay this claimant 1,000 for the first-mentioned service was approved and ratified by General Fremont, but claimant has never received said sum or any part thereof; that no definite agreement was made as to the amount which this claimant should receive for his subsequent services aforesaid, but that, considering the great peril incurred by him and the value of the information which he secured for the Union authorities, such services were reasonably worth not less than $500 for each trip, making altogether $2,000.

V. That said claim was duly presented to the Secretary of War, but was rejected by that officer on the ground, as stated, that the evidence was insufficient; that bills for the relief of your petitioner were introduced in the Senate in the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Congresses, and in the House of Representatives in the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, and Fiftieth Congresses, and by the Committee on War Claims of the said Fiftieth Congress was referred to this court on the 16th day of April, 1888, for a finding of the facts in accordance with section 1 of an act approved March 3, 1883, entitled, "An act to afford assistance and relief to Congress and the Executive Departments in the investigation of claims and demands against the Government."

No other action than as aforesaid has been had on this claim in Congress or by any of the Departments.

The claimant is the sole owner of this claim and the only person interested therein; and no assignment or transfer of this claim, or of any part thereof, or interest therein, has been made.

The claimant is justly entitled to the amoun therein claimed from the United States, after allowing all just credits and offsets. The claimant is a citizen of the United States, and has at all times borne true allegiance to the Government thereof, and has not in any way voluntarily aided, abetted, or given encouragement to rebellion against the said Government; and the claimant believes the facts as stated in this petition to be true. And the claimant prays for a finding of the facts in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid act.

CHARLES AND WILLIAM B. KING,
Attorneys for Claimant.

STATE OF KANSAS, *County of Wyandotte, ss:*

David C. Allen, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am the claimant in this case. I have read the above petition, and the matters therein stated are true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DAVID C. ALLEN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of May, 1888.
[SEAL.] FRANK ANDERSON,
Notary Public.

(Commission expires January 25, 1892.)

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 3925. David C. Allen *v.* The United States. Decided January 4, 1892.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 16th day of April, 1888.

The claimant, in his petition, makes the following allegations:

"That in the fall of 1861, Springfield, Mo., was occupied by Federal troops under command of Gen. John C. Fremont; that at the same time the Confederate Missouri State Guard, commanded by Gen. Sterling Price, was encamped not far off, and its size and intentions were uncertain; that General Fremont was in great need of accurate information as to the numbers and purposes of the enemy, and authorized one Martin J. Hubble to obtain a competent man to visit their camp and secure this information, stating that $1,000 would be paid for such service; that in accordance with such authority from General Fremont, said Hubble engaged this claimant to render said service upon the terms stated; that in pursuance of said engagement the claimant visited the Confederate camp and returned with valuable information which he imparted to General Fremont in person; that thereafter, by direction of General Fremont, the claimant made another trip to the Confederate camp, resulting in the capture of a Confederate spy in the person of the wife of one of General Price's officers; that a third time, at the request of General Fremont, the claimant undertook to visit the enemy's camp and secure information, but while so absent General Fremont was succeeded by General Hunter, Springfield was evacuated by the Union forces, and on claimant's return he was made prisoner by the Confederates.

"That the agreement to pay this claimant $1,000 for the first-mentioned service was approved and ratified by General Fremont, but claimant has never received said sum or any part thereof; that no definite agreement was made as to the amount which this claimant should receive for his subsequent services aforesaid, but that, considering the great peril incurred by him and the value of the information which he secured for the Union authorities, such services were reasonably worth not less than $500 for each trip; making altogether $2,000."

The case was brought to a hearing on the 27th day of May, 1891.

Charles and William B. King, esqs., appeared for claimant and the Attorney-General, by James H. Nixon, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

OPINION.

RICHARDSON, Ch. J., delivered the opinion of the court:

The claimant, in his petition, sets out a contract made under the direction of Gen. John C. Fremont, while in command of military forces of the United States, at Springfield, Mo., in the autumn of 1861, for the performance of certain duties as a spy.

In *Totten's Case* (92 U. S. R., 105) the Supreme Court held that the President in time of war had a right to make such contracts binding on the United States. The general officers of the army in the field are under the actual or implied direction of the President in all their movements, and their contracts in the line of their duty must be held to be made by his authority. That the employment of spies is directly and peculiarly within the line of duty of a commanding general in actual warfare can not be doubted. Their character and employment are as old as the art of war and as necessary, often, as implements of warfare.

That being the case, the claimant had a cause of action upon which suit might have been maintained in this court unless excluded from its jurisdiction for special reasons, which we shall consider later.

To such a claim, if within the jurisdiction of the court, there is a statute bar much more pronounced than any mere statute of limitations, which bars the remedy only and not the claim. It is in these words:

"SEC. 1069. Every claim against the United States, cognizable by the Court of Claims, shall be forever barred unless the petition setting forth a statement thereof is filed in the court or transmitted to it by the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as provided by law, within six years after the claim first accrues: *Provided,* * * * [*saving rights of persons under certain disabilities*]."

The Bowman Act, under which this case was transmitted to the court by a committee of the House of Representatives, provides in section 3 (1 Supplement to Revised Statutes, 2d ed., p. 403) as follows:

"Nor shall the said court have jurisdiction of any claim against the United States which is now barred by virtue of the provisions of any law of the United States."

At first view this provision would seem to exclude from our jurisdiction all claims to which section 1069 of the Revised Statutes is applicable. But, considering the object of the act, which is declared by its title to be "An act to afford assistance and relief to Congress and the executive departments in the investigation of claims and demands against the Government," and knowing that there were many cases pending in the Departments and in Congress which had accrued more than six years previously, and giving a liberal interpretation to the act in order to accomplish its object, the court early held that the bar of Revised Statutes, section 1069, did not still apply to a claim which was barred from the general jurisdiction of the court if it could be considered and paid by any Executive Department—that the bar intended is a complete bar in the Departments as well as in the courts, that while there is any avenue open to the claimant through which he can have his claim adjusted and paid, it is not barred within the meaning of the act and can be transmitted to this court by the head of a Department or by a committee of Congress, and the court can take jurisdiction.

The rejection of a claim by executive officers alone does not of itself bar a claim, but it removes an obstacle in the way of the operation of the statute of limitations, and allows the latter to apply with full force. The act has received interpretation in the following cases reported in the Court of Claims Reports: McClure, 19, p. 18; Dunbar, 19, p. 489; Ford, 19, p. 519; Dennis, 20, p. 119; Blair, 21, p. 253; McDonald, 21, p. 320; McLenare, 21, p. 327; Mitchel, 21, p. 466; Vance, 21, p. 488; Norfolk Tr. Co., 23, p. 19; Furlong, 23, p. 32; Belt, 23, p. 317; Dennis, 23, p. 324; Kimbrough, 25, p. 21; Nutt, 26, p. 15.

The avenue open to the claimant for the settlement of his claim was the War Department, where it accrued and which alone had authority to settle and adjust it. It was peculiarly and exclusively within the jurisdiction of that Department to

determine the validity and amount before it could have any standing with the accounting officers, as is to be inferred from the language of the Supreme Court in Totten's Case; like claims for the refund of internal-revenue taxes, which the Supreme Court held in *Kaufman's Case* (96 U. S. R., 570), affirming the judgment of this court (11 C. Cls. R., 659), must be first submitted to the Commissioner before any liability is fixed. They say:

"It is not the allowance of an ordinary claim against the Government, by an ordinary accounting officer, but the adjudication by the first tribunal to which the matter must by law be submitted. Until so submitted, and until so adjudicated, there is not even a prima facie liability of the Government; but when submitted, and when allowed upon the adjudication, the liability is complete until in some appropriate form it is impeached."

The claimant has in fact been to the War Department, as he admits in his brief, where he states as follows:

"The claim was presented to the Quartermaster-General in April, 1869, with evidence to sustain it. It was suspended by the War Department in August, 1869, for the claimant to obtain the testimony of General Fremont, and it was subsequently rejected in 1870."

The claim having been rejected by the War Department, and the only avenue for its settlement by the executive officers having thus been closed against it, the bar of section 1069 of the Revised Statutes is left to apply to it with all its force and effect, if this court ever had jurisdiction of the cause of action.

But another reason why the court can not find the facts, even if it never had jurisdiction under its general powers and the statute of limitations never did apply to it. The claim is for services as a spy. The Supreme Court says in Totten's Case (96 U. S. R., 105, 107):

"It may be stated as a general principle, that public policy forbids the maintenance of any suit in a court of justice the trial of which would inevitably lead to the disclosure of matters which the law would regard as confidential, and respecting which it will not allow the confidence to be violated. On this principle suits can not be maintained which would require a disclosure of the confidences of the confessional, or those between husband and wife, or of communications of a client to his counsel for professional advice, or of a patient to his physician for a similar purpose. Much greater reason exists for the application of the principle to the cases of contracts for secret services with the Government, as the existence of a contract of that kind is itself a fact not to be disclosed."

A claim which, to investigate in a court of justice, is decided to be against public policy, and which is alone cognizable by the War Department, where it has been considered and rejected, is effectually excluded for the jurisdiction of this court to find and report the facts to Congress. It can hardly be conceived that Congress intended by the Bowman Act to authorize a committee of either House to use this court for the investigation of claims founded on confidential contracts for the services of a spy in time of war, when the disclosure of the facts in such case is decided by the Supreme Court to be against public policy.

What Congress may do, acting by both Houses, or what one House alone may do, by special resolution, in the investigation of such a contract by their committees, is not considered in this case, and we express no opinion thereon.

The clerk will transmit a copy of the petition and of this opinion to the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 4, 1892.
A true copy.
Test this 30th day of November.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 22.

S. N. WHITE, DECEASED.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of S. N. White, deceased, against the United States.

DECEMBER 6, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 3, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the opinions filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

HON. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1373. Elizabeth White, testatrix, etc., estate Samuel N. White, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Samuel N. White, since deceased, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 11, 1892.

[Court of claims. No. 1373, Congressional. Decided January 16, 1893. Elizabeth White, administratrix of the estate of Samuel N. White, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

OPINION.

PEELLE, J., delivered the opinion of the court:

This is a Congressional case referred here by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives, on the 12th day of February, 1887, under the act of March 3, 1883, ch. 116, known as the Bowman Act. (Supp. to R. S., 2d ed p. 403.)

The claimant in her petition avers:

That she is a citizen of the United States residing in West Feliciana Parish, State of Louisiana, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from the decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $169,300, and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army, as follows:

Taken by the United States forces for their use, between the town of Bayou Sara and Port Hudson, in the parish of West Feliciana, Louisiana:

1 steamboat, named *Red Chief No. 1*, of about 175 tons burden, taken by Gen. Banks's army July 8, 1863, and turned over to S. P. Hollabird's charge, quartermaster department of the Gulf, valued at	$35,000.00
For use of the steamer *Red Chief No. 1*, for tackle, apparel, furniture, for 834 days, at $150 per day, making	125,100.00
	160,100.00
Credited by amount for which said steamer *Red Chief No. 1* was sold by the United States, at Mobile, Ala., October 20, 1866, said amount being paid to the claimant on the day of March, 1866, by Quartermaster-General M. C. Meigs on the order of the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War	7,000,00
Leaving for the value of the steamer and its use as charged	153,100.00
50 hogsheads of sugar, weighing 1,200 pounds per hogshead, 60,000 pounds, at 25 cents per pound	15,000.00
60 barrels of molasses, 40 gallons per barrel, 2,400 gallons, at 50 cents	1,200.00
Aggregating in value	169,300.00

The court, on a preliminary hearing on the 11th day of April, 1892, found that Samuel N. White, from whom it is alleged in the petition that said vessel and stores were taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout the war for the suppression of the rebellion.

The contention of the defendants is that the claim comes within the provisions of the act of March 12, 1863 (12 Stat. L., 820), known as the Abandoned and Captured Property Act; and that the claimant having failed to present his claim to this court within two years from the date of the suppression of the rebellion, as prescribed by that act, the claim is barred; and further, that as to the steamboat the claim is barred by reason of the claimant's having received the proceeds of the sale of said vessel and accepted the same in full of his claim therefor, without protest or objection, as shown further along.

The evidence as to the sugar and molasses seized shows that late in the summer or early in autumn of 1862 the military or naval forces of the United States seized and took a flatboat at Bayou Sara, La., upon which was loaded 50 hogsheads containing 50,000 pounds of sugar, and 60 barrels containing 2,400 gallons of molasses, belonging to said Samuel N. White (now deceased). Said sugar and molasses were loaded on a Navy or Army transport on the Mississippi River, and it does not further appear what became of it, or whether said sugar and molasses were issued to or used by the Army or Navy as stores or supplies, or whether destroyed as an act of war, or whether the same came to the official custody of the chief quartermaster of the Department of New Orleans or the chief commissary of the same.

If the property of a citizen, loyal or disloyal, in friendly or hostile territory, during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, was destroyed by the Army or Navy of the United States, this court is inhibited from taking jurisdiction under the third section of the act under which this claim was transmitted to the court.

While the court, however, is inhibited from taking jurisdiction in cases of destruction or damage to property, a claim may arise from such destruction or damage which the court, under the act, would be authorized to investigate and report the facts to Congress, as, for instance, a building may have been destroyed or damaged for which no claim could arise within the jurisdiction of the court under said act, and yet, if the lumber therein was used by the United States, the value of such lumber so used would constitute a claim for the court's investigation and report; but that is not this case, for there is an entire absence of proof here as to the purpose of the seizure or what became of the property. True, the evidence shows that the property was seized, but it was seized in hostile territory which the Army and Navy of the United States were at the time seeking to enter and occupy.

If the property of loyal citizens was seized and the proceeds thereof paid into the Treasury under the act of March 3, 1863 (12 Stat. L., 820), known as the Captured and Abandoned Property Act, the claimant's remedy was under that act within two years from the time of the suppression of the rebellion, as therein prescribed, and this court would be without jurisdiction of such claim under section 3 of the act of March 3, 1883, *supra*, which provides "Nor shall the said court have jurisdiction of any claim against the United States which is now barred by virtue of the provisions of any law of the United States," and we take it, and so hold the law to be, that, where property was seized, as in this case, in hostile territory, as that portion of Louisiana was at the time of such seizure, and there is no evidence showing or tending to show, as there is not in this case, that such property was used by the Army

or Navy of the United States as stores or supplies or other benefit derived therefrom to the United States, the presumption is that such seizure was not an appropriation for the use of the Army or Navy of the United States within the meaning of the fourth section of said act of March 3, 1883, *supra*, but was a destruction of property as an act of war, and this court, under the first clause of section 3 of said act, is without jurisdiction to ascertain and report the facts to Congress.

As to the claim for the steamboat *Red Chief No. 1*, the evidence shows that early in March, 1863, the said Samuel N. White (now deceased) purchased at Shreveport, La., a steamboat named *Red Chief No. 1*, and that within a day or two after said purchase a squad of Confederate soldiers under the command of a Confederate quartermaster impressed said boat into the Confederate service to transport stores and supplies to and for the use of the Confederate Army; that to preserve said boat said White remained on board said vessel and commanded her under the orders of said quartermaster in the transportation of stores and supplies as aforesaid. On or about the first day of July, 1863, said vessel was, in some informal way, turned over to said White, who ran her up Thompson Creek, leaving her in charge of a sufficient crew to protect her. The evidence shows that, prior to the purchase of said vessel by White, she was in the service of the Confederate Army under the command of her then owner, Capt. W. N. Wood, in the transportation of Confederate soldiers and supplies to and for the use of the Confederate Army.

On the 8th day of July, 1863, at the time of the fall of Port Hudson, said vessel was found tied up in Thompson Creek, a few miles from Port Hudson, where she was seized by the United States forces and turned over to the chief quartermaster of the Department of the Gulf, of the United States Army, as property captured from the enemy in war; and said vessel was thereafter used by the United States Army as property so captured.

On the 3d day of June, 1864, the said White filed in the district court of the United States for the eastern district of Louisiana a certain libel against the said steamboat *Red Chief No. 1*, and S. B. Holabird, then chief quartermaster, Department of the Gulf as aforesaid, alleging his loyalty to the United States and claiming to be the owner of said vessel and demanding demurrage for the use thereof, and after the service of a proper warrant and monition, the United States, acting through the district attorney in said district, filed its certain bill of intervention, in which it was averred in substance, among other things, that said steamboat had been captured by the naval and military forces of the United States at Port Hudson, on the 8th day of July, 1863, from the rebels in arms, and that said boat was so held and belonged to the United States under the provisions of the act of July 13, 1861, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and for other purposes" (12 Stat. L., 255), and particularly by reason of the provisions of sections 5 and 6 of said act, and the proclamations of the President issued on the 15th day of April and the 16th day of August, 1861 (12 Stat. L., appendix, 1256 and 1262, respectively), and that the citizens of Louisiana were at the time of such capture in a state of insurrection.

Said case came on trial, judgment, and decree, and the court found for the libellant, and gave judgment and decree of restitution, "leaving the question of demurrage untouched." From which judgment and decree the United States, through the district attorney, filed its petition for a suspension appeal to the circuit court for said district, which appeal was granted to operate as a supersedeas as prayed, but there being no circuit judge there at that time, as appears, said cause was not tried or otherwise disposed of, but appears still to be pending in said court. Thereafter, and from the time of the capture of said vessel as aforesaid, she was held and used in the service of the United States as captured property theretofore in the service of the Confederate army, until on or about October 12, 1865, when said vessel was sold to the highest bidder, as the property of the United States, by the Quartermaster Department of said army, at Mobile, Ala., at public auction, having first caused said property to be appraised and given notice of such sale, for $7,000, whichsum was $2,000 in excess of such appraisement.

Soon thereafter, and before said money was paid into the Treasury of the United States, said White made application to the Secretary of War, in which he asked the Secretary to "direct the return to him of the proceeds of his vessel, and that such allowance be made to him for her use that, added to the amount for which the vessel was sold, will reimburse him for her value at the time of seizure;" but the Secretary at first refused to do so, claiming that said vessel was the property of the United States by reason of capture in war, and that said White was not entitled to the proceeds of such vessel, but on the 14th day of March, 1866, after the Secretary of War had examined a certified copy of the proceedings and judgment in said district court of Louisiana, he ordered said sum of money to be paid over to said White in these words:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March* 14, 1866.

It appearing from the papers in the case that the claimant, S. N. White, is a loyal citizen of the United States, and the owner of the steamer *Red Chief, No. 1*, and that

she came by capture into possession of the Quartermaster's Department, in the Department of Louisiana, and that a suit brought by White in the United States district court against Quartermaster Holabird, the court decided in favor of the claimant, and ordered the boat to be delivered to him, and that pending that proceeding the boat was sold at Mobile by the Quartermaster Department by mistake, it is ordered the proceeds of the sale be turned over by the Quartermaster-General to the claimant in lieu of the boat, taking from Mr. White a release of all further claims against the United States for said boat, and its value, and an acknowledgment that the said sum is received in full accord and satisfaction for all claims against the United States or its officers for said boat and its value March 14, 1866.

EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

Thereafter, on the 16th day of March, 1866, in compliance with said order, said sum of money was paid over to said White upon a proper voucher made therefor, duly certified as required by said order and receipted for by said White, which voucher, certificate, and receipt are in these words:

No. 22.

The United States, to S. N. White, Dr.

March 16, 1866. To reimbursement of the proceeds of the sale of the steamer *Red Chief, No. 1*, by the U. S. Qr. Mr. Dept., at Mobile, Alabama, on the 12th of Octr., 1865, it being at the time the property of this said Samuel N White, which reimbursement is in lieu of the boat, and in full payment and release for all claims, by said Samuel N. White, on the U. S. Government, or its officers, on account of said boat, and this said reimbursement "being in full accord and satisfaction for all claims against the U. S. and its officers for said boat or its value $7,000

See subvouchers attached—two in number, as furnished from Qr. Mr. Gen'l's office, March 16th, 1866.

I certify that the above account is correct and that it has been made in triplicate, and read over carefully to the claimant, Samuel N. White, in the presence of the attesting witnesses, and that he, in their presence, accepted the sum of seven thousand dollars, in full of all claims by him, against the U. S., or its officers, on account of the steamer *Red Chief No. 1.*

J. C. M. FERRAN.
Major, Qr. Mr., Brt. Col., U. S. A.

Received at Washington, D. C., the 16th of March, 1866, of Brt. Col. J. C. M. Ferran, quartermaster, United States Army, the sum of seven thousand dollars, and —— cents, in full of the above account in check No. 26, on the 1st National Bank of Washington, D. C., payable to S. N. White or bearer, for $7,000.00.

S. N. WHITE.

Witnesses:
W. M. MACRAE.
C. A. THORN.

(Triplicate.)

We will not stop to question the jurisdiction of the district court of Louisiana to render a decree of restitution in said case, as against the United States, after its bill of intervention had been filed, in response to a monition served on the chief quartermaster, setting forth that said vessel was held as the property of the United States by reason of capture from the enemy in war, as by said bill of intervention it was disclosed that the action, if action at all, was against the United States, over which the district court had no jurisdiction, but whether that proceeding was valid or whether the Secretary of War had authority to order said sum to be paid to claimant is immaterial now to inquire, since payment was made on the condition stated in the order of the Secretary, and the claimant accepted the same in full without protest or objection, and it is not for him to object that the Secretary of War illegally or mistakenly paid him a sum of money which belonged to the United States. (United States *v.* Adams, 7 Wall., 463; Comstock's Case, 9 C. Cls. R., 141; Belt's Case, 23 C. Cls. R., 317.)

The claim before the Secretary, as disclosed by the claimant's application, was not only for the proceeds of the vessel, but for its use; and we think the payment made was intended by the Secretary, and so understood and accepted by the claimant, in full of his claim, and that being so the claim was barred at the time of the passage of the act of March 3, 1883. Besides, we remark that the claimant's measure of damages, if entitled to recover, would be only the value of the vessel at the time of capture, and such seems to have been the view taken by the claimant when he applied to the Secretary to have said sum, etc., paid to him. But if the proceeds of

the sale had been paid into the Treasury and the claimant had commenced proceedings to recover the same under the abandoned and captured property act, his recovery, if at all, would have been limited to the fund in the Treasury, and he, by his application to the Secretary of War, having prevented payment of the funds into the Treasury, could not now enlarge his measure of damages; but, as we have said, for the reasons given, we are of the opinion that the claim was one barred at the time of the passage of the act of March 3, 1883, *supra*, and that this court is, therefore, without jurisdiction. And being barred said act would not have the effect to revive the claim. (Ford's Case, 19 C. Cls. R., 519.) The mere reference of a claim to this court under the Bowman Act does not give the court jurisdiction, for the last clause of section 3 of said act provides "Nor shall the said court have jurisdiction of any claim against the United States which is now barred by virtue of the provisions of any law of the United States." So, if a claim is barred, the court is inhibited from exercising jurisdiction. (Balmar's Case, 26 C. Cls. R., 82; Dunbar's Case, 19 C. Cls. R., 489.)

For the reasons given, the court is without jurisdiction to report the facts, and this opinion will be certified to Congress in lieu thereof.

The petition is therefore dismissed.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 16, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 30th day of November, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, 1373. Decided May 7, 1894. Elizabeth White, administratrix, *v.* the United States.]

ON THE CLAIMANT'S MOTION.

NOTT, J., delivered the opinion of the court:

This case was decided adversely to the claimant at the last term of the court. (28 C. Cls. R., 57.) Her counsel now seeks to have the decision reviewed. As there is no appellate jurisdiction in these Congressional cases, this court is always willing to review its decisions on the motion of either party when a reasonable doubt exists. There are two questions for review which will be considered separately.

I. It appears by the evidence that late in the summer or early in the autumn of 1862 the gunboat *Essex* captured a flatboat on the Mississippi upon which was a large quantity of sugar and molasses. The property so seized was taken from the flatboat and placed on board the capturing vessel. Here the evidence stops. It does not appear whether the sugar and molasses were taken for use, were taken as prize, or were turned over to the chief commissary of the Department of the Gulf to find their way eventually into the abandoned or captured property fund.

The seizure was anterior to the abandoned or captured property act, but the Act in Addition 2d July, 1864 (12 Stat. L., p. 375), brought all funds derived from captured property within the operation of the previous act. (Goodman's Case, 14 C. Cls. R., 547.) If money was derived from this capture and went into the abandoned or captured property fund, the claim is barred and the court without jurisdiction.

In the previous decision it was said of this seizure, "that the presumption is that it was not an appropriation for the use of the Army or Navy" within the meaning of the act giving the court jurisdiction, "but a destruction of property as an act of war."

The language in an opinion must always be interpreted in the light of the facts to which it refers. Ordinarily a claimant coming into this court under the Bowman Act is entitled to have the facts of his case found. But there are cases as to which the court is prohibited from exercising jurisdiction. Among these are cases which were barred when the act passed, and cases growing out of the civil war. An exception is made in the latter class in favor of "supplies or stores taken by or furnished to any part of the military or naval forces of the United States for their use." (Section 4.) If the property taken was sold and the proceeds directly or constructively went into the capture fund; or, if the property taken was not taken for use but to despoil the enemy and no benefit to the Government is affirmatively shown; or, if the property was damaged or destroyed, the court is without jurisdiction. (Conrad's Case, 25 C. Cls. R., 433.)

In this case the capture is shown to have been by a naval vessel. It is said in the motion that the property was "taken by a transport belonging to the Army and not to the Navy," and that the gunboats on the Mississippi at the time of the seizure "were not subject to naval authority." But there is nothing to show that the commanding officer of the *Essex* was not subject to Navy Regulations. The duty of a naval officer at that time was prescribed by Navy Regulations, 720:

"Should it be absolutely necessary to take out of a vessel seized as a prize any

property, either for its better preservation or for the use of vessels or armed forces of the United States, a correct inventory shall be made of it, and also a careful appraisement of its value, by suitable officers qualified to judge of such value. This inventory and appraisement shall be made in duplicate, one part of which shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy and the other to the judge or United States attorney of the district to which the prize may be sent."

The log of the *Essex* has not been produced; no officer or seaman of the vessel has been called as a witness; it does not appear whether an inventory was or was not filed; it does not appear that the property was taken for use; nor what became of it; and with such a failure of evidence to bring the case within the intent and purpose of the statute it must be presumed that the claim comes within the effect of the prohibitory clauses. It was not the purpose of the statute that the court should investigate any or every act of the Army or Navy by which a claimant was aggrieved, but only such as would entitle him, within the intent of the law, to Congressional relief.

II. In 1863 the steamer *Red Chief* was captured at Port Hudson. She had been in the military service of the enemy, navigated by the decedent, her owner, and manned by his crew. She had also been in the Confederate service under a former owner. The excuse offered on the trial of the issue of the decedent's loyalty was that he had so acted, in navigating the vessel, to save the boat from Confederate confiscation, she having been seized and impressed without his consent. This condition of affairs, this involuntary action of the owner, which was held to excuse him for his personal service, does not help the case when it is considered with reference to the question of jurisdiction.

The first section of the Abandoned and Captured Property Act (12 Stat. L., p. 820) expressly declares "that such property shall not include any kind or description which has been used, or which was intended to be used, for waging or carrying on war against the United States, such as arms, ordnance, ships, steamboats, or other water craft;" and it leaves such property subject to the operation of the laws of war and the confiscation act. The case of Slawson (16 Wall., 310) is almost identical with this.

The *Rea Chief* continued in the military service of the Confederate States until resistance at Fort Hudson was about to cease. Then, when she was no longer needed, the owner ran her into a creek near by. On the day of, or the day after, the surrender she was seized, as all other property which had been in the service of the enemy was seized, and turned over to the Quartermaster Department.

Under the decisions of the Supreme Court the legal status of the vessel was that of enemy's property captured in enemy's territory for having been in the enemy's service. The vessel was not property of the fourth class, designated in Klein's Case (13 Wall., 128) as a limited class of property entitled to the benefit of the abandoned and captured property act. Whether the owner was loyal or disloyal did not affect its status. Loyalty was a question only in the captured property cases; in all others such an owner was in law an enemy.

Whether the property in the vessel passed by capture to the captors as other personal property captured in enemy's territory passes, that is to say, whether confiscation proceedings were necessary to divest title, is a question which need not be considered. It is enough that the property did not come within the abandoned and captured property act where a loyal owner might prefer a valid claim to the proceeds, and that under the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of Mrs. Alexander's Cotton (2 Wall., 404), he could assert a claim for the proceeds in no other way.

But the owner did appear in certain legal proceedings, and did also present to the Secretary of War (under whose control the proceeds of the vessel then were) a claim for the proceeds of the vessel and for compensation for her use, the latter being the present claim.

Upon this application the Secretary, in effect, offered a compromise, that the proceeds be surrendered to the applicant without further litigation upon the condition that he should surrender "all further claims against the United States for said boat." The terms proffered were accepted, the money was paid, and the compromise effected. That compromise barred the owner from again asserting a demand against the United States for the use of the boat, and the court is without jurisdiction to reopen the claim.

The order of the court is that the motion of the claimant be overruled.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 7, 1894.

A true copy.

Test, this 30th day of November, 1894.

[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

C

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 23.

JOSEPH GRADENGO, DECEASED.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Joseph Grandengo, deceased, against the United States.

DECEMBER 6, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 3, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the resolution of the House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883, and March 3, 1887.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

HON. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. No. 8094, Congressional. Cornelius Donato, administrator of Joseph Gradengo deceased, *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim, in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the House of Representatives on the 30th day of September, 1890, by the following resolution:

[Fifty-first Congress, first session.]

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
In the House of Representatives, September 30, 1890.

Resolved, That the following bills (H. R. 9636, 9639, 10627, 10637, 11220, 11038, 11219, 11229, 8066, and 10917) for the relief of J. S. O. G. Greer, estate of Michie Blackman, Nora Walsh, William McGee, Adeline N. Larche, Suzanne B. Meullion, Antoine D. Meullion, Anna Hunt, administratrix of George F. Hunt, deceased, John Cleary, and Joseph Gradengo, and case of John A. Heard, of Hinds County, Miss., being H. R. 1931, together with all accompanying papers, be, and the same are hereby, referred to the Court of Claims under the provisions of the acts of Congress, commonly known as the "Bowman Act" and an "Act to provide for the bringing of suits against the United States," approved March 3, 1887.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on November 25, 1892.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in St. Landry Parish, State of Louisiana, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at

different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from decedent the following property, of the value of $17,600, and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

48 bales of cotton, at $200 per bale	$9,600
150 head of cattle, at $25 per head	3,750
4 pairs oxen, at $75 per pair	300
10 mules, at $100 each	1,000
1 pair American carriage horses	300
175 head of sheep, at $3 per head	525
75 head of hogs, at $5 per head	375
2,000 bushels of corn, at 50 cents per bushel	1,000
10,000 bundles fodder at $1.50 per 100	150
5 tons hay, at $20 per ton	100
5,000 fence rails, at $1 per M	500
Total	17,600

Said property was taken by the United States troops under the command of Gen. N P. Banks, near Opelousas, La., about the month of April, 1863.

The court, upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING:

It is not established to the satisfaction of the court that said property or any part of it was taken by the military forces of the United States, as alleged in said petition.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 3, 1893.
A true copy.
Test, this 30th day of November, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 24.

HEIRS OF PIERRE SAUVÉ.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of P. Sauvé against the United States.

DECEMBER 6, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 3, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the resolution of the House of Representatives of September 16, 1890, under the act of March 3, 1883, and the act approved March 3, 1887.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8072. Heirs of Pierre Sauvé *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that said Pierre Sauvé, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 7, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8072. Heirs at law of Pierre Sauvé *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case was transmitted to the court by the House of Representatives of the United States under the following resolution, passed September 16, 1890:

"*Resolved*, That the bill (H. R. 6063) for the relief of the heirs of Pierre Sauvé, now pending in the House, together with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims, in pursuance of the provisions of an act approved March 3, 1883, and an act entitled, 'An act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States,' approved March 3, 1887, to find and report to the House the facts bearing upon the merits of the claim, and all other facts contemplated by the provisions of the said act."

The case having been brought to a hearing, Jerome F. Manning, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that Pierre Sauvé was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The claimants in their petition make the following allegations:

That the said Pierre Sauvé departed this life at New Orleans, La., on the 12th day of May, 1867, in the said State of Louisiana; that the said Pierre Sauvé was, during his lifetime, a resident in the parish of St. Charles and elsewhere in the said State of Louisiana; that he had resided in the said State the greater portion of his life; that he was at the time of his death of about the age of 62 years; that he was a citizen of and born in the State of Louisiana; that during the entire period of the late rebellion, beginning in April, 1861, and ending in April, 1865, he was loyal to the Government of the United States, and bore true faith and allegiance thereto; that during his lifetime he was the owner of two plantations in the parishes of St. Charles and Jefferson, in the said State of Louisiana, and died seized of the same; that one of them was known as "Lone Star Plantation," comprising 1,400 acres, more or less, and the other as "Providence Plantation."

That said Pierre Sauvé did, prior to the outbreak of the late rebellion, and during a portion of the period thereof, reside and carry on business at each and both of said named plantations; that the said plantations were used mostly for the purpose of raising sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar and molasses in buildings situate upon each and both of said plantations; that on or about the — day of October, in the year 1863, there was situate and upon each and both of said plantations a large amount of personal property, which appears more fully and particularly stated in the exhibit hereto annexed, and marked Exhibit A; that on the — day of October, 1863, and prior thereto the said plantation, known as the "Lone Star Plantation," and the said plantation known as the "Providence Plantation," and the property thereon situate, were under seizure by the United States Government, and in charge of the agents of the United States, from the — day of October, 1863, to the 31st day of October, 1865, as appears more fully by the certificate hereto annexed, and marked Exhibit B, signed, "W. B. Armstrong, captain and assistant quartermaster of the bureau of refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands of the State of Louisiana," said certificate bearing date as follows, viz: "Office assistant quartermaster, New Orleans, La., 17th December, 1886;" that your petitioners are unable at present to state the exact date of the seizure of the said plantations and the property thereon situate belonging to the said Pierre Sauvé by the armed forces, or the civil authorities (as the case may be), of the Government of the United States; that said claim, as shown in this petition and exhibits thereto annexed, and as may be shown by the evidence hereafter to be presented to this court in support of this petition, is fairly and reasonably worth the sum of $408,534, as follows:

36 No. 1 mules, at $250	$9,000.00
20 cows and calves, at $50	1,000.00
5,000 barrels of corn in shuck, at 75 cents per barrel	3,750.00
24 large carts, at $100 each	2,400.00
22 large plows for 6 horses, at $24 each	528.00
20 plows for 4 horses, at $12 each	240.00
52 plows for 2 horses, at $8 each	416.00
400 sugar hogsheads, complete, at $3 each	1,200.00
2,000 cords of wood, at $2 per cord	4,000.00
Damages to sugar mill and engine while in use by the United States Government	5,000.00
Damages to sugar-house purgeries	8,000.00
Damages to all the buildings, house, negroes' houses, etc	3,000.00
Crop of 1863, taken by Cozzins after it was sold to Whelen by P. Sauvé.	20,000.00
Crop of 1864, 400 hogsheads of sugar, at $203 per hogshead	81,000.00
Molasses for 1864, 1,200 barrels, at 40 gallons per barrel: 48,000, at $1.25.	60,000.00
Molasses for 1865, 1,200 barrels: 48,000 gallons, at $1 per gallon	48,000.00
Crop of 1865, 400 hogsheads of sugar, at $157 per hogshead	62,800.00
Crop of sugar 1866, 400 hogsheads, at $120	50,000.00
Molasses for 1866, 1,200 barrels: 48,000 gallons, at $1 per gallon	48,000.00
Total	408,534.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, make the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

I. Pierre Sauvé resided in Louisiana during the late war. He owned two plantations, one called "Lone Star," and which alone is involved in this proceeding. Sauvé did not reside upon this plantation; it was conducted for him by an overseer.

II. "Lone Star" plantation, with its stock, implements, and equipment, was seized as an abandoned plantation by the United States under the act of March 3, 1863 (12 Stat. L., 820), and October 1, 1863, was turned over by the chief quartermaster, Department of the Gulf, to the supervising special agent of the Treasury Department, Third Agency. The Treasury Department held the plantation until July 1, 1865, when it was (with the property thereon) turned over by military authority to the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands. The plantation was afterwards restored to said Pierre Sauvé.

III. While in possession, as aforesaid, the defendants leased the "Lone Star" plantation, with the following financial results: In 1863 for a net profit of $2,908.50, thus obtained—rental, $4,000; less expenses, $339.76; and less the proportionate amount of the total net loss suffered by the Government in conducting this and other plantations during that year.

In 1864 the lease was to be proportionate to the product—the crops were almost a total loss—so that the gross rent collected was only $26.15; and the net profit was $12.90, obtained by deducting from the above rental $12.53 expenses, and 72 cents, the proportionate amount of the total loss suffered by the Government in conducting this and other plantations during that year.

In 1865 the lease for one-sixth part of the products realized with an advance of $250. Before any of the products were realized the plantation was turned over as aforesaid to the Freedmen's Bureau, and the balance of the plantation fund for the year (after paying expenses), $384.08, was also turned over to said bureau.

The total amount received by the Treasury from the "Lone Star" plantation (after expenses paid) was $2,921.40.

In December, 1863, the following property was on the "Lone Star" plantation:

Stock:
- 47 mules.
- 38 hogs and 25 poultry (claimed by the negroes).
- 1 sugar house; brick, slate roof.
- 5 skimmers.
- 1 lantern.
- 6 lamps.
- 2 ladders.
- 2 old kettles out of S. house.

Implements:
- 24 plows.
- 3 planters.
- 1 harrow, old.
- 3 handbarrows.
- 24 singletrees.
- 12 doubletrees.
- 2 scoops.
- 12 pairs hames.
- 12 pairs trace chains.
- 6 grubbing hoes.
- 3 cross cut saws.
- 2 pit saws.
- 1 broadax.
- 3 scythes.
- 1 brier hook.

Miscellaneous:
- 14 cart wheels, old.
- 1 corn mill, running for fourteen years.
- 2 boilers, old.
- 1 fly wheel, old.
- 1 fan, old.
- 1 plow, old.
- 55 negroes.
- 45 women and children.

General remarks: We have found 1 bull, 4 cows, 7 calves, all claimed by Mr. Wilson as his personal property.

Inventory of dwelling house, furniture, etc., on the Lone Star plantation, parish of St. Charles, Louisiana, made on the 29th day of December, 1863.

Dwelling house.	Number.	Remarks.
Size 30 by 50, 35 by 60; condition poor.	2	The largest dwelling house, occupied by Mr. Wilson, the overseer, has six rooms.
Oven	1	We have found other furniture claimed by Mr. Wilson as his personal property.
Washstand	1	
Armoire	1	
Bedstead	1	
Mattresses	1	
Books	36	Of which seven are "American Archives."
Double negro cabins; condition miserable; size different.	25 double	Other improvements have been found, such as 1 small building used as hospital, 4 pigeon houses, 2 kitchens, 1 storeroom, 2 stables, and 1 old storehouse.

Inventory of implements, etc., on the Lone Star plantation, parish of St. Charles, Louisiana, made on the —— day of ——— 186—.

Blacksmith shop.	Number.	Remarks.	Carpenter shop.	Number.	Remarks.
Size 14 by 16	1	Condition miserable.	Size	.....	A shanty.
Bellows	1		Planes	3	
Anvils	2	Both broken.	Chisels.....	1	
Sledges.....	1		Augers	2	
Hammers	2		Iron square	1	
Tongs.....	3		Provisions	.....	Mr. Wilson stated that provisions are not sent by the Government; they are to his own expenses.
Chisels.....	1				
Brace drill	1				
Drills	1				
Screw plate	1				
Iron.....	1	Lot old.			
Cooper shop.....	.....	The cooper tools are claimed by Mr. Wilson as his personal property.			

Whether all this property belonged to said Sauvé does not appear; nor does it appear what became of it; nor, by competent evidence, that it was removed from the plantation. It is not shown that the crop of 1863, alleged to have been taken by Cozzens, was in fact lost to said Sauvé.

It does not appear that this claim was presented to the Quartermaster-General, the commissioners of claims, or to this court prior to the reference under the resolution of September 16, 1890.

No facts are shown "bearing upon the question whether there has been any delay or laches in presenting" this claim, and no facts are shown "bearing upon the question whether the bar of any statute of limitation should be removed, or which shall be claimed to excuse the claimant for not having resorted to any established legal remedy." (Act of March 3, 1887, sec. 14, 1 Supp. to Rev. Stat. ed., 559.)

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 15, 1893.
A true copy.
Test this 30th day of November, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC No. 26.

EXPENSES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Letter from the Commissioner of Labor submitting a statement of all moneys expended under his direction for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894.

DECEMBER 7, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on Labor and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
Washington, D. C., December 4, 1894.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of section 8 of an act approved June 13, 1888, entitled "An act to establish a Department of Labor," I have the honor to submit the following statement of all moneys expended under my direction during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894:

Items of appropriation.	Amount appropriated.	Amount expended.	Amount unexpended.
Salaries	$101,020.00	$100,008.66	$1,011.34
Stationery	750.00	749.96	.04
Library	1,000.00	999.89	.11
Postage to Postal Union countries	250.00	250.00	.....
Rent	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....
Contingent expenses	3,241.66	3,241.66	.....
Miscellaneous expenses	47,500.00	47,014.59	485.41
Investigation of industrial and trade schools	1.39	1.39	.....
Investigation relative to slums of cities	9,744.63	9,744.63	.....
Printing and binding	7,000.00	6,953.70	46.30
Total	175,507.68	173,964.48	1,543.20

The amounts against the items "Investigation of industrial and trade schools" and "Investigation relative to slums of cities," under the heading "Amount appropriated," represent the amount of those appropriations unexpended at the commencement of the fiscal year 1894.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CARROLL D. WRIGHT,
Commissioner

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 28.

WILLIAM FOSTER, DECEASED, AND OTHERS.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the cases of the following-named persons against the United States: William Foster, deceased; J. J. Jeter, deceased; S. S. Hale, deceased; Ellen McCarty; F. Stearns, deceased; J. M. Weatherly, deceased.

DECEMBER 8, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 6, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings of the court in each of the annexed causes, which cases were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

HON. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 5724. E. C. Foster, administrator of William Foster, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that William Foster, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 31, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional Case No. 5724. C. A. French, administrator of William Foster, *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 6th day of August, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 31st day of January, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 22d day of November, 1894.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by J. G. Capers, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Claiborne County, State of Mississippi, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $1,290, and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

2 wagons	$200
Harness for same	50
2 cows and calf	80
3 oxen	120
15 yearlings	150
30 hogs	240
300 pounds bacon	60
200 bushels corn	200
Poultry	40
Fence rails	150
Total	1,290

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

There were taken from claimant's decedent, as alleged, during the late war of the rebellion, by military authority, for the use of the Army, stores and supplies as above described, the reasonable value of which at the time and place of taking was the sum of ($712) seven hundred and twelve dollars.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 3, 1894.
A true copy.
Test this 6th day of December, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 2564. Mary E. Jeter, administratrix of John J. Jeter, deceased *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that John J. Jeter, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 22, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional Case No. 2564. Mary E. Jeter, administratrix of John J. Jeter, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 9th day of March, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 22d day of June, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were

alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 27th day of November, 1894.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in her petition makes the following allegations:

That she is a citizen of the United States, residing in Warren County, State of Mississippi, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion: that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from said decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $2,215 and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

600 bushels corn	$600
200 bushels sweet potatoes	400
300 chickens	150
8,000 feet cypress lumber	240
1,500 feet scantling	45
16,000 pickets	480
600 cedar posts	300
Total	2,215

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

I.

There were taken from John J. Jeter, of Warren County, Miss., since deceased, during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, by military authority, for the use of the United States Army, stores and supplies, consisting of corn, sweet potatoes, lumber, and cedar posts, then reasonably worth the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars ($650), for which no payment appears to have been made.

Whatever other property was taken was by way of depredation, and no allowance is made therefor.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 3, 1894.
A true copy.
Test, this 6th day of December, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1786. Stephen S. Hale *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Stephen S. Hale, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 18, 1888.

[Court of Claims. Congressional Case No. 1786. J. K. P. Hale, executor Stephen S. Hale, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court

by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 27th day of February, 1887.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 18th day of June, 1888, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 6th day of November, 1894.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by George H. Gorman, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Gibson County, State of Tennessee, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from the decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $221.40, and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

1 sorrel mule	$200.00
18 bushels corn, 80 cents per bushel	14.40
700 pounds hay, worth $1 per hundred	7.00
Total	221.40

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

There were taken from Stephen S. Hale, of Gibson County, Tenn., since deceased, during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, by military authority, for the use of the United States Army, stores and supplies, consisting of corn, hay, and bacon, then reasonably worth forty-one dollars ($41), for which no payment appears to have been made.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 19, 1894.
A true copy.
Test this 6th day of December, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8317. Ellen McCarty *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Ellen McCarty, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 26, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional Case No. 8317. Ellen McCarty *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 2d day of March, 1891.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 26th day of February, 1894, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 8th day of November, 1894.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by George H. Gorman, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in her petition makes the following allegations:

That she is a citizen of the United States, residing in Warren County, State of Mississippi, where she resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from her quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $1,560, and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

4 mules	$600.00
2 horses	300.00
15 cattle	375.00
25 hogs	120.00
150 bushels corn	150.00
1 saddle	15.00
Total	1,560.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

During the war of the rebellion there were taken from said claimant, as alleged, by the military forces of the United States for the use of the Army, stores and supplies of the general kind alleged in the petition, which at the time were reasonably worth the sum of one thousand and seventy-seven dollars ($1,077).

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 19, 1894.
A true copy.
Test this 6th day of December, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]
JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 5828. Frederick Stearns *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the claimant, Frederick Stearns, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 23, 1891.

[Court of Claims. Congressional Case No. 5828. John H. Vaught, administrator, Frederick Stearns, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 6th day of August, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 23th day of March, 1891, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 6th day of November, 1894.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by G. H. Gorman, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Jackson County, State of Alabama, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during the said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from said decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $2,918 and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

1 cream-colored horse	$125
500 pounds bacon, at 10 cents	50
2 beef cattle, 600 pounds, at 8 cents	48
1 ton hay	40
1 horse	75
1 buggy	75
4,000 feet pine plank	80
60 head hogs, 70 pounds each, 4,200 pounds, at 8 cents	336
40 wagon loads corn, 15 bushels each, 600 bushels	600
40 head sheep, at $2	80
1 black mule	125
1 sorrel horse	100
1 mule	75
6 head beef cattle, 300 pounds each, 1,800 pounds, at 8 cents	144
1,000 binds oats, at 2 cents	20
100 bushels wheat, at $1	100
1 wagon and 1 yoke of oxen	100
1 ton hay, $20; 400 bushels corn, $400	420
15 head hogs, at $5 each	75
500 cross-ties for railroad, at 50 cents	250
Total	2,918

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

At the time and place alleged in claimant's petition the military forces of the United States took for the use of the Army, from claimant's decedent, one horse, worth $125.

The evidence is not sufficient to show title in the claimant for the balance of the property set forth in the petition and for that no allowance is made.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 19, 1894.

A true copy.

Test this 6th day of December, 1894.

[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1794. James M. Weatherly, administrator, *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that James M. Weatherly, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 18, 1889.

[Court of Claims. Congressional Case No. 1794. Mary E. Weatherly, executrix, James M. Weatherly, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 27th day of February, 1887.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 18th day of March, 1889, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 7th day of November, 1894.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Geo. Gorman, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That the deceased claimant resided in Cannon County, State of Tennessee, during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, under proper authority, took from him quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $578 and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

1 ton hay	$20
180 bushels corn	108
1 gray horse	150
1 bay mare	150
1 bay horse	150
Total	578

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

There were taken from the claimant, of Rutherford County, Tenn., during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, by military authority, for the use of the United States Army, stores and supplies then reasonably worth four hundred dollars ($400), for which no payment appears to have been made.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 19, 1894.
A true copy.
Test this 6th day of December, A. D. 1894.

[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 29.

J. BROADWAY AND OTHERS.

DECEMBER 8, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the cases of the following-named persons against the United States: J. Broadway, A. P. McCool, J. T. L. Jones, deceased, J. H. Heyser, deceased, S. Adams, deceased, J. W. Dyer, A. L. Burke, deceased, J. E. Wood, J. J. O'Marra, deceased, T. Randolph, deceased, E. A. Snyder, Jno. Dauneman, deceased, Wm. Ivers, deceased, Benj. Daniel, Jno. Morrison, deceased, H. Howell, E. Schriegelman, S. Crawford, A. T. Russler, trustee, J. H. T. Main, deceased, M. Cahill, J. Flesher, J. Watson, deceased.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 3, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings and orders filed by the court in the annexed causes, which cases were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

HON. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional Case No. 202. Jordan Broadway *v.* The United States.]

FINDINGS OF FACT.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 23d day of December, 1884, under the Bowman Act. Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by W. I. Hill, his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On the preliminary inquiry as to loyalty, it appeared that the claim had never been presented to the Commissioners of Claims, under the act of March 3, 1871 (16 Stat. L., 524), and therefore, as provided by the act of March 3, 1873 (17 Stat. L., 577), must be "deemed to be barred forever thereafter."

Section 3 of the Bowman Act provides that "the court shall not have jurisdiction of any claim against the United States which is now barred by virtue of the provisions of any law of the United States."

The court is therefore without jurisdiction of the case, and the same is hereby dismissed.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 21, 1888.
A true copy.
Test, this 30th day of November, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1467. Andrew P. McCool *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Andrew P. McCool, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 5, 1887.

[Court of Claims. Congressional Case No. 1467. Bowman Act—Facts and loyalty. Andrew P. McCool *v.* The United States.]

FINDINGS OF FACT.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 8th day of February, 1887.

G. W. Z Black, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by W. I. Hill, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 5th day of December, 1887, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken. was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 14th day of May, 1888.

Claimant alleges that during the late war there was taken from him from his farm in Fulton County, Ga., by the United States forces, under proper authority, the following-described property of the following value, which was appropriated to the use of the Army, to wit:

2 mules, at $125	$250
800 pounds beef, at 9 cents	72
1,200 cords wood, at $2	2,400
1 wagon	50
1 buggy	30
	2,802

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, find the facts to be as follows:

That of the above described property, stores and supplies were taken and appropriated as alleged of the value of seventy-five dollars ($75).

As to the timber and rails claimed for as cord wood, the court is unable to determine from the testimony what part. if any, was appropriated to the use of the Army, and what part was destroyed as a necessary measure of war. The claim therefor is not allowed.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 21, 1888.
A true copy.
Test, this 30th day of November, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 443. Cornelia Jones, administratrix, *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that John L. T. Jones, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 30, 1888.

[Court of Claims No. 443. Cornelia Jones, administratrix of John T. L. Jones, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 5th day of February, 1886.

P. E. Dye, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Lewis Cochran, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 3d day of April, 1888, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 6th day of March, 1889. The claimant in her petition makes the following allegations:

That in the year 1861 the military forces of the United States for their use took from said decedent 800 bushels of wheat; that the same was used as forage for the Army; that it was taken from Oxley Island in the Potomac River, in the county of Montgomery, in the State of Maryland, and that the same was worth at the time of taking the sum of $2.50 per bushel.

The court, upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

The court is unable from all the proof and circumstances of the case to determine that the stores and supplies as alleged in petition were taken by the Army of the United States for use of the United States, and the petition is accordingly dismissed.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 29, 1889.

A true copy.

Test this 30th day of November, 1894.

[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1319. Heyser *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that John H. Heyser, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 23, 1888.

[Court of Claims. Congressional Case No. 1319. H. Heyser, administrator of John H. Heyser, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 24th day of January, 1887.

G. W. Z. Black, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 23d day of April, 1888, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they

were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits, and by consent of both parties is dismissed for want of jurisdiction, the claim having heretofore been settled and paid at the Treasury Department. (Belt *v.* United States.)

BY THE COURT.

January 25, 1892.
A true copy.
Test this 30th day of November, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 343. Eben E. Caldwell *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Eben E. Caldwell, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 17, 1890

[Court of Claims. Congressional Case No. 343. Eben E. Caldwell *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 3d day of April, 1888.

Charles and William B. King, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by James H. Nixon, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 17th day of November, 1890, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 5th day of November, 1891. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That the following property belonging to him, the claimant was taken from him by the United States Army and used by the said Army, the date, place, and command being particularly stated below:

In Rutherford County, in the State of Tennessee, on or about the 1st day of December, 1864, by the One hundred and fifteenth and One hundred and seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteers and other United States troops:

52 mules, at $240 each	$12,480.00
14 horses, at $200 each	2,800.00
1 matched team—roadsters	1,000.00
2,600 bushels of corn, at $1.50	3,900.00
125 bushels of corn meal, at $1.50	187.00
5 stacks of corn fodder, at $50 each	250.00
5 barrels of fine wheat flour, at $12	60.00
3 tierces of rice, at $56	168.00
4½ tierces of bacon, at $110	495.00
15 boxes of tobacco, at $3.50	52.50
20 sets of double harness	50.00
5 barrels of beans, at $15	75.00
On the road between Murfreesboro and Nashville, Tenn., about December 1, 1864, by United States troops: 9,500 pounds of cotton, at $1.20	11,400.00
	32,918.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

I.

The allegations of the petition as to the taking of claimant's property are not sustained by the evidence.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 1, 1892.
A true copy.
Test this 30th day of November, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1600. Legal Representatives of Spottsville Adams, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Spottsville Adams, deceased, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 18, 1888.

[Court of Claims. Congressional Case No. 1600. Charles G. Adams, administrator of Spottsville Adams, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 20th day of February, 1887.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case has been brought to a hearing on its merits. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That during the late war the United States forces by proper authority took from claimant's intestate, Spottsville Adams, late of Fayette County, Tenn., quartermaster's stores and commissary supplies of the value of $1,255, and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, to wit:

By General Sweeney's command, in October, 1863:	
50 bushels potatoes	$50.00
1 beef, 300 pounds, 10 cents	30.00
3 hogs, 450 pounds, 10 cents	45.00
125 bushels corn	125.00
By Gen. W. S. Smith's command, in 1863:	
10 hogs, 150 pounds each, 10 cents	150.00
900 pounds bacon, 12 cents	108.00
1 barrel flour	12.00
150 pounds sugar, 15 cents	22.50
75 pounds coffee, 50 cents	37.50
75 bushels potatoes, $1	75.00
600 bushels corn, $1	600.00
	1,255.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

That the allegations of the petition as to the taking or appropriation are not sustained by the evidence.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 1, 1892.
A true copy.
Test this 30th day of November, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 916. John W. Dyer *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that said claimant was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 31, 1887.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 916. John W. Dyer *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 22d day of May, 1886.

Gibert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by James H. Nixon, esq., his assistant, and under his direction appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case has been brought to a hearing on its merits. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That during the late war of the rebellion he resided in Fayette County, Tenn., and that during said period and by different commands, the dates and commands being unknown to him, the military authorities of the United States took from him and appropriated to their use the following quartermaster stores and subsistence supplies, to wit:

2,000 boards	$10.00
11 stacks of fodder	110.00
1 horse	200.00
30,000 brick (in kiln)	240.00
15,000 (in chimney)	75.00
2 mules	300.00
200 cords wood (standing)	200.00
27,250 rails	272.00
1 porch, 45 by 18 by 12; 1 kitchen, 15 by 20 by 12; 1 smokehouse, 20 by 10 by 12; 2 log cabins, 15 by 18 by 10 each; corncrib, stable, and shed, 30 by 25 by 12; 1 corncrib, 30 by 20 by 12; 1 log house and shed, 20 by 30 by 12; 1 smokehouse, 12 by 12 by 12; 1 dairy, 12 by 10 by 10; 1 cabin, 18 by 16 by 12; 1 blacksmith shop, 15 by 15 by 12; 1 corncrib, 15 by 16 by 12; 1 stable, 16 by 24 by 10; 1 storehouse, 40 by 12 by 20; 2 grocery houses, 20 by 12 by 12 each; 1 storehouse, 22 by 45 by 12; 2 henhouses, 12 feet square each; 1 buggy shed, 10 by 12, open one end; 1 livery stable, 30 by 90 by 10	5,000.00
Total amount of quartermaster claim	6,407.50

The petitioner further states that there were also taken from him by the military authorities of the United States for their use during said war the following property, to wit:

100 bushels wheat	$100.00
1,000 bushels corn, at 80 cents	800.00
300 bushels corn, shelled, at 80 cents	240.00
1,000 bushels corn in field, at 80 cents	800.00
166 head of hogs, at $4 each	664.00
4 cows, at $10 each	40.00
135 bushels sweet potatoes	135.00
Total commissary supplies	2,779.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

I.

Claim for quartermasters stores alleged to have been taken from John W. Dyer, claimant herein, was presented to the Quartermaster-General and payment in the sum of $563.80 was made thereon. This branch of the claim is, therefore, not considered by the court (Marshall *v.* The United States, 21 C. Cls., p. 307; Burwell *v.* The United States, 22 C. Cls., p. 92; Dowdy *v.* The United States, 23 C. Cls., p. 97).

Claim for commissary supplies was disallowed by the Commissary-General. The allegations of the petition in regard to the appropriation of commissary supplies belonging to claimant are not sustained by the proof.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 1, 1892.
A true copy.
Test, this 30th day of November, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 6602. Martha W. Burke, administratrix, *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that A. L. Burke (since deceased), the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 8, 1890.

[Court of Claims. No. 6602. Congressional—Facts and Loyalty. John J. Burke, administrator of Albert L. Burke, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, on the 3d day of January, 1889.

Charles and William B. King, esqs., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Henry M. Foote, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry, the court, on the 8th day of December, 1890, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 25th day of January, 1892. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is the administrator of Albert L. Burke, deceased, appointed on the — day of December, 1891, by the probate court, in and for the county of Camden and State of Missouri, his warrant of authority having heretofore been brought into court; that said decedent was during the late war a resident of the State of Missouri, and did not give any aid or comfort to the said rebellion, but was throughout that war loyal to the Government of the United States.

That the following property, belonging to the said decedent, was taken from him by the United States Army and used by the said Army in Camden County, in the State of Missouri, on or about the 1st day of November, 1861, by General Frémont's forces:

700 bushels of corn, at $1 per bushel $700

FINDING.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs of counsel on both sides, finds that the allegations of the petition are not sustained.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 23, 1892.
A true copy.
Test this 30th day of November, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1593. J. E. Wood *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that J. E. Wood, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 20, 1889.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, Facts and Loyalty, No. 1593. James E. Wood *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, on the 20th day of February, 1887.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by H. M. Foote, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 20th day of May, 1889, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 3d day of March, 1892. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Gibson County, State of Tennessee, where he resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from your petitioner commissary supplies of the value of $434.25, and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

200 pounds coffee	$100.00
40 water buckets	20.00
50 pounds tobacco	50.00
12 sugar buckets	12.00

200 pounds brown sugar	$40.00
100 pounds cheese	40.00
5 kits mackerel	20.00
50 pounds crushed sugar	15.00
40 dozen cotton yarn	20.00
200 pounds flour	10.00
2 bushels meal	2.00
2 dozen brooms	12.00
50 pounds tobacco	25.00
25 pounds soda	6.25
50 pounds bacon	7.50
50 pounds crackers	10.00
1 pocket knife	7.50
50 pounds soap	12.00
5 boxes cigars	25.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

If any property was taken from the claimant, as alleged in his petition, it was taken by the way of depredation and not as stores and supplies for the use of the Army.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 7, 1892.
A true copy.
Test this 30th day of November, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 724. W. H. Booth, administrator of James J. O'Meara, *v*, The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that James J. O'Meara, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 27, 1891.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 724. W. H. Boothe, administrator of the estate of James J. O'Marra *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, on the 19th day of March, 1886.

C. D. Pennebaker, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by James H. Nixon, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 27th day of April, 1891, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 28th day of March, 1892. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in the county of Hardin, State of Kentucky, and that he is the legal representative of James J. O'Marra, letters of administration having been duly issued to him by the county court of Hardin

County, Ky., on the 18th day of February, 1888; that said decedent resided during the late war of 1861 in the county of Hardin and State of Kentucky; that as legal representative he has a claim against the United States for stores and supplies taken by or furnished to the Army or Navy of the United States for army or navy use at or near decedent's residence, the following-named property, worth at the time and place the value here given:

Sept., 1861, 2,780 pounds pork, at 4 cents	$111.20
Nov., 1861, 900 pounds pork, at 4 cents	36.00
Sept., 1862, 3,750 pounds pork, at 6 cents	225.00
Nov., 1862, 335 pounds pork, at 6 cents	20.10
Dec., 1862, 13,108 pounds pork, at 6 cents	786.48
Sept., 1864, 200 pounds beef, at 5 cents	10.00
Sept., 1864, 2,470 pounds pork, at 9 cents	222.30
Mar., 1865, 335 pounds pork, at 9 cents	30.15
July, 1865, 280 pounds pork, at 9 cents	25.20
Sept., 1861, 50 bushels corn, at 25 cents	12.50
Mar., 1862, 75 dozen bundles oats, at 75 cents	22.50
Sept., 1862, 300 bushels corn, at 75 cents	225.00
Dec., 1862, 80 bushels corn, at 75 cents	60.00
Dec., 1862, 50 dozen bundles oats, at 30 cents	15.00
Dec., 1862, 80 bushels wheat, at $1.10	88.00
Sept., 1864, 60 bushels corn, at $1	60.00
Total	1,949.43

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

The court is not satisfied that any of the claimant's property described in the petition was taken by and for the use of the Army of the United States, as therein alleged.

Filed April 4, 1892.

BY THE COURT.

A true copy.
Test this 30th day of November, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 6398. Thomas Randolph *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that said Randolph, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 5, 1890.

[Court of Claims. Congressional—Facts and loyalty. Congressional, No. 6398. Mary A. Randolph, administratrix of Thomas Randolph, *v.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 7th day of September, 1888.

C. D. Pennebaker, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case has been brought to a hearing on its merits. The claimant, in her petition, makes the following allegations:

That she is the legal representative of Thomas Randolph, deceased, formerly a citizen of the county of Simpson, Ky., and that as such legal representative she has a claim against the United States for stores and supplies taken by or furnished to the Army of the United States for army use, at or near decedent's residence, at the times hereinafter stated, said property being reasonably worth at the time and place the value herein given; that is to say, for hogs, $200.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

Thomas Randolph presented a claim to the quartermaster for nine hundred and sixty-two dollars ($962), upon which he was paid seven hundred and sixty-two dollars ($762.) The quartermaster held that the balance of the claim was for articles chargeable to subsistence, and therefore disallowed it. The item thus disallowed by the Quartermaster-General was then referred to the Commissary-General, who disallowed it for the following reasons:

"No receipt or voucher accompanies the claim, though it is alleged that an estimate of the property taken and certified by General Rousseau was received and subsequently lost. No fixed quantities, and only approximate values, are given. No proper officer is designated as the one taking or receiving the stores, whereby they can be traced to a proper taking and use by the Army, as distinguished from an act of depredation, for which the law makes no provision."

There is no evidence introduced in support of the claim in this court other than the affidavits used before the executive officers and the reports of the quartermaster's agent. This evidence is not competent and can not be considered. (Smith *v.* U. S., 19 C. Cls. R., 690; Main *v.* U. S., 21 C. Cls. R., 54). The claimant, therefore, fails to show a taking of the property for which compensation is claimed.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 18, 1892.
A true copy.
Test this 30th day of November, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4300. Ezra A. Snyder *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Ezra A. Snyder, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 13, 1889

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4300. Ezra A. Snyder *v.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of House of Representatives on the 20th day of April, 1888.

G. W. Z. Black, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Henry M. Foote, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 13th day of May, 1889, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 2d day of March, 1892. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he has a claim against the United States for stores and supplies taken by or furnished to the Army of the United States for army use at or near Boonsboro, Md., at the time hereinafter stated and by the officers named, said property being reasonably worth at the time and place the value here given, that is to say:

Item 1. 4,000 rails, at 5 cents	$200.00
Item 2. 2½ acres, 88 bushels wheat, at $1.25	110.00
Item 3. 100 bushels corn, at $1	100.00
Item 4. 50 bushels oats, at 50 cents	25.00
Item 5. 15 bushels rye, at 90 cents	13.50
Item 6. 22 tons timothy hay, at $12	264.00
Item 7. 100 bushels oats in straw	50.00
Item 8. Rent of house for two days	50.00
(All taken July 12, 1863, by Generals French and Wilcox).	
Total	$812.50

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

The claim in this case was presented to the Quartermaster-General December 31, 1873. After consideration by him it was reported to the Third Auditor of the Treasury with recommendations for settlement at $12.50. Congress subsequently appropriated that amount, which was paid to the claimant by Treasury draft, he having indorsed the same.

The court therefore decides that the claim was barred by the acts 11th March, 1878 (20 Stat. L., p. 505), and 3d March, 1879 (20 id., p. 628, sec. 3), providing that the payment of the Quartermaster-General's awards should be "taken and accepted in each case as a full and final discharge." (Dowdy's Case, 23 C. Cls. R., 97.)

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 23, 1892.
A true copy.
Test this 30th day of November, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3428. Sophia Danneman, widow of John Danneman. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that John Danneman, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 17, 1890.

[Court of Claims. Congressional—Facts and loyalty. Congressional, No. 3428. Sophia Danneman, widow of John Danneman, deceased, *v.* United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the

court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 3d day of April, 1888.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by H. M. Foote, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 17th day of November, 1890, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 18th day of October, 1892. The claimant, in her petition, makes the following allegations:

That she is a citizen of the United States, residing in New Orleans; that decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion in Tensas Parish, La.; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from the decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $800, and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows: One dwelling house, $800.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

It does not appear that the claimant, John Danneman, was the owner of the property alleged in the petition.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 20, 1892.
A true copy.
Test this 30th day of November, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 2148. Henrietta Ivers, administratrix of William Ivers, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for the value of a certain building rented by the original claimant, William Ivers, to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 10th day of February, 1888.

P. E. Dye, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 17th day of October, 1892. The claimant in her petition makes the following allegations:

That she has a claim against the United States for the value of a certain building rented by the decedent of Colonel Donaldson, chief commissary of the United States for the district of New Mexico, on or about January 1, 1862.

That said building was rented for storage of commissary stores and supplies and other property belonging to the United States.

That while said building aforesaid was in the care, custody, and occupation of the military forces of the United States at that place, and filled with commissary stores and supplies, on or about the 4th day of March, 1862, it was burned or consumed by fire by order of the commanding officer of the United States in that district, to prevent the stores and supplies in said building from falling into the hands of the public enemy, and without fault of the decedent.

That subsequently, upon the application of the decedent to the United States commanding officer of said military district, on or about the 10th day of November, 1862, the commanding general issued Special Orders No. 196, convening a board of officers to assess the damages sustained by the decedent on account of the destruction of his property.

That pursuant to said orders the board convened, organized, and took testimony upon the subject, and, in summing up their labors, the board say:

"In summing up the proceedings in the case of Mr. William Ivers, claimant for

damages for the destruction of his house, consumed by fire by order of the commander of the district of Santa Fe, in March, 1862, the board renders the following opinion:

"The board is clearly of opinion from the evidence adduced that the building owned by William Ivers, and formerly used by the Government as a storehouse for commissary and quartermaster stores, in the city of Santa Fe, was burned by direction of the district commander.

"The board, upon a careful estimation of the damages sustained by Mr. William Ivers, unanimously concur in the belief * * *

"From the evidence of master builders and mechanics, wholly uninterested, and who were well acquainted with the property prior to its destruction, that fifteen hundred dollars seems a liberal allowance to be reimbursed to Mr. William Ivers for the destruction of his property.

* * * * * * *

"This sum to be considered as a full compensation to Mr. William Ivers for all damages sustained by him.

"The board is further of the opinion that in issuing the order filed in these proceedings the officer in command of the district had the best interests of the Government in view, not wishing the stores to fall into the hands of the enemy, who threatened the city at that time, and that no blame whatever should be attached to him."

That said William Ivers, the decedent, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout that war, and never gave any aid or comfort to the rebellion. That during his lifetime the decedent presented said claim to the United States Treasury Department for payment, and that on or about March 11, 1868, the Third Auditor of the Treasury referred the same to the War Department for adjudication, and on or about December 11, 1869, the War Department returned the same to the Treasury Department, it not being a case for adjudication under the act of July 4, 1864.

That no payment or compensation has ever been received from any source on account of said claim for the destruction of said property, but that the claim is still due and owing to the claimant from the United States after allowing all just credits and offsets. That no assignment or transfer has been made of the claim or any part thereof, and that the claimant knows the facts set forth in the foregoing petition, and believes the same to be true.

The court, upon considering the foregoing petition and the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, orders that the petition and case be dismissed on the ground that the court is without jurisdiction by reason of the provisions of section 3 of the act of March 3, 1883, chapter 116 (1 Supp. to Rev. Stat., 2d ed., p. 403), the claim being one growing out of the destruction or damage to property by the Army during the war for the suppression of the rebellion.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 31, 1892.
A true copy.
Test this 30th day of November, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 6680. Benjamin Daniel *v.* the United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Benjamin Daniel, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 27, 1890.

[Court of Claims. No. 6680, Congressional. Benjamin Daniel *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use dur-

ina the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representative on the 1st day of February, 1889.

John Raum, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Henry M. Foote, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case has been brought to a hearing on its merits. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, formerly residing in Stewart County, State of Tennessee, where he resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from him quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $2,102.50, and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army.

450 bushels of corn, at 75 cents per bushel	$337.50
40 tons of hay, at $20 per ton	800.00
Board of 8 men to keep up telegraph line from April to November, 1862	350.00
Moving 30 box cars, by order Major Hart (Seventy-first Ohio Volunteers)	100.00
Boarding 3 soldiers, Company G, Seventy-first Ohio Volunteers, 40 days	40.00
1 sorrel mare	150.00
Dark-bay horse	150.00
Gray mare	75.00
1 mule, 3 years old	100.00
Total	2,102.50

The court, upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING.

The allegations made in the petition are not proven.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 7, 1892.
A true copy.
Test this 30th day of November, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1580. John Morrison estate, George E. Morrison, administrator, *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that John Morrison, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 11, 1889.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1580. George E. Morrison, administrator of the estate of John Morrison, deceased, *v.* the United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for the use and occupation of real estate by the military forces of the United States, and for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to them for their use during the late war for the sup-

pression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 24th day of February, 1887.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Henry M. Foote, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court found that the said John Morrison (since deceased) was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel, make the following

FINDING.

As to the claim for the use and occupation of real estate in Memphis, Tenn. This use and occupation began on or prior to the 1st of July, 1862; this court is, therefore, without jurisdiction to consider it. (*Overton Hotel Company*, 23 C. Cls., 186.)

The item for stores and supplies has never been presented to the Southern Claims Commission or Quartermaster-General, and is, therefore, barred.

By claimant's consent the case is dismissed.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 19, 1892.
A true copy.
Test this 30th day of November, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 5334. Hiram Howell *v.* The United States.]

Transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 1st day of August, 1888, and submitted December 20, 1892, by Gilbert Moyers, esq., for claimant, and John C. Chaney, esq., for defendants.

This is a claim for stores and supplies originating during the war of the rebellion in Tennessee, and was never presented to the Quartermaster or Commissary Department or the Commissioners of Claims. It is, therefore, barred by the act of 1874, June 22, ch. 395, sec. 2 (1 Sup. to R. S., 85), and the court is without jurisdiction by the act of 1883, March 3, ch. 116, sec. 3 (1 Sup. to R. S., 2d Ed., 403), and the cause is dismissed, by consent of the parties.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 3, 1893.
A true copy.
Test this 30th day of November, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 5375. Ellen Schriegelman *v.* The United States.]

Transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 6th day of August, 1888, and submitted December 20 1892, by Gilbert Moyers, esq., for claimant, and John C. Chaney, esq., for defendants.

This is a claim for stores and supplies originating during the war of the rebellion in Louisiana, and was never presented to the Commissioners of Claims. It is, therefore, barred by the act of 1873, March 3, ch. 236, sec. 2 (17 Stat. L., 577), and the court is without jurisdiction by act of 1883. March 3, ch. 116, sec 3 (1 Sup. to R. S., 2 Ed., 403), and the cause is dismissed, by consent of the parties.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 3, 1893.
A true copy.
Test this 30th day of November, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4749. William P. Crawford, for himself and other heirs of the estate of S. Crawford, *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Samuel Crawford, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Tiled May 28, 1889.

[Court of Claims. Congressional; facts and loyalty. Congressional, No. 4749. Estate of Samuel Crawford *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims on the 19th day of June, 1888.

Charles and William B. King, esqs., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 16th day of January, 1893.

The claimant, William P. Crawford, in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is the son of Samuel Crawford, deceased, and presents this petition for himself and the other heirs and the estate of Samuel Crawford, deceased, who during the late war was a resident of the State of Maryland, and did not give any aid or comfort to the said rebellion, but was throughout that war loyal to the Government of the United States.

That the following property belonging to him was taken from him by the United States Army and used by said Army, the date, place and command being particularly stated below:

In Prince Georges County, in the State of Maryland, on or about the — day of May, 1865, by United States troops under General Sheridan.

10 acres meadow, 2 tons per acre, $40 per ton	$800.00
20 acres oats, 25 bushels per acre, $1 per bushel	500.00
15 acres rye, 15 bushels per acre, $1.50 per bushel	337.50
30 acres corn, 40 bushels per acre, $1.50 per bushel	1,800.00
2,000 heads cabbage, $10 per hundred	200.00
4 bushels onions, $4 per bushel, $20; beans, $100	120.00
Peas, $50; 7 Southdown sheep, $12.50 each, $87.50	137.50
400 panels (10 rails and 2 stakes) worm fence, $1 per panel	400.00
Occupation of house, farm and barn two weeks and use of same	150.00
Total	4,460.00

That the said claim was presented to the Fiftieth and prior Congresses, and was by the House of Representatives of the said Fiftieth Congress referred to the Committee on War Claims of said House, by which committee it was on the 19th day of June, 1888, referred to this court for a finding of the facts in accordance with section 1 of an act approved March 3, 1883, entitled "An act to afford assistance and relief to Congress and the Executive Departments in the investigation of claims and demands against the Government."

The defendants move to dismiss for want of jurisdiction, on the ground that the claim was never presented to the Quartermaster-General, and the court finds the facts so to be.

Therefore the claim was forever barred by the act of 1874, June 22, ch. 395, sec. 2 (1 supplement to R. S., p. 85), and the court being without jurisdiction, the case is dismissed.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 23, 1893.
A true copy.
Test this 30th day of November, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, Nos. 8050 and 8439. A. T. Russler et al., trustees Tuscaror Lodge, I. O. O. F., Martinsburg, W. Va., *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Tuscarora Lodge, I. O. O. F., Martinsburg, W. Va., the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 6, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional—Facts and loyalty. No. 8050. A. T. Russler, trustee of Tuscarora Lodge, I. O. O. F., Martinsburg, W. Va., *v.* United States.

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for compensation for the use and occupation of real estate alleged to have been by the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of House of Representatives on the 27th day of August, 1890.

G. W. Z. Black, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by W. J. Rannells, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 6th day of June, 1892, found that the persons alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 4th day of January, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That himself and other trustees have a claim against the United States for stores and supplies taken by or furnished to the Army of the United States for army use, at or near Martinsburg, Berkeley County, W. Va, at the times hereinafter stated and by the officers named, said property being reasonably worth at the time and place the value here given, that is to say:

Item 1. Rent of hall during war, three years and six months, occupied from July 2, 1861, till summer of 1865, by Sixty-sixth, Twenty-ninth, and One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry, Seventh West Virginia Infantry, Thirteenth and Fourth Indiana Infantry, and Second Maryland Cavalry	$1,600
Item 2. Repairs to same	900
Total	2,500

FINDING ON QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

The real estate, compensation for the use of which is claimed in the foregoing petition, was situated at Martinsburg, Va. (now West Virginia), which was the seat of war, and the court is without jurisdiction to find the facts; on the authority of the Overton Hotel case (23 C. Cls., 186).

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 3, 1893.

A true copy.
Test this 30th day of November, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 255. John H. T. Main *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds

that John H. T. Main, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 11, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional—Facts and loyalty. No. 255, Congressional. W. W. Bailey administrator of estate of J. H. T. Main, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives of the Forty-ninth Congress on the 27th day of January, 1885.

Charles and William B. King, esqs., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by F. P. Dewees, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 11th day of April, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies for stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 15th day of March, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

The following property belonging to J. H. T. Main was taken from him by the United States Army and used by the said Army, the date, place, and command being particularly stated below:

In Sebastian County, in the State of Arkansas, on or about the dates and by the United States forces herein specified.

4,000 bushels of corn, taken by the Second and Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, to wit, in the months of September and October, 1863	$4,000
200 bushels of oats, by the Second Kansas Cavalry, First Arkansas Cavalry, and Eighteenth Iowa Infantry, to wit, in the months of September and October, 1863	200
20 tons of hay, taken by the Second Kansas Cavalry, to wit, in the months of September and October, 1863	400
50,000 feet of lumber, taken by the First Arkansas Battery, to wit, in the month of January, 1864	1,000
150 perches of rock	300
20,000 brick, taken by the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry and First Colored Infantry, to wit, in the month of January, 1864	200
20,000 fence rails	400
120 acres of standing timber, taken for firewood and other purposes, being 6,000 cords, taken by various commands heretofore named, to wit, in months of September and October, 1864	3,000
Total	9,500

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING.

It was admitted by the original claimant when testifying in regard to this claim that he presented claims for property taken for the use of the Army to officers of the United States in Arkansas during the war, and was paid; and that the payments covered and included all of the property for which he then expected to be paid. The evidence now presented is not sufficient to enable the court to discriminate between the property which was paid for and the property, if any, which was not paid for.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 10, 1893.
A true copy.
Test this 30th day of November, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 2747. Michael Cahill *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Michael Cahill, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 27, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 2747. Michael Cahill *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 6th day of March, 1888.

C. D. Pennebaker, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by F. P. Dewees, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 27th day of June, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout the war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 6th day of April, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That during the late war of the rebellion there was taken from him in Nelson County, State of Kentucky, by proper military authority, and appropriated to the use of the United States Army, the following property:

September 30, 1864, 1 brown horse, valued at $120, taken by Captain McWhorter, Fortieth Kentucky Mounted Infantry Volunteers.

The court, upon the evidence and considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following findings of fact:

FINDINGS OF FACT.

The evidence does not show that the taking of the property claimed for was by authority of the United States or that the United States got the possession or benefit of said property.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 10, 1893.
A true copy.
Test this 30th day of November, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8104. John Flesher *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that the claimant, being the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 2, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional—Facts and loyalty. No. 8104. John Flesher *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use dur

ing the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Congress of the United States on the 24th day of January, 1891.

Thomas E. Davis, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John B. Cotton, his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 2d day of May, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 3d day of May, 1893. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That sometime near the last of April or 1st of May, 1863, he met with one William Simmons at Flower Island, Lauderdale County, Tenn., who wished to sell his claim on said island of about 40 acres of corn, 1 acre of Irish potatoes, 1 acre of sweet potatoes, 1 acre of watermelons, and a lot of wood estimated at 250 cords, which he purchased; that he took possession of said property and cultivated the crops; that afterwards United States soldiers at Fort Pillow took corn, all of his crops; also steamers in employ of United States took and appropriated his cord wood, and the said soldiers took a mule of his; that for said property he was never paid; that the value of said wood, mule, and crops was three thousand four hundred and twenty-nine dollars ($3,429) after allowing all just credits and offsets. An itemized account is filed with his petition.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING.

It does not appear that the claimant was the owner of the property described in his petition.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 8, 1893.
A true copy.
Test this 30th day of November, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 5836. Hannah Watson, administratrix of James Watson deceased, *v.* The United States.]

FINDING.

The case under this number was transmitted to the court as the claim of James A. Watson by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 6th day of August, 1888, and submitted on loyalty May 8, 1893, by Gilbert Moyers, esq., for claimant, and John C. Chaney, esq., for defendants.

This is a claim for stores and supplies originating during the war of the rebellion, in West Virginia, and was never presented to the Quartermaster or Commissary Department or the Commissioner of Claims, and is, therefore, barred by the act of 1879, March 3, ch. 287, sec. 3 (20 Stat. L., 650), and the act of 1873, March 3, ch. 236, sec. 2 (17 Stat. L., 577); and the court is without jurisdiction by the act of 1883, March 3, ch. 116, sec. 3 (1 Sup. to R. S., 2d ed., 403), and the cause is dismissed. The claim presented to the Department and referred to the court by Congress was the claim of James A. Watson, the son, while in fact it should have been the claim of James Watson, the father.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 22, 1893.
A true copy.
Test this 30th day of November, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 30.

CASES DISMISSED FOR WANT OF FURTHER JURISDICTION.

LETTER FROM THE ASSISTANT CLERK OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS, TRANSMITTING A LIST OF CASES DISPOSED OF SINCE THE LAST RETURN FOR WANT OF PROOF OF LOYALTY.

DECEMBER 8, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS,
Washington, D. C., December 5, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the Court of Claims, I herewith transmit a list of cases (disposed of since the last former return) of claims for stores and supplies alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military or the naval forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, transmitted to the Court of Claims by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883, chapter 116, commonly called the "Bowman Act," in which the court, on a preliminary inquiry, has found upon the evidence that it does not appear that the person or persons alleged to have furnished stores and supplies, or from whom stores and supplies were alleged to have been taken, were loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and which have been dismissed for that cause, under section 4 of said act, for want of further jurisdiction.

I transmit also a copy of the finding and order filed by the court in each of said causes, being cases dismissed prior to June 21, 1894.

Very respectfully,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

List of Congressional cases under act of March 3, 1883, dismissed for want of further jurisdiction on the preliminary inquiry of loyalty.

Docket number.	Name of claimant.	Date of transmittal by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives.	Docket number.	Name of claimant.	Date of transmittal by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives.
9207	Ida Mestayer, administratrix of Francis Mestayer.	July 16, 1892	3331	Amos T. Hassell	Mar. 30, 1888
2276	J. M. Bowman	Feb. 14, 1888	3616	D. C. Durnth, administrator of Alexander D. Neilson.	Apr. 10, 1888
2814	James Jenkins	Mar. 6, 1888	5647	Clark Cross	Aug. 6, 1888
2927	Claybourne Overall	Do.	6684	A. E. Goddin, administrator of Adolphus Goddin.	Feb. 2, 1889
2928	Hiram Overall	Do.			
3002	Henry Spriggs	Do.			
3005	Fielder W. Simmons	Do.	8820	George W. Copp	Mar. 23, 1892
3524	William W. Clayton	Do.	1367	Estate of Susan Cushwa.	Mar. 5, 1886
2523	George A. Logan, executor of Tyler Logan.	Do.	2092	The Memphis and Charleston R. R. Co.	Jan. 31, 1888
1227	J. M. Coley, administrator of Mark Powell.	July 30, 1886	5697	Mrs. Emeline Kidwell, executrix of Rufus J. Kidwell.	Aug. 6, 1888
1902	Micajah C. Wilson	Feb. 16, 1887			
2234	John Goldsberry	Feb. 10, 1888	8755	Noah Swartz	Mar. 15, 1892
3171	John East	Mar. 16, 1888	8855	William Swartz	Mar. 26, 1892
4769	William Evans	Jan. 19, 1888	2929	Joseph R. Osbourn	Mar. 6, 1888
3951	Thomas B. Scott	Apr. 16, 1888	4958	Lucas Dubois	July 10, 1888
3969	Abner Worthy	Do.	4501	Wilkin Gunter	May 4, 1888
3668	Estate of Elisha Fox	Mar. 6, 1888	5042	Lemuel Rodgers	July 10, 1888
5660			7133	Margaret Milligan	Feb. 26, 1889
3607	Nathan Blair	Apr. 10, 1888	7237	A. H. Hendricks, administrator of R. I. Hendricks.	Jan. 24, 1890
1347	George W. Mitchell	Feb. 28, 1887			
1515	Estate of Joseph J. Whittington.	Feb. 8, 1887	7248	Berry Strouse (or Strauss).	Feb. 6, 1890
3645	Andrew Allen, executor of Abraham Allen.	Apr. 10, 1888	7251	Nicolas Geil	Do.
5726	Amanda J. Swink	Aug. 6, 1888	7526	William Pulliam	Mar. 27, 1890
7596	John W. McGuire	Apr. 12, 1890	8603	Richmond J. Terrell	Feb. 18, 1892
7614	Philip B. Pope	Apr. 19, 1890	9146	Michael Hockman	July 11, 1892
8745	William C. Wilkison	Mar. 11, 1892	1481	John D. Coleman	Feb. 12, 1887
8691	Noah Hockman	Mar. 4, 1892	4023	Joshua Biddenbach	Apr. 20, 1888
9151	Samuel H. Sonner	July 11, 1892	4143	Sidney W. Spears	Mar. 6, 1888
2725	E. R. Fugate, administrator of Vincent H. Fugate.	Mar. 13, 1888	5048	Robert Dillard	July 10, 1888
			4846	Estate of Price M. Alexander.	Do.
8051	F. C. Hey, administrator of John H. Saunders.	Aug. 8, 1890	8554	William D. Goggins	Feb. 16, 1892
			1642	Jonathan Larrance	Feb. 20, 1887
492	William W. Watson	Feb. 17, 1886	1798	Ann Eliza Hunt (now Lilly), administratrix of Smith H. Hunt.	Feb. 27, 1887
4527	John Holt	May 4, 1888			
3931	B. M. Branner, executor of John R. Branner.	Apr. 16, 1888	9164	Erasmus B. Lee	July 13, 1892
8461	Jonathan Newman	Mar. 2, 1891	961	B. C. Ashcroft, administrator of F. E. Purdy.	May 28, 1886
2118	Alexander J. Whitaker, administrator of F. R. Moore.	Feb. 6, 1888			
			1759	Abram Eichberg	Feb. 27, 1887
			1825	George M. Lloyd	Do.
446	John Kelly	Feb. 5, 1886	2130	Jane M. Anderson, for the estate of John M. Farrell.	Feb. 6, 1888
5645	Litle Robinson	Aug. 6, 1888			
4640	Estate of John Hale	May 29, 1888			
7644	Estate of Thomas Dodds	Apr. 23, 1890	6923	William R. Clark	Feb. 19, 1889
8936	Henry Huyett	Apr. 4, 1892	8917	David D. Evans	Mar. 31, 1892
1587	Augustin B. Goodwin	Feb. 20, 1887	9121	Kendrick M. C. Beasley	July 9, 1892
5447	Thomas J. Doyle	Aug. 1, 1888	9159	Alfred Altman	July 12, 1892
8616	Abraham Lovell	Feb. 26, 1892	8850	Charles T. Reeder	Mar. 26, 1892
801	Jacob W. Shaw	May 7, 1886			

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 9207. Ida Mestayer, administrator of Francis Mestayer, *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Francis Mestayer, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 22, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 2276. J. M. Bowman *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that J. M. Bowman, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 11, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 2814. James Jenkins *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that James Jenkins, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 11, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 2927. Claybourne Overall *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Claybourne Overall, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 11, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 2928. Hiram Overall *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Hiram Overall, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 11, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3002. Henry Spriggs *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Henry Spriggs, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 11, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3005. Fielder W. Simmons *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Fielder W. Simmons, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 11, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3524. William W. Clayton *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that William W. Clayton, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 18, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 2523. George A. Logan, executor of Tyler Logan, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Tyler Logan, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 2, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1227. J. M. Coley, administrator of Mark Powell, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Mark Powell, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 8, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1902. Micajah C. Wilson *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Micajah C. Wilson, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

The claimant is found not loyal because he served in the Georgia Home Guards, a branch of the Confederate service.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 8, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 2234. John Goldsberry *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that John Goldsberry, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 8, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3171. John East *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that John East, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 8, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4769. William Evans *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that William Evans, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 29, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3951. Thomas B. Scott *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Thomas B. Scott, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 5, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3969. Abner Worthy *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Abner Worthy, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 12, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, Nos. 3668 and 5660. Estate of Elisha Fox, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Elisha Fox, deceased, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 19, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3607. Nathan Blair *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Nathan Blair, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 19, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1347. George W. Mitchell *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that George W. Mitchell, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 26, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1515. Estate of Joseph J. Whittington *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Joseph J. Whittington, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 26, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3645. Andrew Allen, executor of Abraham Allen, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Abraham Allen, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 26, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 5726. Amanda J. Swink *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Amanda J. Swink, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 26, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7596. John W. McGuire *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that John W. McGuire, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 26, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7614. Philip B. Pope *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Philip B. Pope, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 26, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8745. William C. Wilkison *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that William C. Wilkison, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 26, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8691. Noah Hockman *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Noah Hockman, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

By THE COURT.

Filed February 26, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 9151. Samuel H. Sonner *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Samuel H. Sonner, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 26, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 2725. E. R. Fugate, administrator of Vincent H. Fugate, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Vincent H. Fugate, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 5, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8051. F. C. Hey, administrator of John H. Saunders, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that John H. Saunders, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 5, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 492. William W. Watson *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon evidence it does not appear that William W. Watson, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United Stetes throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 5, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4527. John Holt *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that John Holt, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 12, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3931. B. M. Branner, executor of John R. Branner, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that John R. Branner, deceased, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 19, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8461. Jonathan Newman *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Jonathan Newman, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 19, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 2118. Alexander J. Whittaker, administrator of F. R. Moore, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, this court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that F. R. Moore, deceased, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 26, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 446. John Kelly *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that John Kelly, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 2, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 5645. Litle Robinson *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Litle Robinson, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 2, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4640. John Hale, deceased, *v.* The United States].

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that John Hale, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 9, 1894.

[Court of Claims Congressional, No. 7644. Estate of Thomas Dodds *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Thomas Dodds, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 9, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8936. Henry Huyett *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Henry Huyett, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 9, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1587. Augustin B. Goodwin *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Augustin B. Goodwin, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 16, 189S.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 5447. Thomas J. Doyle *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Thomas J. Doyle, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 16, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8616. Abraham Lovell *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Abraham Lovell, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 16, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 801. Jacob W. Shaw *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Jacob W. Shaw, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 23, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3331. Amos T. Hassell *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Amos T. Hassell, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 23, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3616. D. C. Durnth, administrator of Alexander D. Neilson, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Alexander D. Neilson (deceased), the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 23, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 5647. Clark Cross *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Clark Cross, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 23, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 6684. A. E. Goddin, administrator of Adolphus Goddin, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Adolphus Goddin, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 23, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8820. George W. Copp *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that George W. Copp, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 23, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1367. Estate of Susan Cushwa, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Susan Cushwa, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 7, 1894.

[Court of Claims Congressional, No. 2092. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 7, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional No. 5697. Mrs. Emaline Kidwell, executrix of Rufus J. Kidwell, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Rufus J. Kidwell, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 7, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8755. Noah Swartz *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Noah Swartz, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 7, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8855. William Swartz *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that William Swartz, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 7, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 2929. Joseph R. Osbourn *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Joseph R. Osbourn, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 14, 1894

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4958. Lucas Dubois *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Lucas Dubois, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 14, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4501. Wilkin Gunter *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Wilkin Gunter, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 21, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 5042. Lemuel Rodgers *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Lemuel Rodgers, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 21, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7133. Margaret Milligan *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Margaret Milligan, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 21, 1894.

Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7237. A. H. Hendricks, administrator of R. I. Hendricks, deceased, *v.* The United States].

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that R. I. Hendricks, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 21, 1894

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7248. Berry Strouse (or Strauss) *v.* The United States.

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Berry Strouse (or Strauss), the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 21, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7251. Nicholas Geil *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the Court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Nicholas Geil, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 21, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7526. William Pulliam *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that William Pulliam, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 21, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8603. Richmond J. Terrell *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Richmond J. Terrell, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 21, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 9146. Michael Hockman *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Michael Hockman, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 21, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1481. John D. Coleman *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that John D. Coleman, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 28, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4023. Joshua Biddenbach *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Joshua Biddenbach, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 28, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4143. Sidney W. Spears *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Sidney W. Spears, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 28, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 5048. Robert Dillard *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Robert Dillard, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 28, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4846. Estate of Price M. Alexander, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Price M. Alexander, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 4, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8554. William D. Goggins *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that William D. Goggins, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 4, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1642. Jonathan Larrance *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Jonathan Larrance, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 11, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1798. Ann Eliza Hunt (now Lilly), administratrix of Smith H. Hunt, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Smith H. Hunt (deceased), the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 11, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 9164. Erasmus B. Lee *v.* United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies and stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Erasmus B. Lee, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 11, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 961. B. C. Ashcroft, administrator of F. E. Purdy, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that F. E. Purdy, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 18, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1759. Abram Eichberg *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Abram Eichberg, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 18, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1825. George M. Lloyd *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that George M. Lloyd, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 18, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 2130. James N. Anderson, for estate of John M. Farrell, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that John M. Farrell, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 18, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 6923. William R. Clark *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that William R. Clark, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies of stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 18, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8917. David D. Evans *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that David D. Evans, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 18, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 9121. Kendrick M. C. Beasley *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Kendrick M. C. Beasley, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 18, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 9159. Alfred Altman *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Alfred Altman, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 18, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8850. Charles T. Reeder *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that upon the evidence it does not appear that Charles T. Reeder, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom they are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war; and the case is dismissed for want of further jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 18, 1894.

IN THE COURT OF CLAIMS,
Washington, D. C.

I certify that the foregoing are true transcripts of the findings and order of the court in each of the said causes.

Test this 5th day of December, A. D. 1894.

[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 31.

W. T. HOLLINGSWORTH.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of W. T. Hollingsworth, deceased, against the United States.

DECEMBER 10, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 8, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1842. Estate of Walter T. Hollingsworth, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Walter T. Hollingsworth, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 23, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 1842. James L. Anderson, administrator of Walter T. Hollingsworth, *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, on the 4th day of March, 1887.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 23d day of April, 1894, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 22d day of November, 1894. Charles F. Benjamin, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Samuel A. Putman, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That his intestate, a resident of Bibb County, in the State of Georgia, was the owner and possessor of certain stores and supplies upon his plantation in said county, which in the month of April, 1865, were taken for and appropriated to the public use by the military forces of the United States engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, and that said stores and supplies were of the following kinds, quantities, and values:

4,800 pounds of hams	$1,200.00
700 bushels of corn	1,400.00
300 pounds of flour	24.00
160 pounds of lard	40.00
9 mules	1,800.00
1 mare	200.00
Total	4,664.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

There were taken from Walter T. Hollingsworth, of Bibb County, in the State of Georgia, since deceased, during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, by military authority, for the use of the United States Army, stores and supplies, then reasonably worth the sum of two thousand two hundred and seventy-three dollars ($2,273), which does not appear to have been paid for.

BY THE COURT.

Filed Nov. 26, 1894.
A true copy.
Test, this 8th day of December, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 32.

B. E. CRAVEN AND OTHERS.

DECEMBER 11, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the cases of the following-named persons against the United States: B. E. Craven, Susan Lowry (deceased), Samuel Smith, Robert Caldwell (deceased).

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 10, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the annexed causes, which cases were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 5958. Mrs. B. E. Craven *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Mrs. B. E. Craven, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 27, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 5958. B. E. Craven *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 13th day of August, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 27th day of April, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores or from whom they were alleged to have been taken was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 7th day of November, 1894.

her cargo were condemned, but claims having been interposed for other parts of said cargo, those claims were reserved for further adjudication.

The proceeds of the sales of the brig and of that portion of the cargo thus first condemned were at different times paid to the libelants. The proceeds of that portion of the cargo which was claimed and which were retained in court for further adjudication amounted to $16,460.32, after deducting the expenses. Time was allowed the claimants of the uncondemned parts of the cargo to substantiate their claims by further proof until the 26th day of June, 1817, when, the claimants having failed to produce satisfactory proof, their claims were disallowed by the court and a final decree of condemnation was made, which still remains in full force, unreversed and unsatisfied. All of which appears by a copy of the record of said court hereto annexed and marked Exhibit A.

Shortly after the payment of the proceeds arising from the sales of the said brig *Dundee* and her cargo into said court, Noah and Adam Brown, agents for the brig *Warrior*, her owners, officers, and crew, offered to indemnify the court if the money deposited should be paid to them, and to secure its return, in case the claim should be substantiated, by giving a mortgage on sufficient real estate in double the amount of the money involved in the contested claims, together with the guaranty of two substantial citizens. This offer was refused by the court. This is shown by the affidavit of Abraham M. Valentine, who during the years of 1814 and 1815 was clerk to Adam and Noah Brown and well acquainted with all the circumstances in relation to the cargo of the brig *Dundee*.

The duties upon the portion of the cargo last condemned were secured and paid by Adam and Noah Brown, agents as aforesaid, into the custom-house to the amount of $6,953. 64. This sum has not been refunded, nor have the captors derived any benefit or equivalent whatever for the payment thus made by them.

After the entry of the final decree as aforesaid in said case, application was made to the court for the money so deposited and to which the applicants were entitled; but they were informed that said money was not then in said court, and that the same had been embezzled and taken away by one Theron Rudd, who was the clerk of said court, together with other funds, a part of which belonged to the United States.

Afterwards, in 1827, a large sum of money, amounting to $7,511.96, was paid into the Treasury of the United States on account of the moneys embezzled by said clerk of said district court, but neither from this nor from any other source has anything been received by Lewis Smith or his heirs, the present claimants.

The right to this money was gained in the perils of the sea and by the hazards of battle, in an endeavor on the part of said Lewis Smith and his associates to assist the Government in subduing the enemy and maintaining the good name and integrity of the nation. They entered the public service in good faith and with patriotic motives, and rendered gallant assistance in bringing the war to a speedy close.

In cases of this kind they were not voluntary parties to the method of adjudicating their claims and establishing their rights; they were compelled by law to submit their claims to the court established and officered by the United States. They had no choice in the matter; this was the only tribunal which could take cognizance of their claims. They were not consulted about the deposit of the funds, and money held and deposited in this way should be accounted for and protected by the parties holding it, in this case the officials of the United States.

As this property was acquired by the authority of the laws of the United States and the usages of war, and submitted to a court established by the Government, deposited by order of, and subject to the order of, the officials of said court; and after demand for the same with the offer of proper security, which was refused by the court, the money was embezzled by one of the Government officials having charge of the same, the Government afterwards receiving a considerable sum as aforesaid, in fact all the funds recovered from the embezzler, it would seem but just and right that the Government should reimburse innocent third parties for losses sustained in this way.

Under the law at that time Lewis Smith, as first lieutenant on board the brig *Warrior*, was entitled to 13 shares in the prize money, the proceeds of this capture, amounting to the sum of $2,317.77. The claimants ask for this sum, with interest from July 17, 1815. The precedents for paying interest in cases of this character, where Congress has provided indemnity for losses resulting from the acts of its agents, are so numerous that we only deem it necessary to refer to the following, viz: Report No. 17, Forty-sixth Congress, first session; Report No. 1568, Forty-eighth Congress, first session; Report No. 661, Forty-ninth Congress, first session; Report No. 3126, Forty-ninth Congress, first session.

The principle of paying interest under such circumstances seems to be established, in the language of several distinguished committees of this House, as appears from the foregoing citations.

The committee, however, recommend the passage of the accompanying bill with an amendment striking out the words "together with interest from said date," in line 11 of said bill.

EXHIBIT A.

United States district court, southern district of New York.

[Noah Brown and Adam Brown and others, libellants, *vs.* The ship *Dundee*, her tackle, etc., and cargo.]

I, Samuel H. Lyman, clerk of the district court of the United States of America for the southern district of New York, do hereby certify that I have caused a careful examination of the records of this court to be made for all file papers and records in the above-entitled cause, and that as the result thereof none of such files can be found and no records, excepting certain entries in the minutes of court and in the court ledger.

I further certify that the writings annexed to this certificate are true and correct copies of all the entries so found in the minutes of court and in the said ledger account.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the said court to be hereunto affixed at the city of New York, in the southern district of New York, this thirtieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the said United States the one hundred and seventeenth.

[SEAL.] SAMUEL H. LYMAN,
Clerk.

Copy extracts from minutes of United States district court for the southern district of New York.

[Under date May 2, 1815.]

Noah Brown and Adam Brown *et al. vs.* Brig *Dundee* and cargo.

It is ordered that the cargo libeled in this cause be unladen and placed in a public store, subject to the further order of the court.

[Under date May 15, 1815.]

Adam Brown and Noah Brown *et al.*, owners, officers, and crew of the private armed brig *Warrior, vs.* The British brig *Dundee* and cargo.

It is ordered that upon the specie libeled in this cause being paid to the marshal, and the same duly returned by him on the monition, that the attachment of the specie be considered as *nunc pro tunc*, so that the said specie may be regularly adjudicated upon in the same manner as duly attached.

[Under date of June 19, 1815.]

Adam Brown and Noah Brown, owners, etc., *vs.* The cargo of the British brig *Dundee.*

On reading and filing the supplemental report of the clerk in this cause, the libel having been previously read, the further hearing of this cause lays over until to-morrow.

[Under date of June 24, 1815.]

Adam Brown and Noah Brown and others, the owners, officers, and crew of the private armed brig or vessel called the *Warrior, vs.* The cargo of the brig *Dundee,* prize to the same.

Ordered that the merchandise and articles in this cause mentioned be forthwith sold by the marshal and the proceeds paid into court, and that the clerk pay thereout the costs, charges, and expenses attending the libeling the same, and that the residue, except such part of said cargo as appears by bills of lading Nos. 17, 20, and 25 to be neutral property, be paid over to the libelants or their lawful agent, good and sufficient security being first given by them to refund such payment in case of adjudication to any lawful claimant in the term of a year and a day from the date of the payment of the proceeds of said merchandise into court, and on default of such claim subject to the further order of the court in the premises.

[Under date of July 17, 1815.]

Adam Brown and Noah Brown, on behalf, etc., the privateer *Warrior, vs.* The cargo of the brig *Dundee,* etc.

The marshal returns the execution issued in this cause.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

At the time and place alleged in claimant's petition the military forces of the United States took for the use of the Army from claimant property of the kind alleged amounting in value to the sum of one hundred and eight dollars ($108).

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 3, 1894.
A true copy.
Test, this 10th day of December, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 5394. B. C. Thornburgh, administrator of Robert Caldwell, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Robert Caldwell, deceased, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 30, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 5394. B. C. Thornburgh, administrator of Robert Caldwell, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 1st day of August, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 30th day of April, 1894, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 28th day of November, 1894.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by George H. Gorman, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant, in his petition, makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States residing in Jefferson County, State of Tennessee, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from said decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $355 and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

1 bay mare, 7 years old, 15½ hands high	$150.00
55 bushels potatoes	55.00
800 pounds bacon	120.00
6,000 pounds wheat straw, at 50 cents per cwt	30.00
Total	355.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT:

There were taken from Robert Caldwell, of Jefferson County, Tenn., since deceased, during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, by military authority for the use of the United States Army, stores and supplies then reasonably worth two hundred and seventy-six dollars ($276), for which no payment appears to have been made.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 3, 1894.
A true copy.
Test, this 10th day of December, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

O

53D CONGRESS, } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC.
3d Session. } { No. 33.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER

OF THE

FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY

TO THE

THIRD SESSION OF THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS

FOR

THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 1, 1894.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1894.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

REPORT.

	Page.
Letter transmitting report	5
Report submitted to Congress	7
Account current of Freedman's Savings and Trust Company	7
Payments under act of February 17, 1883	7
Barred claims and dividends	8
Legislation recommended	8
Available assets	8
Other assets	8
Outstanding dividend checks	9

APPENDIX.

Dividends declared	11
Dividends paid	12

LETTER

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,

TRANSMITTING

Report for the year ended December 1, 1894.

DECEMBER 17, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE
FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
Washington, D. C., December 11, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the Commissioner of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company for the year ended December 1, 1894, as required by law.

Very respectfully,

JAMES H. ECKELS,
Commissioner.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

REEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE
FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
Washington, D. C., December 11, 1894.

SIR: As required by section 5 of the act of February 21, 1881, I have the honor to submit for the consideration of Congress the following report of the condition of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company for the year ended December 1, 1894:

ACCOUNT CURRENT.

Cash on hand December 2, 1893		$33,707.43
RECEIPTS.		
By dividends on capital stock of the Second National Bank of Washington, D. C.	$240.00	
By dividend on capital stock of the Detroit Car Loan Company.	20.00	
By miscellaneous receipt, being 2.35 per cent additional interest on certificate No. 8853, of the late board of audit of the District of Columbia, for $1,972.01, under act of Congress approved August 13, 1894	269.30	529.30
Total		34,236.73
DISBURSEMENTS.		
To salary of Commissioner	$1,000.00	
To compensation of agent, rent, and office expenses	1,500.00	
To copying annual report	5.00	
To printing annual report	4.13	
To barred dividends paid, act of February 17, 1883, section 1	29.78	
To barred dividends paid, act of February 17, 1883, section 2	70.36	
		2,609.27
Cash balance on hand December 1, 1894		31,627.46

PAYMENTS UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED FEBRUARY 17, 1883.

Six claims, aggregating $100.14, were presented and paid during the year under the provisions of the act of February 17, 1883, making a total of 1,040 claims paid under said act, amounting to $10,716.66, and leaving 1,371 claims unpaid, calling for $6,764.44.

BARRED CLAIMS AND DIVIDENDS.

Twenty claims were presented for payment during the year, requiring $154.97 to pay the 62 per cent declared in dividends, making 254 claims presented since May 12, 1885, calling for $4,096.47, which claims are barred under the act of February 21, 1881.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.

In the Commissioner's last annual report to Congress the repeal of the limitation clause in section 8 of said act was recommended, and the draft of a bill submitted designed to effect the object desired.

The seeming hardship and injustice of depriving any of the depositors of this company of the dividends declared in their favor, because of their failure, either through ignorance or other cause, to apply for them within the time prescribed by law, as long as sufficient funds for their payment are in the hands of the Commissioner, are obvious and should be remedied. The Commissioner, therefore, resubmits the draft of the bill above referred to, for the repeal of said limitation clause, and the enactment of which into law is again respectfully recommended.

A BILL authorizing the commissioner of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company to pay certain dividends barred by the act of February twenty-first, eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay from the funds in his hands available for that purpose, to all claimants otherwise legally entitled thereto, who have not yet received them, the sixty-two per centum in dividends heretofore declared in favor of the depositors of said company, notwithstanding the limitation for the payment of such dividends contained in section eight of an act entitled "An act amending the charter of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, and for other purposes," approved February twenty-first, eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

AVAILABLE ASSETS.

The available assets on hand, in the judgment of the Commissioner, are deemed sufficient to cover the balance of $6,764.44 still payable under the act of February 17, 1883, as well as the 254 claims, amounting to $4,096.47, barred by the act of February 21, 1881, and such other claims as are likely to be presented for payment, should the limitation contained in section 8 of the act of February 21, 1881, be removed.

The following schedule embraces the remaining assets of the trust:

Description.	Face value.	Estimated proceeds.	Remarks.
Cash balance	$31,627.46	$31,627.46	
Second National Bank stock	3,000.00	4,200.00	
Detroit Car Loan Co.'s stock	4,000.00	.....	Of uncertain value.
Total	38,627.46	35,827.46	

OTHER ASSETS.

In the efforts made to collect the other assets of the company of doubtful value (which assets are fully described in the report of the Commissioner for the year ended December 1, 1883, Mis. Doc. No. 10, Forty-eighth Congress, first session), counsel has been instructed to cause a levy to be made upon certain property recently discovered to belong to one J. T. H. Hall, against whom a judgment has been recovered for $1,325.30, with interest and costs, and it is hoped that at least a portion of this judgment may be collected.

OUTSTANDING DIVIDEND CHECKS.

Four outstanding checks, calling for $38.74, have been presented and paid during the year, leaving now outstanding checks issued as follows:

By Hon. J. A. J. Creswell et al	$3,552.23
By Hon. John Jay Knox	4,217.34
By Hon. H. W. Cannon	90.98
By Hon. W. L. Trenholm	22.47
By the present Commissioner	1.69
Total	7,884.71

A summary of the payments to depositors of the company since its failure will be found in the appendix herewith.

Very respectfully,

JAMES H. ECKELS,
Commissioner.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT NO. I.—DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

At the time of the failure of the company in 1874, there were 61,131 depositors, to whom there was due	$2,939,925.22
Five dividends have been declared, as follows:	
(1) 20 per cent, November 1, 1875	587,985.04
(2) 10 per cent, March 20, 1878	293,992.52
(3) 10 per cent, September 1, 1880	293,992.52
(4) 15 per cent, June 1, 1882	440,988.78
(5) 7 per cent, May 12, 1883 (final)	205,794.76
Aggregating 62 per cent and amounting to	1,822,753.62
Of this amount there was called for and paid	1,638,259.49
Leaving unpaid and barred by act of Februarv 21, 1881	184,494.13
Of this amount there was revived by act of February 17, 1883	17,481.10
Of which amount there has been paid	10,716.66
Leaving uncalled for on December 2, 1893	6,764.44

STATEMENT NO. II.—TABLE SHOWING TOTAL PAYMENTS TO THE CREDITORS OF THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

Branches.	First dividend.		Second dividend.		Third dividend.		Fourth dividend.		Final dividend.		Total payments at each branch.
	No. of claimants.	November 1, 1875, 20 per cent.	No. of claimants.	March 20, 1878, 10 per cent.	No. of claimants.	September 1, 1880, 10 per cent.	No. of claimants.	June 1, 1882, 15 per cent.	No. of claimants.	May 12, 1883, 7 per cent.	
Alexandria, Va	226	$2,694.65	207	$1,338.38	197	$1,318.07	173	$1,974.00	136	$870.88	$8,195.98
Atlanta, Ga	554	5,093.89	424	2,238.82	362	2,219.36	318	3,163.20	246	1,362.94	14,078.21
Augusta, Ga	1,505	17,012.84	1,300	8,255.63	1,212	8,161.09	1,134	12,183.16	1,057	5,626.94	51,239.66
Baltimore, Md	2,411	54,788.02	2,193	26,930.55	2,036	26,177.06	1,890	38,794.54	1,671	17,445.78	164,135.95
Beaufort, S. C	516	4,930.78	439	2,330.62	395	2,233.38	337	3,276.75	287	1,377.28	14,148.81
Charleston, S. C	3,024	46,649.32	2,823	22,430.33	2,541	22,016.86	2,352	33,156.65	2,104	15,077.83	139,330.99
Columbus, Miss	124	943.09	91	417.19	57	363.59	49	519.62	43	236.40	2,479.89
Columbia, Tenn	338	3,365.85	311	1,648.66	282	1,605.06	269	2,412.60	180	970.63	10,002.80
Huntsville, Ala	328	6,468.84	300	3,175.52	280	3,134.41	280	4,706.04	263	2,172.70	19,657.51
Jacksonville, Fla	576	6,721.67	487	3,249.66	400	2,927.59	350	4,260.55	306	1,911.14	19,070.61
Lexington, Ky	347	6,145.44	287	2,686.30	254	2,597.44	226	3,750.52	207	1,683.41	16,863.11
Little Rock, Ark	115	2,504.12	95	1,187.83	90	1,171.43	93	1,748.80	86	772.35	7,384.53
Louisville, Ky	1,376	24,529.46	1,216	11,911.56	1,089	1,570.48	918	16,870.01	792	7,620.77	72,502.28
Lynchburg, Va	299	2,880.61	256	1,380.89	220	1,335.98	197	1,957.75	155	789.68	8,344.91
Macon, Ga	716	9,549.62	560	4,635.52	479	4,476.04	429	6,532.09	365	2,968.05	28,161.32
Memphis, Tenn	756	16,697.02	687	8,141.44	564	7,559.55	512	11,198.00	422	4,889.29	48,485.30
Mobile, Ala	939	15,417.26	814	7,515.41	763	7,322.29	686	10,713.27	584	4,853.97	45,822.20
Natchez, Miss	106	3,735.95	96	1,843.19	83	1,742.06	84	2,713.50	73	1,197.92	11,232.62
Nashville, Tenn	804	13,823.03	644	6,644.78	564	6,395.82	514	9,320.90	450	4,231.57	40,416.10
Newbern, N. C	576	6,218.01	468	2,922.94	427	2,920.66	396	4,381.96	349	2,030.10	18,473.67
New Orleans, La	1,314	43,631.56	1,062	20,944.91	962	20,337.62	890	29,725.92	767	12,973.58	127,613.59
New York, N. Y	1,529	62,026.87	1,318	29,996.19	1,174	28,577.67	1,151	42,614.06	1,021	19,125.13	182,339.92
Norfolk, Va	1,296	20,346.23	1,136	9,665.12	984	9,208.05	935	13,678.41	837	6,131.54	59,029.35
Philadelphia, Pa	719	13,685.82	632	6,720.74	568	6,585.68	523	9,607.97	471	4,377.69	40,977.90
Raleigh, N. C	579	5,739.51	455	2,716.76	390	2,595.93	324	3,725.69	276	1,645.47	16,423.36
Richmond, Va	2,000	27,406.81	1,732	13,280.23	1,527	12,765.84	1,475	19,222.49	1,296	8,797.43	81,472.80
Savannah, Ga	1,706	25,493.03	1,468	12,256.85	1,383	12,092.32	1,314	17,993.59	1,130	7,984.93	75,820.72
Shreveport, La	346	5,680.59	300	2,703.65	240	2,591.62	196	3,517.87	149	1,450.82	15,944.55
St. Louis, Mo	421	9,989.68	347	4,624.41	304	4,396.13	280	6,482.52	258	2,863.14	28,355.88
Tallahassee, Fla	339	4,810.47	283	2,329.38	224	2,240.23	205	3,321.53	181	1,486.85	14,218.46
Vicksburg, Miss	633	14,311.51	535	6,477.22	412	5,888.29	393	8,981.33	312	3,892.41	39,550.76
Wilmington, N. C	780	7,653.04	641	3,599.45	516	3,468.01	488	5,119.42	411	2,309.35	22,149.27
Washington, D. C	2,676	63,381.08	2,444	31,191.04	2,292	30,866.70	2,136	45,979.80	1,879	20,785.18	192,203.80
Miscellaneous	22	1,004.41	14	292.17	9	260.87	10	392.20	10	183.03	2,132.68
Total dividends paid											1,638,259.49
Barred claims, section 1, act Feb. 17, 1883											5,177.96
Barred claims, section 2, act Feb. 17, 1883											5,538.70
Special deposits and preferred claims											73,565.03
Total	29,996	555,360.08	26,069	267,683.34	23,280	259,123.18	21,527	383,996.71	18,774	172,096.18	1,722,541.18

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53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 34.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF VISITORS

TO THE

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,

MADE TO THE

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FOR

THE YEAR 1894.

DECEMBER 13, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1894.

The following resolution was adopted June 4, 1894:

"*Resolved*, That the Board of Visitors make a single report, in triplicate, of their proceedings, recommendations, etc., one copy, properly signed, to be submitted each to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the presiding officer of the Senate, and to the Secretary of War."

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF VISITORS

TO THE

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

FOR THE YEAR 1894.

The Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy for the year 1894 assembled at West Point on the 1st of June, with every member present, as follows:

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. Rev. ALEXANDER MACKAY-SMITH, D. D ..... Washington, D. C.
2. Hon. GEORGE H. CRAIG ..... Selma, Ala.
3. Dr. WILLIAM W. KEEN ..... Philadelphia, Pa.
4. Hon. JOHN D. CRIMMINS ..... New York, N. Y.
5. Col. THOMAS F. EDMANDS ..... Boston, Mass.
6. Mr. JOHN J. DAVIS ..... Clarksburg, W. Va.
7. Hon. EDWARD C. WALL ..... Milwaukee, Wis.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

8. Hon. WILLIAM B. BATE ..... Nashville, Tenn.
9. Hon. REDFIELD PROCTOR ..... Proctor, Vt.

APPOINTED BY THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

10. Hon. JOHN C. BLACK ..... Chicago, Ill.
11. Hon. WILLIAM H. HATCH ..... Hannibal, Mo.
12. Hon. NEWTON M. CURTIS ..... Ogdensburg, N. Y.

The organization of the Board was as follows:

Hon. WILLIAM B. BATE ..... President.
Hon. NEWTON M. CURTIS ..... Vice-President.
Hon. EDWARD C. WALL ..... Secretary.

Immediately upon receipt ot notification of the organization of the Board, the Superintendent of the Academy, Col. Oswald H. Ernst, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., expressed by letter his readiness to afford every facility for a thorough inspection of the workings of all the

departments of the Academy and in general to do everything possible to assist the Board in its labors, and at 4.20 p. m. the Superintendent, accompanied by the academic board, associate professors, and military staff, called officially upon the Board at the hotel, and under their escort, and with the customary salute of seventeen guns, the Board proceeded to attend a review of the Corps of Cadets and later a reception at the quarters of the Superintendent, where it had the pleasure of meeting the officers and ladies of the post and the prominent citizens of the neighborhood.

In order to facilitate business and make the investigations as thorough as possible, the Board was subdivided into the following committees:

(1) *Appointments and examinations.*—Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, D. D., chairman; Gen. John C. Black, Hon. John J. Davis.

(2) *Discipline and instruction.*—Hon. George H. Craig, chairman; Dr. William W. Keen, Gen. Newton M. Curtis.

(3) *Armament and equipment.*—Col. Thomas F. Edmands, chairman; Col. William H. Hatch, Gen. William B. Bate.

(4) *Buildings, grounds, and lights.*—Gen. Redfield Proctor, chairman; Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, D. D., Hon. Edward C. Wall.

(5) *Supplies and expenditures (for cadets).*—Col. William H. Hatch, chairman; Hon. John D. Crimmins, Col. Thomas F. Edmands.

(6) *Fiscal affairs.*—Hon. John D. Crimmins, chairman; Gen. Redfield Proctor, Hon. George H. Craig.

(7) *Hygiene and athletics.*—Dr. William W. Keen, chairman; Gen. John C. Black, Hon. John J. Davis.

(8) *Miscellaneous.*—Hon. John J. Davis, chairman; Gen. Newton M. Curtis, Col. Thomas F. Edmands.

While to these committees was intrusted the duty of making a special study of the subjects enumerated, the Board proceeded from day to day to attend the examinations and witness the various military evolutions of the cadets. It was deeply impressed with the absolute fairness and thoroughness of the examinations, while the military evolutions of every character were admirably conducted. The reports of the various committees enter fully into all matters of detail, and to these the Board begs to invite special attention. It is the purpose of this, the report of the Board as a whole, to deal with matters of more general interest.

The recommendations of General Washington in 1796 have lost none of their pertinence of application during the past century. He said that—

> The institution of a military academy is also recommended by cogent reasons. However pacific the general policy of a nation may be, it ought never to be without an adequate stock of military knowledge for emergencies. The first would impair the energy of its character and both hazard its safety and expose it to great evils when war could not be avoided. Besides that, war might not often depend upon its own choice. In proportion as the observance of pacific maxims might exempt a

nation from the necessity of practicing rules of military art, ought to be the case in preserving and transmitting, by proper establishments, the knowledge of that art. Whatever arguments may be drawn from particular examples, superficially received, a thorough examination of the subject will evince that the art of war is at once comprehensive and complicated, that it demands much previous study, and that the possession of it in its most approved and perfect state is of great moment to the security of a nation.

The lesson taught by the Franco-Prussian and Austro-Prussian wars illustrated, nearly a hundred years later, the wisdom of these suggestions of "the Father of his Country," as well as emphasized the wide difference between a knowledge of the art of war in its "most improved and perfect state" and an absolute system of military tactics and precedents. Germany, having recognized the modern system of the art of war to be one of engineering and concentration, triumphed alike over Austria and over France, and made patent to the world the value of military instruction to her whole people. A dispassionate review of the great movements and battles between the armies of this country during the late war between the States can not fail to emphasize the value and usefulness of military instruction given at the Military Academy, as well as by those military institutes of the States. While the extraordinary aptitude of our people for military duty was wonderfully illustrated in the late war, and while many officers wholly without previous military instruction made most remarkable and honorable careers in the leadership of large bodies of men, yet it is a well-recognized fact that the indomitable energy and undaunted courage of Grant and the genius and tactics of Lee, the maneuvers and skill of Johnston, and the persistency and dash of Sherman were in each case directed by the instruction received in their earlier years at West Point as much as by the experience obtained in the Mexican war, where again the value of the Military Academy was accentuated by the skill and information of her young graduates.

While military instruction in its widest scope is the primary object for which the Military Academy was established, yet in the opinion of this Board, as well as in the recommendations of previous boards, the widening of the educational advantages to be derived at West Point would be of inestimable value to the country. The practical value of the Military Academy at West Point to the country should not be confined to a training school for fifty or sixty young lieutenants, to be graduated annually, if its advantages of higher education can be extended, without material increase of expense, to a larger number of young men than can be provided with appointments in the Army each year. When General Grant expressed the opinion that the number of cadets should be increased to "one thousand" it was expected by him that an annual selection would be made of those required for the Army, and that the remainder of those graduating each year would return to civil life, where their scientific attainments would aid in the development of the country, and their military training be always at the call

of the authorities in time of need. However pacific may be the theoretic policy of this country, the fact remains that about one-sixth of its past existence as a nation has been spent in a state of war; and in that period of strife no consideration has been taken of periods of riot and insurrection, from the whisky rebellion to the Pullman troubles, during which many millions of dollars of property was destroyed and many valuable lives sacrificed to the imaginary pacific policy of the best fighting people on earth.

That "well regulated militia" which the Constitution names as "necessary to the security of a free State" has never fulfilled the expectations of the fathers. That form of military organization brought disappointment upon the country in the war of 1812–1815, and this may be considered as one of the reasons why the militia has never been "regulated," either by Congress or the States. In its place have risen that chief defense of the country, the great volunteer organizations of the States, in which much just pride is taken in nearly every State. Its thorough organization, development, and instruction requires the aid and information of efficiently trained officers.

It is not altogether impossible that the exigencies of government, both State and Federal, in this country, extending from ocean to ocean, covering nearly a continent and peopled with almost 70,000,000, many of whom are new comers and ignorant of liberty restrained by law, may yet demand an enlargement of the Army, or a more efficient organization of the volunteer system of the States.

However much our isolated position among the great military nations of the world may suggest a long period of peace, there have been repeated domestic experiences of which we should not lose sight and which indicate that the arm of local authority needs strengthening and support as well in a republic as in a despotism. We may shut our eyes and proclaim that ours is a pacific mission; that commerce and trade will win battles, and industry and enterprise gain us the victory—the best guaranty, however, is to prepare for war in times of peace. Hence, in the opinion of this Board, the Military Academy ought to be opened to a much larger number of young men for military education and training than at present it receives.

This Board does not suggest any considerable increase of appropriations for that enlargement, but it does most earnestly recommend the full and complete utilization of the plant already in existence by the increase of the number of cadets to 469—1 for each Senator, 1 for each Representative in Congress, and 20 for the President; or 361 to be nominated by members of the House, 88 to be nominated by the Senators, and 20 appointed by the President. The same ratio to be observed as the Senate and House of Representatives increase in members. The pay and current expenses of 469 cadets at $540 each, the present annual cost, would amount to $253,260. A table in the report of the Board for 1888 (p. 46) shows that the amount expended for pay and

current expenses averages $258,635.50. There is manifestly a waste of money when 250 young men are educated for about the same amount that would educate 469 cadets through their military training. Inasmuch as a full corps of professors are paid just the same for a few as for many students, and all grounds, buildings, and appurtenances, as well as every necessary apparatus are at hand for the increased number now recommended, it will be wise economy therefore to keep that number present for duty as far as practicable.

In this recommendation the Board is sustained by the recommendations of the Boards which have preceded it for several years. That of 1888 considered "that it would be an act of sound policy to give the President the authority to appoint 10 cadets each year, not only as a means of maintaining the strength of the corps, but also for providing for many deserving young men who can in no other way secure admittance to the Academy." The Board for 1887 "renewed the recommendations made by the Board of Visitors last year, and recommends the revival of the law whereby the President was authorized to appoint at large 10 cadets annually." The same recommendations were made by the Board of 1889, while the Board of 1891, with emphasis, recommended the passage of an act fixing the strength of the corps of cadets at a maximum of 469. The same recommendation as to increase was made by the Board of 1892, which found, after a careful examination, that "the capacity of the Academy is able to accommodate about 500 cadets," but as that number would require additional expenditures, the Board further found, "on investigation, that a corps of 400 young men can be maintained and instructed with no further expense for buildings, nor the employment of other instructors. This being the case, there is a shortage of about 150 cadets—that is, the plant is ample to instruct 400 men instead of 250. In the opinion of your committee," says that report, "it would be wise policy to keep the corps up to its full working capacity, or as near thereto as it possibly can without increasing the number of professors or making additional expenditures for officers' quarters." And the Board of 1893 "renewed the recommendations of previous Boards of Visitors that the requirements for admission be raised, and that the number of cadets be gradually increased. We regard it as a pity that the largest possible number of youth should not share the advantages of the admirable plant, education, and training which West Point affords."

These recommendations, coming so repeatedly to Congress from Boards of Visitors organized under laws which required them to give "their views and recommendations concerning the Academy," ought to have received more consideration and attention than have heretofore been given to them. These Boards have discharged their "duty" under the law of their appointment without having been able to effect the apparent purpose of their appointment. Yet, notwithstanding this,

this Board now recommends an amendment to section 1315 of the Revised Statutes, so as to read substantially as follows:

SECTION 1315. The corps of cadets shall consist of two cadets from each State at large, one cadet from each Congressional district, one from each Territory, one from the District of Columbia, and twenty from the United States at large. They (the last named) shall be appointed by the President; those from the States at large, as nominations by the Senators; those from the Congressional districts, as nominations by the Representative from each district; those from the Territories, as nominations by the Delegates; and shall, with the exception of the twenty at large, be actual residents, for a period of two years preceding appointment, of the States, districts, Territories, and the District of Columbia, respectively, from which they purport to be appointed.

Under the Revised Statutes authority is vested in the Secretary of War to make regulations for carrying into effect all laws regulating the appointment of cadets.

The Board recommends that the paragraph relating to "alternates" be changed so as to provide, in the language of the subcommittee on appointments and examinations—

That each official possessing the nominating power select three young men, by forms sent out from the War Department, as Nos. 1, 2, and 3, to appear before the examining board. If No. 1 should fail, then No. 2 shall have a chance; if No. 2 shall fail, then No. 3 shall have a chance. It is suggested also that when failure occurs at the end of an annual examination, or by dismissal or resignation or death at any other time, that the vacancy then occurring be reported to the nominating person within ten days thereafter, and that he be requested to name and send his nominees before the examining board of the nearest post within thirty days, and upon failure to do so the President shall forthwith appoint from the district or State at large to which the vacancy attaches.

From this important subject, which, as has been shown, other Boards of Visitors have expressed substantially the same opinion, we pass to the consideration of subjects brought to our attention at the late visit to West Point.

The system in vogue at West Point is the essence of years of experience, and is not to be lightly criticised. Every energy is concentrated in the effort to mold the material presented to the officers of the Academy into finished, accomplished, and disciplined soldiers, men who in their turn must be ready to lead, to instruct, or command. To this end the cadet is from the very outset subject to a course of rigorous discipline, coupled with physical and mental training that requires his entire time and attention. These exactions continue almost without intermission during the four years' course. Many find it impossible to keep up to the required standard and are inexorably discharged, but those who endure to the end have earned, in addition to life employment in an honorable profession, a mental and physical development and an admirable scientific education.

The Board attended the examinations of every class in almost every branch of study. Its commendations would be too numerous to record. Its criticism is an old story, so old and so often made by previous Boards that it is strange that no organized effort has been made to overcome the fault. The halting English—the lack of facility of expression on the part of many of the cadets—is something painfully apparent, and points unerringly to the need of much greater instruction in the use of our mother tongue. The Board invites special attention to the recommendation under this head. It has nothing but praise for the theoretical instruction in every other respect.

Once out of the recitation room and in the ranks, however, the corps of cadets sprang beyond the bounds of criticism. In all their evolutions as infantry, cavalry, or artillery, the same precision, coupled with inimitable sense and grace, distinguished every exhibition, and while deeply impressed with the excellence of one and all, showing conclusively how thorough and intelligent has been their training, and how worthy their response, the Board must emphasize its admiration of the schools of physical culture and horsemanship. The result attained after one year in the gymnasium under Mr. Koehler, and three in the riding hall under Captain Craig, can hardly be equaled elsewhere. It is his remarkable efficiency in this most important branch of instruction that has led superintendent after superintendent, officers by the score, and every Board of Visitors since 1888, to urge upon Congress the propriety of rewarding Mr. Koehler with military rank, even if in only a subordinate grade.

The administration of the Superintendent, his staff officers and assistants, meets and merits the highest praise of the Board. But while the grounds and buildings, instruction and discipline, bearing and conduct of the officers and cadets, all command the admiration of the Board, it is compelled to express its surprise and disappointment that at this, the only military post in the United States whose band is paid by the Government, the martial music should be so utterly inadequate. Time was when the West Point band was fairly representative of the Academy and of the nation, but ever since Congress, by the act of 1877, cut it down to a leader and twenty-four men, with a pittance for pay, it has gradually dwindled to its present condition, with the result that the élite battalion of the Army, the show spot of America, the center of attraction for hundreds of visiting officers from abroad and thousands of our fellow-citizens at home, can be afforded only an indifferent band. The officers in charge do the best in their power with the means at hand, but musicians worthy of the name will not enlist or stay at West Point on such wages.

On Thursday, June 7, the Academy was visited by the Hon. Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War, upon whom, as a body, the Board called and paid its respects on the evening of his arrival. On Tuesday, June

12, the Board, in a body, attended the graduating exercises, on which occasion the annual address to the corps of cadets was delivered by the Hon. John C. Black, of the Board, and the diplomas were presented to the graduating class by Brig. Gen. George D. Ruggles, Adjutant-General of the Army. Then, having designated Col. Thomas F. Edmands to remain until after the admission of the new class, in his official capacity as a member of the Board to observe the proceedings and report thereon, and having, by letter to the Superintendent, expressed its thanks for the unvarying courtesies extended by him and all his subordinates, and its high commendation of the fidelity and ability with which they administered the affairs of the institution, upon which the efficiency of the Army in a great measure depends, the Board adjourned sine die.

Its recommendations are as follows:

1. Concurring with some of its predecessors, the Board recommends the reappointment each year of two or more members of the previous Board. This recommendation is made in the sincere belief that its adoption will result in largely facilitating the transaction of business and in increasing the influence and usefulness of the Board as an inspecting and advisory body. In this connection it is suggested that in order to compare the Military Academy at West Point with other similar institutions, the Secretary of War furnish the next Board and the following Boards of Visitors with a brief but sufficiently full résumé of the conditions for admission and the course of study in American semimilitary institutions and at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and especially in the national schools of instruction in military and naval training in Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, and Russia, together with any other data of importance pertaining to this subject. This would enable the Board to form much more correct comparisons between West Point and other schools.

The following recommendations, originating in the committees, are unanimously adopted by the Board:

First. A change in the present law of appointment, so as to give each United States Senator the same privilege of nomination to the Academy each year as that possessed by the members of the House of Representatives, as well as to restore to the President the power formerly exercised of nominating ten candidates annually at large.

Second. That each official possessing the nominating power select three young men, by forms sent out from the War Department, as Nos. 1, 2, 3, etc., to appear before the examining board. If No. 1 should fail, No. 2 will then have a chance; if No. 2 fail, then No. 3. It is suggested also that when failure occurs at the end of any annual examination, that this failure be reported to the Congressman or nominating officer within ten days, and that he be requested to name and send his

man before the examining board of the nearest post for examination within thirty days.

Third. A fuller English course, even at the expense of some of the 2,007 hours given to mathematics or some other study, or, better, by raising the requirements for admission.

Fourth. Raising the standard of admission to include all of geography and plane geometry, and a considerable part of algebra, if not all of it.

Fifth. Leave of absence, say once in seven years, in turn to each member of the academic board on full pay for six months or a year, with a view to the study of their respective departments by visiting allied institutions in this country and abroad.

Sixth. Restricting the duties of the chaplain to those of his profession.

Seventh. The immediate purchase of the articles enumerated in the report of the committee on armament and equipment; also of fifty cavalry horses, to be used exclusively for cavalry purposes.

Eighth. That the rank of first lieutenant of infantry be conferred upon Mr. Koehler, sword master and instructor in gymnastics, while so acting.

Ninth. That twenty-eight men of the cavalry detachment, while acting as artillery drivers, shall receive extra pay.

Tenth. An appropriation of $40,000 for five sets of officers' quarters, costing $8,000 each, and an appropriation of $17,000, in addition to any former appropriation, for completing the reservoir; also at some future time, and as soon as practicable, an appropriation of $35,000 for the erection of a tower on the academic building.

Eleventh. The kitchen of the cadets' mess hall should be enlarged, and the floor of the mess hall, now of wood, should be of tile or of stone mosaic laid in cement.

Twelfth. That the area wall of the cadet mess hall or Grant Hall be rebuilt, and at a greater distance.

Thirteenth. The immediate erection of a small hospital for infectious cases, to cost $2,500.

Fourteenth. Concurs in the recommendation of the Superintendent concerning ten wooden houses occupied by twenty soldiers' families in Logtown, to the effect that new buildings be erected upon a high and healthy site, and the old buildings then removed. The appropriation asked for this purpose to be granted.

Fifteenth. The establishment of a chair of military hygiene and first aid to the injured, to be filled by the senior surgeon on duty at the Academy.

Sixteenth. That the gymnastic course now confined to the fourth class year be extended to cover the entire course of the corps of cadets; also the adoption of the Sargent system on measurements or some one equally good.

Seventeenth. The assistant professor in the department of law to be given the pay of a captain mounted.

Eighteenth. The adjutant of the Military Academy to have the pay of a captain mounted.

Nineteenth. The band hereafter to consist of leader and forty men; or, in other words, to be restored to the numbers and pay which it had before the reduction of 1877.

Twentieth. An immediate improvement in the fire-alarm system and the water supply.

In this connection attention is also invited to the recommendation of Colonel Edmands with regard to camp furniture, mattresses, and so on, for use in the cadet encampments; also to the correspondence herewith published resulting from the resolution of the Board that the Superintendent be requested to report the expense and all connected therewith, of preparing a direct-pressure fire system in connection with the new reservoir, as well as upon their request that he cause a careful examination to be made touching the practicability and lawfulness, under the terms of the bequest establishing the Cullum memorial, of the establishment and continuation in the Cullum Memorial Building of the library of the Military Academy.

CONCLUSION.

From the initial meeting of the 1st of June until the thirteenth session on the twelfth day, no day passed without a formal and fully attended meeting of the Board. Meanwhile every possible feature of the Military Academy was thoroughly explored, every department studied, its buildings, barracks, quarters, armament, stores, supplies, and systems scrutinized, its methods of instruction and discipline carefully examined and freely criticized, its corps of officers and its corps of cadets questioned on every point of interest or importance. From first to last every official opportunity was afforded, every consideration shown, and every courtesy extended by persons of every rank and station connected with the Academy, and at the completion of a tour of duty that has been one full of earnest labor as well as pleasure the Board is unanimous in its hearty commendation. It has found the great military training school of the nation in the hands of men devoted to their duties and to its best interests. It has found the officers and instructors men of high character and purpose, of professional ability and personal worth. It has found the battalion of cadets a model of soldierly bearing, precision, and skill, while individually its members have impressed the Board as young athletes in whom the lessons of love of country and devotion to duty, of discipline, honor, and integrity—which are part and parcel of their daily life at West Point—have already borne abundant fruit, and will abide with them for all time.

It has found in the Military Academy of the United States an institution of which the people may well be proud, and which deserves the faith, confidence, and full support of the entire nation.

WM. B. BATE, *President.*
NEWTON M. CURTIS, *Vice-President.*
EDWARD C. WALL, *Secretary.*
ALEXANDER MACKAY-SMITH.
GEORGE H. CRAIG.
WILLIAM W. KEEN.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS.
THOMAS F. EDMANDS.
JOHN J. DAVIS.
REDFIELD PROCTOR.
JOHN C. BLACK.
W. H. HATCH.

DIRECT-PRESSURE FIRE SYSTEM.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *June 18, 1894.*

COLONEL: I am directed by the Board of Visitors to report to you the following resolution, adopted by that Board:

Resolved, That the Superintendent be requested to report to the Board of Visitors, fully, and at the earliest practicable and convenient date, the expense and all connected therewith, of preparing a direct-pressure fire system in connection with the new reservoir, so as to afford complete protection to all the buildings on the reservation.

I am, Colonel, your obedient servant,

E. C. WALL, *Secretary.*

Col. O. H. ERNST,
Corps Eng., Supt. U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

The above letter was referred by the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy to Capt. James L. Lusk, Corps of Engineers, who reported as follows:

WEST POINT, N. Y., *June 27, 1894.*

Respectfully returned to the adjutant, United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

The estimated cost of the project outlined within is as follows:

8,000 linear feet 12-inch mains	$20,000
2,000 linear feet 8-inch mains	4.000
9,000 linear feet 6-inch mains	13,500
15 additional fire hydrants	1,500
Total	39,000

Practically the same result can be effected by extending the existing system of mains supplied from Delafield reservoir, provided that the latter is repaired in accordance with estimates heretofore made. The estimated cost of the repairs to the reservoir and the extended fire service is as follows:

1,500 linear feet 12-inch mains	$3,750
4,000 linear feet 8-inch mains	8,000
11,000 linear feet 6-inch mains	16,500
15 fire hydrants	1,500
Repairing and cleaning Delafield reservoir	5,000
Total	34,750

The water level of Delafield reservoir is only a few feet lower than that proposed for the new reservoir, and the direct pressure from the former can now be turned on in a few minutes, when required. Delafield

reservoir is, however, deficient in storage capacity, and the dam is in need of repairs, which it is hoped will be undertaken as soon as possible after the completion of the new reservoir.

The direct fire pressures possible from both Delafield reservoir and the new reservoir are ample for all buildings on the reservation except those connected with the new observatory, which must be reached by a steam fire engine. The estimated cost of the mains is high, owing to the certainty of encountering hard rock in laying them.

JAS. L. LUSK,

Captain, Corps of Engineers, in charge of the Water Supply.

LIBRARY OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY IN THE CULLUM MEMORIAL BUILDING.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *June 18, 1894.*

COLONEL: I am directed by the Board of Visitors to report to you the following resolution adopted by that Board:

Resolved, That the Superintendent be requested to cause a careful examination to be made touching the practicability and lawfulness, under the terms of the bequest establishing the Cullum Memorial, of the establishment and continuation in the Cullum Memorial Building, to be hereafter erected, of the Library of the West Point Military Academy, so that the same shall not interfere with the memorial character of said building, and so that the books, manuscripts, and documents shall be safely kept.

I am, Colonel, your obedient servant,

E. C. WALL, *Secretary.*

Col. O. H. ERNST,
Corps of Eng., Supt. of U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

The above letter was referred by the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy to Prof. John W. Clous, who reported as follows:

WEST POINT, N. Y., *June 21, 1894.*

Respectfully returned to the adjutant, United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

The late Gen. Geo. W. Cullum, in the thirty-third item of his last will and testament (copy inclosed) bequeathed to the United States, under certain terms and conditions, the sum of $250,000 for the establishment and maintenance of a memorial hall at West Point. This bequest, with the terms thereto annexed, was accepted by Congress in the act approved July 23, 1892, and in section 2 of that act a board of trustees was created and charged with the duty of erecting this memorial hall in accordance with the provisions of the will of the testator, and, on completion, of transferring the same to the United States for perpetual use as a memorial hall, to be devoted to the objects and purposes as defined in said will. These purposes are specified in that instrument as follows:

The memorial hall is to be a receptacle of statues, busts, mural tablets, and portraits of distinguished deceased officers and graduates of the Military Academy; of paintings of battle scenes, trophies of war, and such other objects as may tend to give elevation to the military profession.

By said will, and section 6 of the act above cited, no subject can be introduced into the said memorial hall without the approval of not less than two-thirds of the entire academic board of the United States Military Academy.

These provisions are clear and plain and require no interpretation or construction. A statement of them, in my opinion, sufficiently answers the within resolution of the Board of Visitors and justified the conclusion that Congress could not legally cause the establishment and continuation of the library of the Academy within the memorial hall to be hereafter erected.

J. W. CLOUS,
Senior Colonel and Deputy Judge-Advocate-General,
Professor of Law.

COPY OF THE THIRTY-THIRD ITEM OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF THE LATE GEN. GEORGE W. CULLUM, RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MEMORIAL HALL AT THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

Thirty-third. I give and bequeath to the Government of the United States the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, upon the following terms and conditions, viz: That during the life of Maj. Gen. James B. Fry and Peter S. Michie, hereinafter named, and, at furthest, within five years after my death, it will authorize to be built, and will build and maintain upon the public grounds at West Point, N. Y., a fireproof stone memorial hall, under the direction of the Superintendent of the Military Academy, three other members of the academic board thereof, and my military executor, Maj. Gen. James B. Fry, or, he not surviving at the time, another member of the academic board, all of whom I desire should be graduates of the Military Academy. This memorial hall I wish to be a receptacle of statues, busts, mural tablets, and portraits of distinguished deceased officers and graduates of the Military Academy, of paintings of battle scenes, trophies of war, and such other objects as may tend to give elevation to the military profession; and, to prevent the introduction of unworthy subjects into this hall, I desire that the selection of each shall be made by not less than two-thirds of the members of the entire academic board, the vote being taken by ayes and nays and to be so recorded. It is also my desire that this hall should be adapted for use on any ceremonial occasion taking place at West Point, N. Y., and for the assemblage and dinners of the Association of Graduates of the United States Military Academy; and, if practicable, I wish that lodging accommodations should be provided in some part of it for the members of that association while attending its annual reunions.

A true copy of extract from the last will and testament of Bvt. Maj. Gen. George W. Cullum, United States Army.

J. M. CARSON, Jr.,
First Lieut. Fifth Cavalry, Adjt. U. S. Military Academy.

ADDRESS OF GEN. JOHN C. BLACK.

Mr. Superintendent, gentlemen of the faculty, cadets, and ladies and gentlemen: This occasion is momentous to the members of the class of 1894. You, young men, pass to-day from the seclusion of the Academy to the ranks made illustrious by your predecessors. While memory endures you will call to mind this assemblage and this event, for which you have so many years been in preparation. This hour fulfills your scholastic and training lives. Henceforth you are men of action and responsibility.

I congratulate you on the splendid scenes in which you have heretofore dwelt. Here, if anywhere in America, is classic ground. A century and more has passed since the patriot army, under Washington took defensive position on the banks of the Hudson, interposing its rustic and untrained weakness between the armies of the North and the royal forces that held New York in unrelenting grasp; that dominated the Jerseys and all the rich central regions, and lay like an iron girdle, clasping closer, day by day, about the vitals of the young rebellion, severing its armies, squeezing out its life.

Unable to keep the open field, here came the continental power and builded old Fort Put and reared the river batteries, and filled the hillside with the bivouacs of the brave. How bravely and well they did their work history will long tell to a grateful posterity. By patience, by military skill, by resolute endurance, by a patriotism that suffered all things with equanimity for the country, they succeeded. Long passed away, their glory survives. It makes illustrious this beautiful region; here their shades will linger forever.

As I walk abroad, after silence and darkness have fallen on your busy days, it all but seems that the old Continentals are again on guard. The lights that gleam from villas and sparkle in the windows of lovely homes become again bivouac blazes; the voices of youth and loveliness turn to the challenging hail and answer of patriot war; the night winds bear the ghostly tread of immortals; we review the armies of Liberty and are in the encampments and fortresses of Freedom.

Here, too, as long as the Hudson shall roll to the sea, shall dwell the phantom population whom Washington Irving's genius, summoning from the recesses of three centuries ago, has made permanent denizens of the hills and valleys round about. They troop like elfins through the forest shades; they tread the watery marge; they sail the river's rolling waves; they climb the mountain side, fantastic hosts of the old

times. Ah, gentle master of the magic pen, thy touch has given immortality and woven a spell about these highlands that time nor the stern necessities of a far age can destroy—that pen, mightier than the sword, whose work was all of delight, of purity, and of honor.

But we turn from romantic surroundings to face this audience and review this class, gathered from the confines of the broad Republic, and representing New England, the Pacific, the Central region, and the sunny South. No more illustrious and charming assemblage to-day graces this continent, and we of the audience salute in you, the class, the future major-generals of the American Army. You are the sons of your country—a country which, while once there was doubt as to its purpose and destiny, now, after a century of existence, knows that it is to be united; that every element in its constitution and its laws that might have given color to the thoughts of divided allegiance has, by the teaching of war and the progress of events, come to be without doubt, and which lays upon you whom it educates no divided duty. You have been born in years of profound peace, although scions of the most warlike people. No class that has ever preceded you in this old Academy can say, as you can, "We have never heard the thunders of war nor seen the convulsions of strife." Measured by the life of the oldest of you, a generation has passed since a gun shook the silence of the land. While the study of the arts of war has been your occupation, you have known it only by theory.

Yet you are the sons of the heroic. Heroism is that quality of manhood which seeks for a knowledge of right and duty, and which, having discovered it, does that duty, whatever may be the sacrifice, the pain, the loss. Heroism counts the cost, but does not hesitate when ascertained. Heroism lifts a man from the contemplation of consequences to himself. Heroism is highest manhood in action. To the upbuilding of this character the history and the few traditions of our beloved land alike contribute. [The speaker here adverted for illustrations to the accomplishments of Paulding, Van Wert, and Williams, Sergeants Jasper and Marion, of Ethan Allen, of May, of Fremont, of Perry, Decatur, John Paul Jones.]

To these men, however poor they might be, honor was everything. Love of their land was the lord paramount of their bosoms. Gold was nothing, although freely offered to some of them in such abundance as to promise release from all future care and rest from all future toil; but they were true to liberty and their dear country, and now that they are dust fame keeps them, and they live in our regard. What was true of them has been the rule in the service. But one American officer has preferred gold to duty. His name, which I will not speak in your hearing, goes through the ages solitary in infamy, covered with shame, the synonym of all that Americans loathe.

While witnessing your graduating exercises I have had occasion to observe the wonderful improvements in modern armament. I have

seen your rapid-fire guns that seem to stir a whirwind of carnage and that apparently would destroy every living thing toward which they were directed; your smaller arms that carry bullets for a mile away; and have seen elsewhere those grim engines of war that rise to fire and sink into the earth for safety, until it would seem as if modern science had filled the battlefield with such terrors and such death-dealing powers that for men to stand opposed to them is simply exposure to butchery, without the opportunities for compensating strife, and make it seem as if war had lost all its character of glory and splendid beauty; all its opportunities for the exhibition of individual qualities, of chivalry, bravery, and manhood, and had become reduced to the mere slaughter of opposing armies by the rules of precise and deadly mechanism. Trust me that while such seems to be the case the opportunities for the display of heroism are not lost. There still will be—there must be—*room for the men who ride at the guns*, and the future of the dread occupation which you follow will contain the story of the cavaliers of the twentieth century as well as cherish the traditions of those of the earlier time. I repeat, there will always be room in the American service for the heroic; always place for those that shorten the distance between them and their foemen; always a highway to renown for the men who will ride at the guns.

What a country, gentlemen, is yours, and what the vastness of its material power; its unmobilized force is capable of furnishing an army of nine million men. What are you three-score youngsters to do with this mighty country? It is yours to scatter abroad the seeds of the knowledge that you have here acquired, to teach the mighty array of freeman, who look to you first as their dear sons and then as their instructors in the mighty science that you learn, the majesty of organization, the magnificence that pertains to the armies of the free. You are to make this country feel the effects of that discipline which makes you obedient to all lawful authority, observant of all just requirements, the preservers of righteous law, the defenders of the integrity, the honor, and the unity of this mighty land.

It is for you to interpret not alone to your fellow-citizens, but to all who shall see and know you what there is mysterious in the symbol that shines upon your breasts, upon your caps, and upon your breastplates. It is for you to help make the "U. S." of the American Army greater than the mystic letters that blazed above the Roman eagle when its flight was over all the prostrate world.

What was the meaning of the "S. P. Q. R." of the Cæsars scholars quarrel about? All the conquered nations over whom their eagle flew knew that it meant spoliation, poverty, the quiet of disaster, the ruin of home, country, and law. They, the conquered, knew that it meant woe, that it meant unutterable burdens, that it meant slavery, that it meant that all the resources of the conquered earth were to be drawn to the imperial city, festering in her majesty and her spoils, dying at

last by her own corruption and the heated excesses of her power. But the "U. S." which adorns you, which shines wherever you go, which has been present through all the years of your academic life wherever you turned, which you will bear hence on your breasts and in your hearts: it is your business to teach that the words mean unity, strength, majesty, the dominion of law, the peace of contented people, the establishment of liberty, the growth, the glory, and the freedom of the people.

Here you have studied not alone the arts of destruction, but you have listened to the voice of law. Here you have been taught not alone of the customs of camps, but you know that you are children of the most majestic Republic that ever welcomed the world and humanity to a safe arena for the development of its highest energies. The land which you have been taught to love, whose laws you are trained to obey, whose institutions you hold in honor, and whose integrity it is yours to assist in preserving, is that land of whom the poet has said:

There's freedom at thy gates, and rest
For earth's down-trodden and opprest;
A shelter for the hunted head,
For the starved laborer toil and bread.
Power at thy bounds
Stops, and calls back his baffled hounds.

Oh, fair young mother, on thy brow
Shall sit a nobler grace than now.
Deep in the brightness of the skies
The thronging years in glory rise;
And as they fleet,
Drop strength and riches at thy feet.

Cadets of the Academy, soldiers of the Republic, we who witness your transformation and welcome you to the long list of glorious predecessors we charge you that you see to it—

That no harm befalls the Republic.

At the conclusion of General Black's address, Gen. George D. Ruggles, Adjutant-General of the Army, on behalf of the Secretary of War, delivered the diplomas to the graduates. He said:

Young gentlemen of the graduating class: I have been commissioned by the Secretary of War, in his absence, and as his representative, to deliver to you these testimonials of the academic board of the fact that you have successfully passed through the curriculum of this institution and have been fitted, and are worthy, to become commissioned officers in the Army of your country. I need not assure you that the gratification with which you will receive these diplomas can be measured only by the pleasure experienced by the academic board in conferring them and the pleasure with which I shall now proceed to deliver them to you.

As the Adjutant-General of the Army, in the name of the Army of the United States, I bid you welcome—hearty welcome—to the noble profession upon which you enter actively this day.

APPOINTMENTS AND EXAMINATIONS.

Committee on Appointments and Examinations.—Messrs. MACKAY-SMITH, BLACK, and DAVIS.

Appointments.—Your committee beg to state that they have given much time and thought to this subject. They have been greatly aided by the appearance before them of several of the professors of the Academy, with whom they have discussed the subject at length. Whatever conclusions have been reached, therefore, are the result of joint deliberation between those who have been watching the matter of appointments for years, and visitors who, coming to the Academy with unbiased minds, have brought fresh views and unprofessional ideas to bear upon this important matter. The committee is unanimously of the opinion that immediate action of Congress is desirable in increasing the number of cadets. We are much impressed with the magnificent size and efficiency of the "plant" provided for the education of officers of the Army. The quality of the result produced is a legitimate source of pride to the country. But the classes graduated average only about fifty in the number of diplomas each year. When we consider that the increase in expense would be comparatively trifling if this average were doubled, we can not view with satisfaction the present state of affairs.

We do not regard the furnishing of officers to the general Army as the only important result to be attained by the Academy. The measure of the needs of that Army is not the only measure of the nation's demand. That demand is that whenever the call to arms comes, with its appeal for volunteers, there should be found scattered here and there throughout the country, whether in barracks or civil life, a sufficient number of skillful officers to teach our untrained levies. At the outbreak of our civil war Grant was a farmer and Sherman a professor, but it was not mere chance that soon made them leaders of armies. We regard the education given at West Point as a thorough preparation for business life, with the privilege attached to it that its possessor carries everywhere with him information that may at any time become suddenly priceless to his country. The school is supported by the people; they have a right to enjoy the utmost possible results attainable, in quantity as well as quality. Under the present arrangement the opportunity to educate fifty additional men every year is being wasted; every year the chance to place fifty men here and there in the United States who, on emergency, can be centers of scientific military intelligence, is thrown away. Or, look at it merely from an economical

point of view, every year the cost of training an officer at the Academy is nearly twice the sum to which it might be reduced by doubling the number of cadets.

We beg, therefore, to urge upon Congress a change in the present law, so as to give each United States Senator the same privilege of nomination to the Academy each year as that possessed by members of the House of Rrepresentatives, as well as to restore to the President the power formerly exercised, of nominating ten candidates annually at large, instead of practically ten in four years, as at present. The number of candidates would thus be increased by over one hundred. The number of cadets would also be raised theoretically from 370 to about 470, but (allowing for failures) from about 280 to 290, the present average, to about 350. The Academy has accommodations for 370 cadets. This recommendation has been often made. Its reiteration, year after year, shows the serious need on which it is based in the opinion of those who have studied the question. Even with the 350 cadets the Academy would be keeping considerably behind its possible attainments, but a beginning would at least be made in the effort to prepare a country for war which in all its legislation is very properly tuned to the keynote of peace. The demand is all the more urgent since the military profession is year by year requiring more and more technical, mechanical, scientific information in its discharge. A modern officer, like a modern fort or an iron clad, requires twice as long to build as a generation ago. Our next war may in all probability be decided by certain factors in the problem for which our fathers had no name.

Examinations.—(*a*) *Entrance examinations.*—All that the committee can learn regarding these examinations shows that while they are rigid and result in the rejection of many candidates, there is yet a proper degree of flexibility exercised, and that applicants who impress the examining board as possessing soldierly qualities are not sent down on small technicalities. But the fact remains that, from one cause or another, there is a great failure in filling vacancies and in making appointments. The committee, therefore, concurs in the recommendation of the committe reporting on this subject in the report for 1892:

> Let the examining board meet at the various posts as now designated. Let the nominating power (of applicants for examination to go before the examining board on March 1 of each year) select in the various Congressional districts three young men, by forms sent out from the War Department, as 1, 2, 3, etc. Let these three men go before the board at the March meeting, all for examination. If No. 1 fails, No. 2 will have a chance; if No. 2 fails, No. 3 will have a chance. We think that out of three men one could be secured. We would suggest when failure occurs at the end of any annual examination, that this failure be reported to the Congressman within ten days, and that he be requested to name and send his men before the examining board of the nearest post for examination within thirty days.

(*b*) *Examinations in course.*—These seem to the committee, after attending them for several days, to be absolutely fair and searching. We can not but regret, however, that the manner as well as the

matter in recitation is not more carefully attended to. The pronunciation of the cadets is found at times to be indistinct. They do not enunciate clearly and evenly, and the voices are apt to be badly modulated, and harsh. The committee heard, at times, some words wrongly pronounced without correction by the examiner, but suppose that his failure to correct was due to the fact that a public examination rather than a private recitation was in progress.

ALEXANDER MACKAY-SMITH, *Chairman.*
JOHN C. BLACK.
JOHN J. DAVIS.

DISCIPLINE AND INSTRUCTION.

Committee on discipline and instruction.—Messrs. GEORGE H. CRAIG, WILLIAM W. KEEN, and NEWTON M. CURTIS.

The committee on discipline and instruction beg leave to report as follows:

In reviewing the course of study the committee found it impossible to obtain an accurate idea of the relative and proportionate amount of attention given to each study in the curriculum. Accordingly they requested the Superintendent to furnish them the sum total of the hours devoted to each study. This is given in the appended letter and table:

DEPARTMENT OF MODERN LANGUAGES,
West Point, N. Y., June 11, 1894.

SIR: In compliance with your request of this date, I have the honor to state with regard to the hours of recitation given to English language and literature, as follows:

Hours of recitation in fourth class year	84
Hours of study, fourth class year	210

This subject is taught in the fourth class year only.

Bearing in mind the destination of the cadet as an officer of the Army, and the kind and number of the branches of study essential thereto, the above allotment of time is, I think, sufficient.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. E. WOOD,
Professor Modern Languages, United States Military Academy.

Hon. GEORGE H. CRAIG,
Chairman Committee on Discipline and Instruction, Board of Visitors.

Time employed in recitations and studies by the cadets of the United States Military Academy in each department in the four classes during each academic year.

Year and class.	Department.	Academic year, September 1 to May 31.		
		Hours of recitation.	Hours of study.	Total hours.
First year, fourth class	Mathematics	334½	669	1,003½
	Modern languages	185	376	555
	History, geography, and ethics	Omitted in new course.		
	Drill regulations, United States Army.	Infantry, 46 hours practical instruction. Artillery, 35 hours practical instruction.		81
	Use of swords, etc	Practical instruction 147¾ hours.		147¾
Second year, third class	Mathematics	334½	669	1,003½
	Modern languages	223	446	669
	Drawing	288	None.	288
	Drill regulations, United States Army.	Infantry, 46 hours practical instruction. Artillery, 35 hours practical instruction. Cavalry, 46 hours practical instruction.		127
	Practical military engineering	Practical work in July and August.		
Third year, second class	Natural and experimental philosophy.	334½	669	1,003½
	Chemistry, mineralogy, and geology	188½	377	565½
	Drawing	185	None.	185
	Drill regulations, United States Army.	18½ Infantry, 41 hours practical instruction. Artillery, 17½ hours practical instruction. Cavalry, 61½ hours practical instruction.	37	175½
	Practical military engineering	17½ hours practical instruction.		17½
Fourth year, first class	Civil and military engineering and science of war.	334½	669	1,003½
	Modern languages	50½	101	151½
	Law	92½	185	277½
	History, geography, and ethics	42	84	126
	Practical military engineering	24½ hours practical instruction.		24½
	Natural and experimental philosophy.	Practical instruction in camp.		
	Drill regulations, United States Army.	Infantry, 36 hours practical instruction. Artillery, 17½ hours practical instruction. Cavalry, 101½ hours practical instruction.		155
	Ordnance and gunnery	92½	185	277½
	Grand total			7,837½

J. M. CARSON, Jr.,
First Lieutenant Fifth Cavalry, Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., June 9, 1894.

Such a table gives a true perspective of the academic course. It affords room for some reflections and conclusions, especially as to the preponderance of some studies and the brevity or lack of others. Their conclusions are not intended in any sense as a reproach upon the

faculty, whom we recognize as men of the highest ability and learning and devotion to their work and the best interests of the Academy. They are the honest conclusions which we have reached after not a little careful consideration of the subject, and suggestions which we hope will be of value from independent men who are only desirous of adding to the prosperity of the Academy.

The committee were rather painfully impressed in the examinations with the halting English of a number of the cadets. During three of the four years, as is shown by the table, 1,375½ hours of recitation and study are given to "modern languages," but of this only 84 hours are given to recitations and 210 hours to the study of the English language and literature. French and Spanish are the only other two modern languages taught, and cover 1,081 hours for both.

It is of course perfectly clear that in the four years of the course here it is impossible to make the cadets both soldiers and scholars. Spanish has been selected presumably because of its usefulness to our officers on our Mexican frontier. French was perhaps selected many years ago because it was the polite language of European society. To a great extent this is still true, although English has largely supplanted it, even in diplomacy. The committee would submit for consideration whether German may not at some time in the future be profitably introduced. So far as we know, the modern literature of military affairs, whether of the science or the art of war, in German is more extensive and more valuable than that in French, or certainly in Spanish. While not prepared to recommend this step immediately, they would suggest that the academic board consider this question very seriously.

In the matter of English, however, the committee is very clear that much more time should be given to it. It is the mother tongue of almost every cadet; it must be constantly used by every officer in his orders, and as a medium of communication and making effective all his knowledge is quite as important as any of the scientific branches. Yet we find of a grand total of 7,837¼ hours of study and recitation in the four years at West Point, over 2,000 hours given to the mathematical branches, over 1,000 hours each to two other modern languages and to modern physics, 227½ to law, 565½ to chemistry, mineralogy and geology, and only 294 hours to English. Every officer should know how to use the English language accurately and tersely. A single order written hurriedly amid the emergencies of battle, if not in clear and plain English may cause disaster, and even defeat. Besides this, the cadets come here at about nineteen years old on the average. At that age their knowledge of English and especially of English literature, is slight, and their taste unformed. Few essays or themes, we believe, are required of them by which they can cultivate an exact, graceful, and perspicuous style. They have no time out of study hours to pursue any courses of reading, and indeed such reading is discouraged by both traditions and regulations. We therefore recom-

mend a fuller English course, even at the expense of some of the 2,007 hours given to mathematics, or those given to some other study.

The same may be said to some extent of history, geography, and ethics. Faithful and diligent as any professor may be, and the professors here we know are, it is almost a travesty upon sound learning to force them to attempt to teach these three important branches in forty-two recitations and eighty-four hours of study. Geography ought to be completed, in our opinion, before the student sets foot within the limits of this academic institution. Even then, history and ethics should have each as large a field as all these three have at present.

We realize the fact that the cadets are worked up to their full capacity. No additional hours of study can be introduced into the curriculum without detriment to their health. The only two possible ways of attaining the desired end are either (1) by curtailing the more extended or least useful studies, or (2) by making the requirements for admission cover some of the subjects now taught in the Academy. Of these two the committee decidedly favor the latter, and would urge that all of geography and plane geometry, and a considerable part of algebra, if not all of it, be required for entrance. This would only require probably six months more of study before entering the Academy, and would provide very much needed time for English, history, ethics, hygiene, and possibly for German.

It is urged that this will cut off some poor boys who otherwise might enter, and even graduate. Even were this true, it would be better to cut off a few ill-trained poor boys entering as officers than by a less thorough training of the whole corps of cadets to expose the thousands of poor men in the ranks to the evils of poorly equipped officers. But West Point exists neither for the poor boy nor the rich boy, but to give the country the very best and most efficient officers to command its Army, upon which often depends security of life and property, public and private, in cases of domestic disturbances, and upon which must always absolutely depend victory in time of foreign war. No officer can be too well trained for such a command. It is very easy to provide officers too poorly equipped, and so invite defeat.

The increase suggested in the conditions for admission is very moderate. The present requirements were formulated nearly 40 years ago, when our public schools were poor and scattered, and the instruction given in them was very limited. This is not true now. The enormous strides made in preliminary education should make our war college also make equal advances. The public schools are ready to furnish better students just so soon as West Point will take them.

The Naval Academy at Annapolis requires some algebra, and the Army may take a lesson from its course and in turn give it a lesson by adding geography and plane geometry to the requirements here.

One other point of great importance to the faculty and instructors here we desire to mention. Nothing is a greater stimulus or more

instructive to any teacher than to visit other allied institutions in this country and abroad, to compare his teaching, his methods, his illustrations and experiments with those of others. It broadens his mind, gets him, or, better, keeps him out of ruts, and shows him very often that he and his college are not the ne plus ultra of the best technical education. In all other branches it is so, and undoubtedly, therefore, in the military profession.

Accordingly, the committee recommend that, say, once in seven years, in turn, the members of the Academic Board, at least, be given leave of absence on full pay for six months or a year, with a view to such study in their respective departments. Possibly some similar leave to the technical officers would be equally advantageous before they enter the service here.

The question of the restriction of the chaplain's duties to those of his office and his ceasing to act as a professor, and therefore a disciplinary officer, has been considered by the committee, entirely irrespective of course of the present excellent occupant of the office. We can not but think that his moral and spiritual efficiency may be hampered if not destroyed by his duties in instruction. We recommend, therefore, that the chaplain's duties be restricted to those of his profession. The presence of 1,500 persons on the reservation will afford him an ample parish for the exercise of every good office.

In order to compare this Military Academy at West Point with other similar institutions, the committee would suggest that immediately after the appointment of the next Board of Visitors they be furnished by the Secretary of War with a brief but sufficiently full résumé of the conditions for admission and the course of study in other American semimilitary institutions, and at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and especially in the national schools of instruction in military and naval training in Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, and Russia, together with any other data of importance pertaining to this subject. This would enable the Board to form much more correct comparisons between West Point and other schools.

The discipline of the Academy recommends itself highly to the committee. The regulation drills and the unexpected and unwelcome fire drill, made necessary by the burning of a coal shed, were evidences than which we could ask no better.

GEORGE H. CRAIG, *Chairman.*
NEWTON M. CURTIS.
W. W. KEEN.

ARMAMENT AND EQUIPMENT.

Committee on armament and equipment.—Messrs. Thomas F. Edmands, William H. Hatch, and William B. Bate.

The committee on armament and equipment subjoin a statement, prepared by Capt. Lawrence Bruff, showing what ordnance is now at West Point or expected soon; also what obsolete ordnance is at the post. This officer makes several important suggestions, in which the committee concur, and recommend their adoption, viz:

1. The construction of a butt or tunnel behind the target for the larger guns, to stop projectiles.

2. The prompt purchase of a specimen of each of the prominent machine and rapid-fire guns of the world as fast as produced.

3. A similar course to be pursued in regard to prominent examples of small arms.

4. Models of modern gun carriages to match the models of guns received during the past year or to be hereafter received.

5. A show case in museum for color stands, etc.

Another communication from Captain Bruff is subjoined, in which he recommends that the senior instructor in ordnance and gunnery at the Military Academy, now a first lieutenant, receive the pay of a captain mounted, in which recommendation the committee heartily concur.

In this connection the committee desires to express its thanks to Captain Bruff and Lieutenant Babbitt for the trouble taken by these officers, involving no small amount of manual labor, to exhibit the workings of the ordnance and models in their department.

A very important part of the equipment of the Military Academy is the horses used by the cadets. The committee is surprised to find that the repeated recommendations of previous Boards of Visitors for many years in succession have been thus far disregarded by Congress. It is false economy to spoil a cavalry horse by putting him into the team of a caisson or piece. Fifty good cavalry horses should be added to the equipment of this post.

The Superintendent of the Military Academy, however, states in his last annual report that he is not prepared to recommend so considerable an increase in the expense of the Academy, for the reason, doubtless, that other matters involving outlay are for the present more pressing; but the need of horses is apparent all the same.

The remarkable results of Captain Craig's instruction in cavalry, as shown by the horsemanship and drill of the cadets in the riding hall

and on the plain, have excited the admiration of the committee, and entitle him to great credit, especially when the difficulties he has to contend with are considered, while Lieutenant Dyer, the inspector in artillery, entitled to the same commendation, accomplishes similar results in his branch under similar drawbacks, where cavalry horses must be used in light-battery drill. Horses purchased with a view to this double duty are naturally unfit for either, and their double use practically spoils them for either duty.

An important adjunct in the training of the cadets for the mounted arms, particularly in the cavalry, is the complete gymnasium with which the Academy is equipped, where Mr. Koehler, who, in the opinion of the committee, should have the rank, pay, and emoluments of a lieutenant, has shown himself to be an instructor capable of developing to a high condition of physical training the young soldiers in whose performances the committee has taken great satisfaction.

The recommendation made by the commandant of cadets, contained in the report of the Superintendent of the Academy for 1893, that twenty-eight enlisted men of the cavalry detachment, while employed as artillery drivers, shall receive extra pay, has been embodied in House bill 5894, making appropriations for the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and is cordially concurred in by this committee with the hope that it become a law.

The committee had not time in which to make a careful inspection of the signal equipment, nor has it seen any drill performed in this important branch of military duty; but inquiry induces the committee to believe that the equipment may be rather meager, and that perhaps there might advantageously be more signal instruction given during the whole course.

THOMAS F. EDMANDS, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM H. HATCH.
WILLIAM B. BATE.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
OFFICE OF INSTRUCTOR OF ORDNANCE AND GUNNERY,
West Point, N. Y., June 7, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith, for the consideration of the Superintendent and the Board of Visitors, the following recommendation relating to the department of ordnance and gunnery:

I would respectfully recommend that the pay of the senior assistant instructor in the department of ordnance and gunnery be that of a captain mounted.

I make the recommendation for the following reasons:

(1) The only academic department at the Academy whose senior assistants do not receive this pay are those of law and ordnance and gunnery.

(2) Academic duties of the senior assistant in ordnance and gunnery extend through the academic year, beginning with September and ending the 1st of June, as with the other academic departments.

(3) The month of April, which is apparently an exception to this, is not so in reality, as the lectures and practical instruction, which in other departments are

scattered throughout the academic year, are, in the department of ordnance and gunnery, concentrated for convenience in this one month. So far as labor goes it includes more of it than the same time spent in instruction in the section room.

(4) In addition to his academic duties, the senior assistant in ordnance and gunnery is attached to the ordnance detachment; his duties require him to assist in looking after the condition of the armament here, keeping the batteries in order, and attending to numerous details outside the section room. This is not required of any assistant in any other academic department. There is no reason why, in my judgment, this discrimination as regards pay should be made against the senior assistant in the department of ordnance and gunnery, when his duties are the same and at times greater than those of the senior assistants of other departments, and, on the other hand, there is every reason why such discrimination should not be made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LAWRENCE L. BRUFF,
Captain, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery.

The ADJUTANT,
United States Military Academy.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
OFFICE OF INSTRUCTOR OF ORDNANCE AND GUNNERY,
West Point, N. Y., June 7, 1894.

SIR: In accordance with request contained in your letter of this date, and by direction of the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, I have the honor to submit for the information of your committee the following statement with reference to the present armament, and also a list of the obsolete guns and mortars on hand, known as "trophy guns."

The present armament is as follows:

In seacoast battery.—One 15-inch Rodman gun mounted on center-pintle carriage, with pneumatic buffers; one 15-inch Rodman gun mounted on front-pintle carriage, with hydraulic buffers; three 8-inch converted rifles, two on modern carriages; one 10-inch Rodman smoothbore gun on old carriage; one 200-pounder Parrott rifle on old carriage; one 13-inch smoothbore mortar on old carriage.

In battery Knox.—One 100-pounder Parrott rifle on old carriage; one 300-pounder Parrott rifle on old carriage; four 10-inch Rodman smoothbore guns on old carriages.

In siege battery.—Six 4.5-inch cast-iron rifled siege guns mounted on wooden carriages. These guns are not used except for drill purposes. Six 10-inch smoothbore mortars mounted on iron mortar beds.

In field battery.—One battery 3.20-inch steel breech-loading field guns with limbers, caissons complete, for mounted drill. One battery 3.20-inch steel breech-loading field guns with limbers. The caissons of this battery are of the old pattern, and the battery is used for foot drill. One battery 3-inch wrought-iron muzzle-loading rifles with limbers and caissons complete, old pattern. This battery is not required for drill purposes, and is used only as a saluting battery.

Machine guns.—One Gatling gun, caliber .45, model 1875, short barrel; one Gatling gun, caliber .45, model 1883, long barrel; one Gardner gun, caliber .45; one Maxim automatic machine gun, calber .45.

Rapid-fire guns, etc.—One Hotchkiss revolving cannon, caliber 1.50; one Hotchkiss mountain gun, caliber 1.65; one Hotchkiss rapid-fire gun, 3-pounder; one Nordenfelt rapid-fire gun, 3-pounder.

CHANGES IN ARMAMENT.

Seacoast battery.—During the past year the following guns and carriages have been received at the post: One 8-inch steel breech-loading rifle; one barbette carriage for same.

As soon as the money is available this gun and carriage will be mounted in the seacoast battery in place of the right 15-inch smoothbore Rodman gun.

There is also on hand one 12-inch breech-loading mortar, cast iron, with steel hoops. This mortar is to be replaced by a 12-inch breech loading steel mortar which represents the latest model.

A carriage for this mortar has been ordered by the Chief of Ordnance to be shipped here, and its arrival is daily expected. When received and when the money is available, the mortar will be mounted in the seacoast battery in place of the present 13-inch smoothbore.

The 8-inch gun is a type of all the other high-powered steel guns. The larger ones, 10 and 12 inch, differing from it only in size and in a few minor details.

The mortar also represents its class. Hence these two guns and their carriages will thoroughly familiarize cadets with modern guns and carriages and with their workings.

Owing to the limited range available here (only about 2,100 yards) and to the fact that the projectiles are fired against the inclined face of a rock, there is considerable danger attending target practice with these guns. If it is desired to arm the seacoast battery throughout with modern high-powered guns, some arrangement for stopping these projectiles will be necessary, such as a butt or a tunnel at the end of the range.

Till this is provided it has been thought best to limit the modern armament to the two guns mentioned.

The subject of disappearing carriages has attracted much attention at home and abroad, and two such carriages, the Buffington-Crozier and the Gordon, have been successfully tested at the proving ground. One of these carriages, the Buffington-Crozier, has been selected by the Chief of Ordnance to be sent to the Military Academy, and as it mounts an 8-inch steel rifle, this will give a second gun of this caliber to be added to the armament. The carriage will be used also to illustrate the principles pertaining to this class.

In addition to this there are at present in the seacoast battery three front-pintle barbette carriages of old pattern. Two of these carriages mount a 10-inch Rodman smoothbore gun and a 200-pounder Parrott, respectively. These carriages are to be replaced by three altered front-pintle barbette carriages, of the latest pattern, as soon as emplacements can be provided for them. The carriages are now here.

The 10-inch Rodman and 200-pounder Parrott are to be replaced by two 8-inch converted rifles, which are also on hand. This will render the armament of the seacoast battery complete as at present contemplated.

Siege battery.—In the siege battery no progress has been made. It is proposed to mount four 5-inch steel breech-loading siege guns and two 7-inch steel breech-loading howitzers in this battery.

The guns are ready and can be sent here at any time, but the carriages are not yet ready. The latest information on the subject leads me to believe that the carriages will be furnished before June next.

The smooth bore mortars are to be replaced by 7-inch steel breech-loading siege mortars as soon as they can be furnished.

Battery Knox.—No changes are contemplated in this battery, as it is not used for purposes of instruction.

Field batteries.—No changes are required here, as it is believed the batteries as at present constituted fulfill all the requirements demanded of them. As soon as they are available it is intended to replace the old wooden caissons used with the 3.20-inch foot battery by modern caissons. The great demand for these carriages by

the Army has so far prevented the Chief of Ordnance from furnishing them for use here.

Machine and rapid-fire guns.—During the year there have been received one Nordenfelt rapid-fire gun, 3-pounder, mounted on a nonrecoil field carriage, and a Maxim automatic machine gun, caliber .45.

These machine and rapid-fire guns form important parts of the instruction of cadets. They are first studied with the aid of drawings in the recitation room, and afterwards the cadets are required to dismount and assemble the guns themselves and their attention especially directed to the distinctive features of each gun.

These guns are a very important feature of modern ordnance, and they can not be thoroughly understood without the aid of the guns themselves. Hence I deem it important that the Military Academy should possess all the prominent guns of this class before the public, and respectfully request that at least one of them be purchased each year. By this means, at a comparatively small expense, the Academy will possess a collection of these guns valuable for purposes of instruction and for the museum.

Small arms.—The recent changes in the caliber of the infantry rifle from .45 to .30 has introduced many changes in the mechanism of these arms both here and abroad. Two of these arms for the United States Army have been received here with a supply of ammunition, and the graduating class has been instructed in the management of the arm and its working. As in the case of machine and rapid-fire guns, these arms can only be studied with advantage from the guns themselves.

The Academy has practically none of the arms used in foreign services, and it should have all of them. I would therefore recommend that steps be taken to procure samples of these arms, with their ammunition, through our military attachés abroad.

Models of guns and carriages.—During the year the department has received from the gun factory at Watervliet Arsenal, the following steel models of our new service guns: One model 3.60 mortar, one-tenth size; one model 3.60 mechanism, one-half size; one model 3.20 field gun, one-tenth size; one model 3.20 mechanism, one-half size; one model 5-inch siege gun, one-tenth size, complete; one model 10-inch rifle, one-tenth size, complete; one model 12-inch mortar, one-tenth size, complete.

The advantage of having these models in the recitation room for purposes of instruction is very great, as has been shown during the present year. It is intended to complete the purchase of the models of all the service guns as soon as funds are available, and an estimate to that effect is contained in the present appropriation bill now before Congress. Models of all service carriages should also be provided, and an estimate for the purchase of these models is also before Congress. The amount asked for, however, is not sufficient to provide for the purchase of all these models, and it is recommended that an additional amount of $3,000 be asked for. The cost of these models can not be estimated very closely, as the work is entirely new, but the above amount, with that already estimated for, will go far to provide them.

MUSEUM.

A room has been provided in the new academic building for a museum. There is a very valuable collection of flags, swords, guns, etc., belonging to the Academy, which should be properly stored and displayed. For this purpose funds are necessary to provide show cases, color stands, cabinets, etc., and I would respectfully recommend that the sum of $2,000 be provided for this purpose.

RECAPITULATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

(1) Purchase of machine and rapid-fire gun.
(2) Acquisition of samples of small arms through military attachés.
(3) Three thousand dollars for models of modern gun carriages.

(4) Two thousand dollars for show cases, color stands, etc., for museum.

Trophy guns.—A list of trophy guns on hand at the Military Academy is forwarded herewith as requested by the committee.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LAWRENCE L. BRUFF,
Captain Ordnance Department, Instructor Ordnance and Gunnery.

Col. THOMAS F. EDMANDS,
Chairman of Committee on Armament, etc.
(Through headquarters United States Military Academy.)

List of trophy guns, etc.

Number.	Gun, etc.
	REVOLUTIONARY TROPHIES.
1	3-pounder brass field gun, surrendered at Saratoga Convention.
1	8-inch bronze howitzer, surrendered at Saratoga Convention.
1	12-pounder brass gun, captured at Stony Point.
1	10-inch brass mortar, captured at Stony Point.
4	5⅝-inch bronze mortars, surrendered at Saratoga Convention.
7	4⅝-inch bronze mortars, surrendered at Saratoga Convention.
7	6-pounder bronze guns, captured at Stony Point.
2	4-pounder bronze guns, captured at Stony Point.
1	Brass culverin, presented to Congress by General Lafayette.
	MEXICAN TROPHIES.
1	8-pounder bronze gun, captured at Resaca de la Palma, caliber 4.25.
1	8-pounder bronze gun, captured at Resaca de la Palma, caliber 4.25.
1	6-pounder bronze gun, captured at Resaca de la Palma, caliber 3§.
1	6-pounder bronze gun, captured at Resaca de la Palma, caliber 3.6.
1	4-pounder bronze gun, captured at Resaca de la Palma, caliber 3.45.
1	4-pounder bronze gun, captured at Resaca de la Palma, caliber 3.35.
1	4-pounder bronze gun, captured at Resaca de la Palma, caliber 3.4.
1	4-pounder bronze gun, captured at Resaca de la Palma, caliber 3.5.
1	8-pounder bronze gun, captured at Matamoras, caliber 4.25.
1	4-pounder bronze gun, captured at Matamoras, caliber 3.35.
1	4-pounder bronze howitzer, captured at Matamoras, caliber 3.75.
1	4-pounder bronze howitzer, captured at Matamoras, caliber 3.75.
1	6½-pounder bronze howitzer, captured at Matamoras.
1	12-pounder bronze gun, surrendered at Monterey, caliber 4.8.
1	8-pounder bronze gun, surrendered at Monterey, caliber 4.25.
1	8-pounder bronze gun, surrendered at Monterey, caliber 4.25.
1	8-pounder bronze gun, surrendered at Monterey, caliber 4.25.
1	4-pounder bronze gun, surrendered at Monterey, caliber 3.15.
1	4-pounder bronze gun, surrendered at Monterey, caliber 3.15.
1	6½-pounder bronze howitzer, surrendered at Monterey.

Number.	Gun, etc.
	MEXICAN TROPHIES—continued.
1	4-pounder bronze mountain howitzer, surrendered at Monterey, caliber 3.75.
1	4-pounder bronze mountain howitzer, surrendered at Monterey, caliber 3.75.
1	16-pounder bronze gun, surrendered at Vera Cruz, caliber 5.25.
1	16-pounder bronze gun, surrendered at Vera Cruz, caliber 5.25.
1	16-pounder bronze gun, surrendered at Vera Cruz, caliber 5.32.
1	12-pounder bronze gun, surrendered at Vera Cruz, caliber 4.8.
1	12-pounder bronze gun, surrendered at Vera Cruz, caliber 4.75.
1	12-pounder bronze gun, surrendered at Vera Cruz, caliber 4.7.
1	8-pounder bronze gun, surrendered at Vera Cruz, caliber 4.2.
1	6-pounder bronze gun, surrendered at Vera Cruz, caliber 3.75.
1	6-pounder bronze gun, surrendered at Vera Cruz, caliber 3.75.
1	4-pounder bronze gun, surrendered at Vera Cruz, caliber 3.5.
1	10-inch bronze mortar, surrendered at Vera Cruz.
1	8-pounder bronze gun, captured at Cerro Gordo, caliber 4.2.
1	6-pounder bronze gun, captured at Cerro Gordo, caliber 3.6.
1	6-pounder bronze gun, captured at Cerro Gordo, caliber 3.4.
1	4-pounder bronze gun, captured at Cerro Gordo, caliber 3.5.
1	4-pounder bronze gun, captured at Cerro Gordo, caliber 3.5.
1	4-pounder bronze gun, captured at Cerro Gordo, caliber 3.35.
1	17-inch bronze mortar, surrendered at Peroto Castle.
1	17-inch bronze mortar, surrendered at Peroto Castle.
1	17-inch bronze mortar, surrendered at Peroto Castle.
1	16-pounder bronze gun, captured at Contreras, caliber 5.2.
1	12-pounder bronze gun, captured at Contreras, caliber 4.8.
1	12-pounder bronze gun, captured at Contreras, caliber 4.85.
1	12-pounder bronze gun, captured at Contreras, caliber 4.8.
1	8-pounder bronze gun, captured at Contreras, caliber 4.2.
1	8-pounder bronze gun, captured at Contreras, caliber 4.2.
1	6-pounder bronze gun, captured at Contreras, caliber 3.75.

List of trophy guns, etc.—Continued.

Number.	Gun, etc.
	MEXICAN TROPHIES—continued.
1	6-pounder bronze gun, captured at Contreras, caliber 3.85.
1	6-pounder bronze gun, captured at Contreras, caliber 3.9.
1	6-pounder bronze gun, captured at Contreras, caliber 3.5.
1	4-pounder bronze gun, captured at Contreras, caliber 3.4.
1	4-pounder bronze gun, captured at Contreras, caliber 3.6.
1	4-pounder bronze gun, captured at Contreras, caliber 3.4.
1	4-pounder bronze gun, captured at Contreras, caliber 3.45.
1	8-inch bronze howitzer, captured at Contreras.
1	8-inch bronze howitzer, captured at Contreras.
1	8-inch bronze howitzer, captured at Contreras.
1	8-inch bronze howitzer, captured at Contreras.
1	6½-inch bronze howitzer, captured at Contreras.
1	7½-inch bronze mortar, captured at Contreras.
1	16-pounder bronze gun, captured at San Antonio, caliber 5.25.
1	16-pounder bronze gun, captured at San Antonio, caliber 5.25.
1	4-pounder bronze gun, captured at San Antonio, caliber 3.45.
1	16-pounder bronze gun, captured at Churubusco, caliber 5.25.
1	8-pounder bronze gun, captured at Churubusco, caliber 4.2.
1	8-pounder bronze gun, captured at Churubusco, caliber 4.2.
1	8-pounder bronze gun, captured at Churubusco, caliber 4.2.
1	8-pounder bronze gun, captured at Churubusco, caliber 4.2.
1	6-pounder bronze gun, captured at Churubusco, caliber 3.75.
1	6-pounder bronze gun, captured at Churubusco, caliber 3.7.
1	6-pounder bronze gun, captured at Churubusco, caliber 3.6.
1	6-pounder bronze gun, captured at Churubusco, caliber 3.55.
1	4-pounder bronze gun, captured at Churubusco, caliber 3.45.
1	4-pounder bronze gun, captured at Churubusco, caliber 3.4.
1	4-pounder bronze gun, captured at Churubusco, caliber 3.57.
1	6-pounder bronze gun, captured at Molino del Rey, caliber 3.85.
1	6-pounder bronze gun, captured at Molino del Rey, caliber 3.85.
1	4-pounder bronze gun, captured at Molino del Rey, caliber 3.45.
1	24-pounder bronze gun, captured at Chapultepec, caliber 6 inches.
1	24-pounder bronze howitzer, captured at Chapultepec.
1	8-inch bronze howitzer, captured at Chapultepec.
1	4-pounder bronze howitzer, captured at Chapultepec.
1	4-pounder bronze howitzer, captured at Chapultepec.
1	4-pounder bronze gun, captured at City of Mexico, caliber 3.3.
1	4-pounder bronze gun, captured at City of Mexico, caliber 3⅜ inches.
1	12-pounder bronze gun, captured at City of Mexico, caliber 4.7.
1	4-pounder bronze howitzer, captured at Huamantla.
1	8-pounder bronze gun, captured at Matamoras, caliber 4.2.
1	6-pounder bronze gun, captured at Matamoras, caliber 3.8.
1	4-pounder bronze gun, captured at Matamoras, caliber 3.34.
1	Battery, 4 pieces—Rengold's Battery—Mexican war.
1	Battery, 4 pieces—Duncan's Battery—Mexican war.
	TROPHIES FROM 1861 AND 1865.
1	8-inch Armstrong rifle, United States, captured at Fort Fisher, N. C.
1	3.68-inch Confederate steel rifle.
1	3-inch Confederate cast-iron rifle.
1	12-pounder Confederate S. B. gun, captured at Cedar Creek, Virginia.
1	12-pounder Confedreate S. B. bronze gun.
2	3-inch Brooks cast and wrought iron gun, captured at Vicksburg, Miss.
1	6-pounder bronze Confederate gun, rifled.
7	6-pounder bronze Confederate guns S. B., captured along Mississippi River.
2	12-pounder bronze field howitzers, S. B., captured along Mississippi River.
1	4.8-inch Brooks cast-iron rifled gun, captured along Mississippi River.
2	24-pounder cast-iron rifled guns, captured along Mississippi River.
2	24-pounder cast-iron S. B. guns, captured along Mississippi River.
1	32-pounder cast-iron S. B. navy gun, captured on boat on Mississippi River.
1	7.5-inch Blakely cast-iron rifled gun, captured at Vicksburg, Miss.
1	8-inch Blakely cast-iron rifled gun, captured at Fort Morgan, Ala.
1	8-inch navy cast-iron S. B. gun, captured along Mississippi River.
2	Small brass guns, caliber 2.2.
1	3.1-inch Clay breech-loading steel gun, captured at Danville, Va.
1	Small Colt revolving gun.
1	1.8-inch breech-loading S. B. cast-iron gun.
2	6-pounder bronze rifled guns.
1	30-pounder Brooks cast-iron rifled gun, captured at Richmond, Va.
1	3-inch cast-iron rifled gun, captured at Richmond, Va.
1	1¾-inch cast-iron muzzle-loading rifle.
1	12-pounder breech-loading cast-iron S. B. gun, found at Fort Richmond.
1	6¼ by 1½ inch gun built up of cast and wrought iron, captured at Richmond, Va.
1	24-pounder cast-iron Cohorn mortar.
1	12-pounder cast-iron Cohorn mortar.
2	4.5-inch Blakely cast and wrought iron guns, rifled, captured at Fort Pulaski, Ga.
2	42-pounder carronades, captured at Port Royal Harbor, South Carolina.
1	80-pounder Whitworth gun, captured on blockade runner near Charleston, S. C.
1	7-inch Brooks cast-iron rifle, captured at Charleston Harbor, South Carolina.
1	10-inch columbiad cast-iron S. B. gun, captured at Charleston Harbor.
5	12-pounder brass field guns.
1	3-inch cast-iron rifled gun.
1	6-pounder bronze S. B. field gun, captured at Nashville, Tenn.
1	6-pounder Blakely steel rifled gun, captured at Saulsbury, N. C.
1	George cast-iron S. B. gun, caliber 1¼ inch
1	3.7-inch Blakely steel rifled gun.
1	1.9-inch small bronze breech-loading gun.
1	3.67-inch steel or wrought iron gun.
1	3.45-inch cast-iron rifled gun.

List of trophy guns, etc.—Continued.

Number.	Gun, etc.	Number.	Gun, etc.
	TROPHIES FROM 1861 AND 1865—continued.		TROPHIES FROM 1861 AND 1865—continued.
1	3-inch cast-iron rifled gun.	1	4-pounder cast-iron gun. This gun fired the first shot of the rebellion at the steamer Silver Wave, at Vicksburg.
1	3-inch Armstrong cast-iron rifled gun.		
1	900-pounder Blakely cast-iron rifled gun-burst at Charleston Harbor, South Caro, lina.	1	3-inch wrought-iron rifled gun. This gun fired the last shot of the rebellion. It belonged to Captain Elder's, Battery B, First United States Artillery.
1	3-inch Whitworth breech-loading steel rifle.		

BUILDINGS, GROUNDS, AND LIGHTS.

Committee on buildings, grounds, and lights.—Messrs. REDFIELD PROCTOR, ALEXANDER MACKAY-SMITH, and EDWARD C. WALL.

Your committee on buildings, grounds, and lights beg leave to report that after an investigation of the recommendations of the Superintendent in regard to appropriations for buildings and other improvements, while recognizing the necessity at some future day of all he asks for they regard it as inexpedient, in view of the financial depression which prevails throughout the country, for the Board to concur at present in all of his recommendations, but to confine its approval to those that appear to be imperatively necessary at present.

Your committee therefore recommend the appropriation of $40,000 for the five sets of officers' quarters, costing $8,000 each, and an appropriation of $17,000, in addition to any former appropriations, for completing the reservoir.

Your committee also recommends that at some future time, and as soon as practicable, an appropriation of $35,000 be made for the erection of a tower on the Academy building, without which it can never be considered as completely and creditably finished.

REDFIELD PROCTOR, *Chairman.*
ALEXANDER MACKAY-SMITH.
E. C. WALL.

SUPPLIES AND EXPENDITURES.

Committee on supplies and expenditures.—WILLIAM H. HATCH, JOHN D. CRIMMINS, and THOMAS F. EDMANDS.

The supplies and expenditures for cadets are under the charge of the right man in the right place, Capt. William F. Spurgin, Twenty-first Infantry, who has very properly been retained in his position much longer than the ordinary term for the detail of officers at the Military Academy. He knows his business, and does it in a manner which the committee investigating his department desires especially to commend.

In his department there are three divisions, viz, the store, the laundry, and the mess.

At the store are located the countingroom, where disbursements are made; the supply room, from which the cadets obtain all their supplies except food, and the tailor's workroom. The system of accounts with each cadet is so complete that his exact standing with the treasurer can be seen at a glance. The articles that the cadets may obtain from the supply room are charged to him substantially at cost, which is the wholesale price for large quantities. All garments worn by the cadets, except underclothing, are made in the tailor's shop, under Captain Spurgin's direction.

The laundry is admirably managed. As an instance of the business-like methods employed in its administration, the committee found that all the soap used therein is made on the spot from grease obtained by rendering the refuse fat from the mess hall kitchen. Formerly the cadets were charged for the washing done for each, but now the entire cost of washing is averaged and each cadet is charged alike.

The administration of affairs at the mess hall excited the admiration of the committee. The food is of the best quality that can be obtained, there is plenty of it, and it is excellently served. In providing if there is a wise recognition of the fact that it is to sustain young men, many of whom are in effect growing boys, whose appetites are stimulated by constant vigorous exercise, and whose bodies must endure physical and mental strain for an extended period of their lives. These young men get three hearty meals a day at an average cost of about 52 cents for the three.

The kitchen should be enlarged. The floor of the mess hall, now of wood, should be of tile or stone mosaic laid in cement.

The committee in every part of Captain Spurgin's department found neatness, system, and economy, resulting from the application of business sagacity and good sound common sense.

WILLIAM H. HATCH, *Chairman.*
JOHN D. CRIMMINS.
THOMAS F. EDMANDS.

FISCAL AFFAIRS.

Committee on fiscal affairs.—Messrs. JOHN D. CRIMMINS, GEORGE H. CRAIG, and REDFIELD PROCTOR.

The committee on fiscal affairs have completed their personal inspection of the affairs of Maj. W. F. Spurgin, treasurer of the Academy and quartermaster and commissary of cadets, as well as of the affairs of Capt. W. H. Miller, assistant quartermaster and disbursing officer of the Academy. The methods and accounts have been fully explained, and your committee are enabled to make a fair report on the administration of these two important departments.

Major Spurgin supervises the mess and cadet stores and the administration of the laundry department; also the accounts of the cadets. We found in each department a perfect system of good order and complete accounts, all administered on the most economical and business-like plan. It would be difficult to say which of the numerous duties that this good officer conducts is the most to be commended without probably encroaching upon the work of the committee on supplies and expenditures for cadets, as your committee could not have separated their work in the examination of the fiscal affairs without becoming familiar with supplies. They beg leave to mention the satisfactory purchases and quality of food and material made for the account of the cadets. The committee were shown the methods for banking the moneys in the hands of the treasurer and the manner of checking the accounts of the cadets, and it is only necessary to say we commend the order, as well as the system.

The committee further report that they have made an examination of the books and accounts of Capt. W. A. Miller, disbursing officer of the post. The appropriations made for the support of the Military Academy include numerous items for buildings and grounds. The moneys are deposited to Captain Miller's account with the United States treasurer in New York City, and all accounts are paid by check. Frequent examinations are made by the duly authorized inspector from the War Department, as well as the Quartermaster-General's Department. The accounts are kept in so simple a manner that your committee could at a glance determine on their completeness.

The expenditures against each appropriation are kept under their respective heads, so that the balance to each account could be obtained

and the aggregate of the balances compared with the money on deposit and the general account balanced.

Captain Miller supervises the work of repairs, and the committee commend his practical value in this work.

Your committee, in their further examination, fear again that matter has suggested itself to them that might more appropriately be in the province of the committee on buildings, grounds, and lights. As your committee have had no means to learn what that committee may have in mind, as the work of the board is one, they would call the attention of the committee on buildings, etc., to the necessity of a new system of drainage for the ground floor of Grant Hall, or what is better known as mess hall, as well as a new flooring of tile or Portland cement; also the enlargement of the kitchen, which is of the same dimensions as when constructed in 1850. A tile floor for the mess room is very important. The area wall in rear of the building should be rebuilt, and at a greater distance from the building, so that better ventilation and light might be secured. The committee attach herewith the tabulated report of Major Spurgin and Captain Miller.

Your committee would again refer to the very efficient and economical administration of these two departments.

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. CRIMMINS, *Chairman.*
GEORGE H. CRAIG.
REDFIELD PROCTOR.

OFFICE TREASURER UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
QUARTERMASTER AND COMMISSARY OF CADETS,
West Point, N. Y., June 7, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 5th instant, and in reply thereto to transmit herewith the statement of the treasurer United States Military Academy, May 15, 1893, which was the last settlement of the books of this office prior to the inspection of the same by the committee on fiscal affairs, Board of Visitors, 1893; a statement of the receipts and expenditures under the different accounts kept in this office from May 15, 1893, to May 21, 1894, the date of the last settlement and statement of May 21, 1894.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. SPURGIN,
Captain, 21st Infantry, Treasurer Military Academy,
Quartermaster and Commissary of Cadets.

Hon. JOHN D. CRIMMINS,
Chairman Committee on Fiscal Affairs, etc.
(Through headquarters United States Military Academy.)

Statement of the treasurer United States Military Academy, May 15, 1893.

Assistant treasurer	$34,557.99	Athletic Association	$222.75
Balances paid	157.28	Cadet hospital	182.97
Cadet cash	98.00	Cadet laundry	4,280.11
Dentist	135.00	Cadet quartermaster	10,333.81
Trust funds	20,000.00	Cadet subsistence department	1,054.55
Cash on hand	873.65	Corps of cadets	11,381.42
		Deposits	200.00
		Young Men's Christian Association	14.94
		Dialectic Society	26.85
		Equipment fund	28,100.00
		Miscellaneous fund	24.52
Total	55,821.92	Total	55,821.92

Statement of receipts and disbursements made by the treasurer United States Military Academy during the period May 15, 1893, and May 21, 1894, date of last settlement.

Disbursements.		Receipts.	
Assistant treasurer	$161,785.15	Assistant treasurer	$161,977.32
Athletic Association	1,434.36	Athletic Association	1,304.81
Balances paid	17,225.93	Balances paid	17,383.21
Barber	594.15	Barber	594.15
Cadet cash	15,178.65	Cadet cash	15,201.65
Cadet hospital	2,527.54	Cadet hospital	2,344.57
Cadet laundry	9,894.62	Cadet laundry	7,190.32
Cadet quartermaster	66,691.53	Cadet quartermaster	69,405.77
Cadet subsistence department	61,138.35	Cadet subsistence department	60,843.64
Confectioner	226.00	Confectioner	226.00
Corps of cadets	190,883.38	Corps of cadets	188,775.63
Damages, ordnance	.35	Damages, ordnance	.35
Dancing	515.55	Dancing	515.55
Dentist	986.00	Dentist	1,011.00
Deposits	18,064.03	Deposits	18,568.03
Dialectic Society	654.65	Dialectic Society	708.12
Equipment fund	11,540.00	Equipment fund	13,862.00
Expressage	42.76	Expressage	42.76
Gas fund	1,244.76	Gas fund	1,244.76
Hops and german	1,587.41	Hops and german	1,516.83
Miscellaneous fund	33.85	Miscellaneous fund	23.61
Miscellaneous items	247.08	Miscellaneous items	247.08
Oath	26.50	Oath	26.50
Paymaster	162,145.15	Paymaster	162,145.15
Periodicals	50.25	Periodicals	50.25
Photographer	6.00	Photographer	6.00
Policing barracks	5,472.19	Policing barracks	5,472.19
Young Men's Christian Association.	175.46	Young Men's Christian Association.	175.20
Total	730,371.65	Total	730,852.44

Statement of the treasurer United States Military Academy, May 21, 1894.

Assistant treasurer	$34,365.82	Athletic Association	$93.20
Cadet cash	75.00	Cadet laundry	1,575.81
Dentist	110.00	Cadet quartermaster	13,048.05
Hops and german	70.58	Cadet subsistence department	759.83
Trust funds	20,000.00	Corps of cadets	9,273.67
Cash on hand	1,364.44	Deposits	704.00
		Young Men's Christian Association.	14.68
		Equipment fund	30,422.00
		Dialectic Society	80.32
		Miscellaneous fund	14.28
Total	55,985.84	Total	55,985.84

The equipment fund will be reduced on settlement with the graduating class of this year by the sum of $10,512.

Respectfully submitted.

W. F. SPURGIN,
Captain 21st Infantry, Treasurer United States Military Academy.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
West Point, N. Y., June 7, 1894.

SIR: In accordance with your request I have the honor to inclose herewith, for the information of the Board of Visitors, abstracts pertaining to money accountability, viz:

Appropriations for the support of the United States Military Academy.
Special contingent fund United States Military Academy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. MILLER,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. A.,
Disbursing Officer U. S. Military Academy.

Hon. JOHN D. CRIMMINS,
Chairman subcommittee Board of Visitors on Fiscal Affairs.
(Through headquarters United States Military Academy.)

Abstract of receipts and expenditures pertaining to the special contingent fund United States Military Academy between July 1, 1893, and June 5, 1894.

On hand July 1, 1893		$1,298.97
Receipts:		
By rent of West Point Hotel	$2,000.00	
By rent of post-office cottage	112.50	
By rent of public stables	75.00	
By rent of confectionery store (retiring house)	350.00	
By transfer of balance on hand July 1, 1893, of the United States Military Academy gas fund	511.62	
By sale of coke	711.47	
By sale of coal tar	546.00	
By sale of gas and gas fixtures to officers	2,029.24	
By sale of gas to civilians	571.73	
By sale of gas to public buildings	653.51	
By sale of gas and gas fixtures to cadets	1,244.76	
By sale of old iron	290.92	
By sale of old lead	342.74	
By sale of old copper and brass	145.08	
By sale of old lime barrels	5.00	
		9,589.57
Total		10,888.54
Expended, to include June 5, 1894		8,257.72
Balance on hand June 5, 1894		2,630.82

I certify that the above abstract is correct, and that the expenditures reported have all been made upon vouchers approved by the Superintendent United States Military Academy.

W. H. MILLER,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. Army,
Treasurer Special Contingent Fund U. S. Military Academy.

Abstract of appropriations made for the support of the United States Military Academy, received and disbursed by Capt. W. H. Miller, assistant quartermaster, United States Army, disbursing officer United States Military Academy, for the period commencing July 1, 1893, and ending June 6, 1894.

REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS.

	Current and ordinary expenses.	Miscellaneous items and incidental expenses.	Buildings and grounds.
Fiscal year 1892.			
On hand July 1, 1892	$971.64	$97.58	.....
Received since	.....	.....	.....
Total	971.64	97.58	.....
Expended	19.58	7.50	.....
Unexpended balance on hand	952.06	90.08	.....
Fiscal year 1893.			
On hand July 1, 1893	11,772.83	2,945.85	$25,318.14
Received since	10.00	.....	46,496.00
Total	11,782.83	2,945.85	71,814.14
Expended	6,100.87	2,805.05	67,718.74
Unexpended balance on hand	5,681.96	140.80	4,095.40
Fiscal year 1894.			
On hand July 1, 1894	.....	.....	.....
Received since	69,000.00	22,000.00	56,000.00
Total	69,000.00	22,000.00	56,000.00
Expended	55,114.13	21,999.53	40,946.32
Unexpended balance on hand	13,885.87	.47	15,053.68
Fiscal year 1893-94.			
On hand July 1, 1893	600.00	2,470.92	.....
Expended	357.00	1,189.62	.....
Unexpended balance on hand	243.00	1,281.30	.....
Deficiency appropriation, 1893.			
On hand July 1, 1893	200.00	.....	.....
Expended	200.00	.....	.....

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

[Acts approved February 12, 1889.]

	New academic building.	New gymnasium.
On hand July 1, 1893	$11,153.93	$12,241.66
Received since	135,000.00	.....
Total	146,153.93	12,241.66
Expended	109,029.42	599.69
Unexpended balance on hand	37,124.51	11,641.97

I certify that the above abstract is correct, and that the expenditures stated have been made by me on vouchers approved by the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy.

W. H. MILLER,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army,
Disbursing Officer United States Military Academy.

WEST POINT, N. Y., *June 7, 1894.*

HYGIENE AND ATHLETICS.

Committee on hygiene and athletics.—Messrs W. W. KEEN, JOHN C. BLACK, and JOHN J. DAVIS.

The committee have carefully inspected the reservation and its buildings, especially the plumbing and drainage of each and of the entire post, the water-closets and bathrooms, the hospitals, the gymnasium and its system of instruction, the question of athletic sports, the water supply, and the general condition of the health of the entire command.

As a result they feel that they can commend in the highest degree the sanitary conditions prevailing at West Point. No better proof of this can be given than that in a command exceeding thirteen hundred in number not a single case of typhoid fever, diphtheria, or other disease due to a want of good sanitation or arising by direct infection occurred during the entire academic year, ending September last. The location of the post is an exceptionably favorable one. While there is an extensive plateau, suitable for military maneuvers, the bulk of the reservation is on the sides of beautiful mountains which are as pleasing to the esthetic sense as the location is favorable to the best sanitary conditions.

The river affords the most exquisite views, surpassed by none among the most beautiful rivers of Europe. At the same time, its waters being salty, and having a tidal rise and fall of about three feet, afford excellent means of drainage, without any noxious influence upon cities situated lower down upon its banks. While sufficiently near to large towns and the city of New York for convenient access—a great advantage both in a social and a military sense—the isolation of the reservation shields it from any danger from those contagious and infective diseases incident to all populous centers.

It is, however, always possible that cases of scarlet fever, smallpox, diphtheria, and other similar contagious diseases may be imported and might cause serious outbreaks of such disorders. The periodical inspection of all persons at the post by the medical officers, and their vaccination or revaccination, in case of evidence of insufficient protection, we are informed, is rigidly carried out and will protect the command, except in possible accidental and sporadic cases. But scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc., especially among the children at the post and the young men who may not be protected by a previous attack of scarlet fever, can not be fully guarded against. The present hospitals, either for the cadets or the enlisted men, can not afford the prompt and effective isolation of such cases by which the spread of the disease

may be quickly checked without danger that the other occupants of such hospitals may themselves contract such disease, and that they may be spread more widely through the necessary and nonisolated attendants. Hence the committee recommend that a small hospital for contagious diseases be provided at a cost of about $2,500.

The water supply, as pointed out in the annual reports by the Superintendent and the post surgeon, needs careful attention. The appropriation bill for the Military Academy, which has already passed the House and is pending in the Senate, appropriates $25,000 for increasing the capacity of the reservoirs in order to avoid the short supply always experienced during the summer drought, and for cleaning them. One of them has not been drained for fifteen years. The Superintendent has informed us that to accomplish the ends in view in a proper and effective way will require $17,000 more, or $42,000 in all. There is no more important adjunct to health than a pure and abundant water supply. The committee, therefore, urge that the recommendation of the Superintendent be carried out and that the additional appropriation of $17,000 asked for be approved.

The various water-closets and facilities for bathing have been carefully examined. On the whole, the entire post has the best facilities in both of these respects. The water-closets, urinals, and bath tubs for the enlisted men and cadets are of the same pattern, and in number and quality leave nothing to be desired. Exceptions, however, exist in the cadets' bathrooms and the gymnasium. In the former there are ten bathrooms without tubs. The four "neeedle" baths in the bathroom building are uncompleted and therefore can not be used, and there are no "needle" baths in the gymnasium. In the pending appropriation bill all these deficiencies are provided for, and the committee warmly approve of the additions.

In the Superintendent's report the unsanitary condition of the ten wooden houses occupied by soldiers' families in "Logtown" is referred to. The committee visited these houses and found them old, unsightly, and unwholesome. The cellars, especially, are low and damp, in some cases covered with a layer of water, and in the winter and spring must be in a much worse and more unwholesome condition. The committee approve of the Superintendent's suggestion that new quarters be erected upon a high and healthy site, and that the old buildings be then removed, and urge that the appropriation asked for this purpose be granted.

The committee visited the cadets' barracks and mess hall and took unexpected meals with the cadets. In the barracks the only recommendation of the committee is that inclined tops be provided for the study tables. So much time is devoted to study, drawing, and writing during the four years spent here that everything conducive to the preservation of the best eyesight is of the highest importance. Though the cadets are admitted after a most rigid physical examination,

including careful tests of the eyesight, the committee are impressed with the considerable proportion of the cadets who need to wear glasses.

It has been conclusively shown by oculists in various countries that the number of pupils in schools and universities requiring artificial aids to sight increases progressively from the lowest to the highest grades with serious rapidity. In army officers this may become a grave defect, especially in the field, where repairs to glasses and new glasses can not be had. The post surgeon has furnished us with the following table, showing the serious effects upon the eyesight of the cadets such that nearly one-fifth of them have required the aid of glasses. This arises chiefly from the continued eye strain from reading, writing, and drawing. We are glad to learn that in many if not in most cases, when the cadets leave the Academy and are relieved of this incessant near use of the eyes, they are able to discontinue the use of their glasses. It is still more important, however, to avoid those conditions which have made such use of glasses needful.

WEST POINT, N. Y., *June 7, 1894.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your verbal request I herewith inclose a comparative statement, by years, of cases of impaired vision, due mostly, if not exclusively to eye strain, occurring in the United States Corps of Cadets from June 1, 1890, to June 1, 1894, together with the average strength of the corps, by years, for the same period.

So far as the records of this hospital show, eye examinations were begun and prescriptions for glasses first made by medical officers at the Academy in 1890. I am informed that prior to that cadets requiring artificial correction of visual defect consulted specialists in New York City.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. F. HARVEY,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A., Post Surgeon.

Prof. W. W. KEEN, M. D.,
Chairman of the Committee on Hygiene and Athletics, etc.

Cadets at the United States Military Academy treated for eye strain for the periods:

June 1, 1890, to June 1, 1891	27
June 1, 1891, to June 1, 1892	73
June 1, 1892, to June 1, 1893	49
June 1, 1893, to June 1, 1894	38

Average strength of the United States Corps of Cadets:

June 1, 1890, to June 1, 1891	257.52
June 1, 1891, to June 1, 1892	252.45
June 1, 1892, to June 1, 1893	257.97
June 1, 1893, to May 1, 1894 (11 months)	283.04

Or a percentage in—

1890–91	10.5
1891–92	29
1892–93	19.1
1893–94	13.4

An average of 18 per cent for the four years.

The committee are glad to observe that the insufficient light in the barrack study room—one of the most fertile causes of defective vision—frequently alluded to by previous Boards of Visitors, has been remedied. They urge that every other possible cause producing decreased acuteness of sight should be carefully eliminated. Among these the substitution of inclined instead of horizontal tops for the study tables and the preservation of a proper distance of the eye from the book or paper—thirteen inches—are important and practicable. The former can easily be provided by the Academy, but the latter can only be obtained by the personal cooperation of the cadets themselves. The committee therefore urges upon the cadets most rigidly to avoid stooping or bending over their desks, and thus avoid the production of near-sightedness and other defects and diseases which are at once a discomfort and a danger; and that from time to time the post surgeons direct the attention of the cadets to the danger and its simple and efficient remedy.

In the mess hall the committee, at the very threshold, were struck by the disagreeable odor arising from the soap and water and food-soaked wooden floor, in spite of the fact that the doors and windows were open. They heartily approve, therefore, of the pending appropriation for a tile floor in the mess hall. The food was excellent, and so far as they could learn by inquiry from cadets and others was sufficiently varied and of good quality. In reply to verbal and written inquiries, the following communications were received in relation to instruction in hygiene:

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
SURGEON'S OFFICE, CADET HOSPITAL,
West Point, N. Y., June 3, 1894.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your verbal request I take pleasure in submitting the following remarks upon the desirability of instituting at West Point a course of instruction in military hygiene and in methods of rendering immediate aid to the wounded:

The extreme importance of this instruction in military life is so generally conceded that medical officers are required by regulations to teach the private soldiers of the line how to aid the sick and wounded and transport them. But the full measure of usefulness of sanitation to the Army can not be exerted until those who command understand the fundamental principles of hygiene and appreciate their importance.

Military hygiene is not a new science. Its beginnings are to be found in the dawn of medicine; but notwithstanding its established importance in the promotion of military efficiency, the combatant officer of our Army has never been taught to regard it as a necessary part of his military education. He is instructed in law, chemistry, mineralogy, geology, philosophy, French, Spanish, drawing, astronomy, and other sciences more or less opposite to the profession of arms, but there has never been any serious attempt made to teach him the practical principles of sanitary science even in their elementary form, so that he will understand what is necessary to do to preserve the health of his command and keep it at its highest state of effectiveness. He is taught the duties of every other staff corps of the Army, but remains ignorant, unless self-taught, of the art of fighting the most deadly enemy of armies—disease.

One who commands should know the rationale upon which opinions and actions are based in all departments of his command. Ignorance in any particular endangers proportionally his ability to exercise an intelligent supervision over all.

If it is acknowledged that this instruction is a necessary part of the education of an army officer, the proper time to instill it is during the academic course, when one instructor will suffice. If postponed for a post-graduate course there would have to be four instructors at least, one each at the infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineer schools.

Disease has always claimed three to ten times more victims in war than the shot and shell of the enemy. To-day in our little Army there are 500 men constantly sick and noneffective from preventable diseases.

Although medical officers have struggled valiantly with the problem of sanitation, they need the intelligent assistance of their nonmedical brethren of the line to attain the perfect results they so ardently desire.

At the Naval Academy a chair of hygiene and first aid was established some years ago, Surgeon Beyer holding this chair and supervising also the physical training of the cadets. The instruction has been productive of the most satisfactory results. Throughout the civilized world the importance of this instruction is being recognized, and its benefits in every direction can not be overestimated.

I should think a sufficient practical knowledge of hygiene and first aid could be given to the first class at the Military Academy, to which class this instruction might be confined, in twelve lessons of an hour or so each. It is believed that the present course might be so arranged as to easily admit of this slight addition.

The essential subjects to be considered would be: (1) The soldier, his training, food, clothing, and shelter; (2) the diseases and injuries to which soldiers are especially liable; (3) the hygiene of barracks and quarters, and of camps and troops in the field, and (4) the immediate aid and transportation of sick or injured officers and men.

In the British army the medical officers supervise the amount and kind of gymnastic exercises, and it would seem that such an arrangement is best adapted to accomplish the end in view. A knowledge of the human body in health and disease, the symptoms which indicate organic defects and the training required to best overcome them, is a part of the equipment of all medical officers.

The present course of gymnastics at the Academy is an excellent one, and it is believed that the relation to this department of the medical officer need only be an advisory one and confined to the giving of professional opinions concerning the existence of organic defects, so as to put the instructor on his guard in cases of possible danger from violent exercises.

If the Board of Visitors is favorable to the introduction of this course, it would seem that it should be intrusted to an officer of the Medical Corps as best equipped to teach it, and it is respectfully suggested that a medical officer on duty at the Academy could take charge of it provided, he were relieved of some of his present duties while engaged in delivering the course.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully, yours,

P. F. HARVEY,
Major and Surgeon, United States Army, Post Surgeon.

Dr. W. W. KEEN,
Chairman of Committee on Hygiene and Athletics, etc.

WEST POINT, N. Y., *June 5, 1894.*

SIR: In reply to your communication of this date in regard to the number of recitations in hygiene which were had in my department, I have to state that eleven recitations were given to the subject-matter contained in Tracy's Anatomy,

Physiology and Hygiene. I assume that your question has reference to the above named book. Six of the above number were advance lessons, the others review.

It may be pertinent to add that many principles of hygiene are taught in other parts of my course, both from the text and by lecture, as heating, ventilating, disinfectants, and the proper sites for camps, etc.

Very respectfully,

S. E. TILLMAN,
Professor Chemistry, etc., U. S. Military Academy.

Hon. J. J. DAVIS,
Secretary Committee Hygiene and Athletics.

In addition to these letters the committee held conferences with the Superintendent, Colonel Ernst, and the medical officers of the post, Drs. Harvey and Reynolds, and others. The Superintendent, Colonel Ernst, was opposed to the views of Surgeon Harvey, as indicated both verbally in his conference with the committee and by the following letter :

WEST POINT, *June 6, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 4th instant, transmitting a letter addressed to your committee by the post surgeon, and a copy of a resolution adopted by the committee inviting me to meet the committee on the following morning. Owing to a pressure of duties and the shortness of the interval, I was unable to make a written reply to your letter before the meeting. My views upon the general subject of the letter were given to the committee at the meeting, and are opposed to those of the post surgeon.

The letter is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. ERNST,
Colonel of Engineers, Supt.

Hon. J. J. DAVIS,
Secretary Committee on Hygiene and Athletics, etc.

It would appear that the entire instruction in this important branch is limited to six advance lessons (with five review), together with incidental allusions to various sanitary subjects by the professors of chemistry, engineering, etc. One lecture we learn was given also by one of the medical officers last winter on first aid to the wounded. This very brief course, while of value, seems to the committee to be wholly inadequate to the proper instruction of officers who are to have the care of the lives and health of thousands of men.

The mere rudiments of anatomy, physiology, and hygiene in relation only to their personal health can not be acquired by the cadets in so short a course; and when to these are added the important questions of the proper or improper feeding, clothing, housing, and training of the soldiers in peace and during the exigencies of war, the prevalence and prevention of disease, which makes far greater inroads upon the effective military strength of an army than do the shot and shell of the enemy, and the complicated problems of the effective yet practicable sanitation of barracks and camps, thorough instruction in this department is seen to be not only desirable, but urgent, and in fact necessary. Though some instruction is given in sanitation at posts of instruction after graduation, yet so far as the committee can learn there is no complete course given at any of these posts, nor is it given at each of such

post-graduate schools, nor are all of the cadets invariably after graduation sent to one of these. Here is the only place at which all of them can acquire any knowledge of this subject of vital importance to the Army, especially when in actual service.

The sanitation of armies during war is not merely a medical question. However desirable the medical requirements may be military necessities may make it needful to disregard them, even at serious risk to the health of the Army. But in probably the majority of cases this is not true, and when not so the importance of the proper location and sanitation of camps and barracks and of those medical precautions which may be highly conducive to the health and therefore to the success of an army should be fully understood by the officers of the staff and line, so that they may appreciate their stringent necessity and act in accordance with them instead of inviting disaster by their violation. This violation will be none the less injurious or even fatal to the military success of an army because it is committed unintentionally and purely from ignorance of the laws of health, for these laws require obedience and enforce their own penalties as rigidly as the laws governing military operations themselves.

In addition to this it needs no argument to convince any intelligent man of the importance of every soldier and officer knowing how to render effective first aid to the injured and wounded, especially in an occupation one of whose chief objects and dangers is the infliction and reception of such wounds and injuries. In fact, in the past, especially in small commands on duty without a medical officer, most valuable lives actually have been lost to the Army and the country for the want of exactly such knowledge. Instruction in first aid is given with reasonable fullness to the soldiers at this command, as each of them serves in turn as a company bearer. Prospective officers should certainly be as well instructed as their men, and if possible better.

Instruction in anatomy, physiology, and hygiene is technical, and in the opinion of the committee should be given by the senior medical officer of the post, as the surgeons are the only officers who are fully fitted for these duties. In the Naval Academy such a chair has been established and is filled by a surgeon, and the Army should not be behind the Navy in this important practical as well as scientific study. In response to an inquiry by the committee the following letter was received from Dr. Beyer giving a résumé of his course and the examination questions, both of which impress the committee most favorably.

BRANCH OF PHYSICAL TRAINING, NAVAL ACADEMY,
Annapolis, Md., June 6, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of June 4, requesting me to furnish you with some information with regard to the course of physiology and hygiene given at this Academy.

The course begins with several lectures on general biology for a foundation and intended to give the cadets some elementary ideas of "living things." Anatomy and physiology are next taken up; the instruction is also given in the form of lectures with practical demonstrations. The text-book used is Martin's Human Body.

After the cadets have acquired a sufficient amount of knowledge of living things and the human body, lectures on general hygiene are introduced, gradually leading up to the special branches of hygiene concerning naval and military operations. Finally every cadet is taught the principles and practice of First Aid to the Injured, embodied in a book with this title published by the Naval Institute here in 1892, from which copies can still be obtained. In all there are about thirty lectures delivered during the year, and the examinations are held at the end of each month in writing. The instruction is made as practical as can be done, and a copy of the questions of the last written examination is herewith inclosed.

It is also an important part of this branch to systematize and supervise the gymnastic drills. Numerous short addresses are given the cadets in the gymnasium during their exercises; they are instructed in the use of every special piece of apparatus in order to enable them to use the apparatus with the best possible advantage to themselves. Any cadet needing special development in certain parts receives special attention to insure perfect symmetry of growth. Repeated measurements are made and progress is noted.

I feel that my account is imperfect and must be so, since it is impossible to put everything on paper having a bearing on the subject. I consider this department an important one, and am thoroughly interested in the work. If you could conveniently stop at the Academy for a short time I would gladly show you much more

Respectfully,

HENRY G. BEYER,
Surgeon in Charge of Branch.

Dr. W. W. KEEN,
Chairman Committee on Hygiene, West Point, N. Y.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY, BRANCH OF PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Examination in physiology, February 24, 1894.

1. Define biology and its subdivisions.
2. Mention the distinctive properties of living matter.
3. Describe the cell and its constituent parts.
4. How do cells multiply? Describe the process.
5. What is morphology?
6. Name, and define three of the functions of living matter.
7. Enumerate the bones belonging to the "appendicular skeleton."
8. Describe a typical dorsal vertebra.
9. Describe the humerus.
10. Give a general description of an articulation.
11. Describe the hip joint in detail.
12. What are ciliated cells, and where found?
13. Mention the properties of muscular tissue.
14. Give a general description of an ordinary skeletal muscle.
15. Give the origin and insertion of the biceps.

Examination in physiology and hygiene, March 23, 1894.

1. Describe the heart and its valves.
2. Name and place the principal arteries.
3. Give the function of the red blood corpuscles.
4. What is the pulse due to? Give and describe tracing.
5. Describe the lymphatic system of vessels and glands.
6. Mention the principal muscles of respiration.
7. Define the thoracic and abdominal types of respiration.
8. Give the minute anatomy and function of the skin.
9. What is the function of the kidneys?

10. What is the influence of nicotine on the blood and its various constituents?
11. What will be the probable influence of the new small-arm rifle and projectile on the death rate of future battles?
12. Why will deaths from hemorrhage in the field occur more frequently than formerly?

Examination in physiology and hygiene, April 27, 1894.

1. Give the chief divisions of the nervous system.
2. Describe the typical brain cell.
3. Give the minute anatomy of a nerve cord.
4. Describe the origin of a spinal nerve.
5. How are nerves divided according to function?
6. Explain reflex action.
7. Name the active principle of saliva; give its action.
8. Name and describe the different glands of the stomach.
9. Give the chief constituent of gastric juice.
10. What are the peptones?
11. Describe the mucus layer of the duodenum.
12. Where and how is digested food absorbed and passed on into the blood?

Examination in physiology, May 25, 1894.

1. Trace the complete digestion of a simple meal consisting of carbohydrates, proteids, and fats.
2. Give the acute and chronic effect of alcoholic beverages.
3. What are bacteria and how are they classified?
4. Describe one of the methods of sterilizing the skin.
5. How is sea water to be prepared before it can be made potable through distillation?
6. Describe the manual and instrumental methods of compressing the femoral artery in cases of hemorrhage.
7. How would you treat a poisoned wound?
8. Tell how to resuscitate an apparently drowned man.
9. Treat a case of unconsciousness occurring in fire room.
10. State how to distinguish apparent from real death.

After careful consideration, especially of the objections urged by Colonel Ernst in his interview, the committee recommend that a chair of anatomy, physiology, hygiene, and first aid to the injured be established at West Point; that it be filled by the senior surgeon; that his duties should include the supervision of all athletics, and that his course should cover thirty lessons and demonstrations at the least.

Our conference with the Superintendent as well as our investigation of the course of study impressed us, however, with the fact that as arranged at present it will be difficult to find time for increased instruction in this branch without injuring the health of the cadets, except by curtailing to some extent the instruction given in some of the other departments. The committee therefore would recommend that the eleven recitations now held by the professor of chemistry in this department be given to the proposed chair of anatomy, etc. They are inclined also to think that however, desirable, the study of mineralogy and geology is not so directly concerned in army life and health as the proposed studies, and that the necessary time for the proposed course in hygiene, etc., could be secured by slightly curtailing the course in these departments, unless the academic board should think it better to retrench in

other departments of study. The subject is so obviously desirable and indeed imperative that we feel that these administrative details may surely be lfet to the Superintendent and the academic board to be carried out.

In the athletic department it is to be remembered that exercise per se is a part of the entire course. The cavalry drill, alike in the school of the troop and of the trooper, excited our admiration, both as a military operation and a capital physical exercise. The same may be said of the daily infantry drill, the sword exercise, and fencing. But only the systematic examination, measurement, and testing of each man will reveal accurately wherein he excels and wherein he lacks, and prescribed gymnastic exercise will repress the excess in one direction and remedy the deficiency in another. The universal testimony to the great efficiency of Mr. Koehler, who at present is in charge of such gymnastics, has given much pleasure to the committee. Exercise in the gymnasium as a prescribed course is limited to the first year in the Academy, and has produced admirable results. Unless found impracticable, we would recommend that such exercise should extend through the entire four years. We would especially urge also that, as at the Naval Academy, the Sargent or other similar system of measurements, records, and athletic prescriptions be introduced, so that each man may be brought up to the maximum of physical development, especially in directions in which he may be defective, which can only be determined by such a system.

The committee are glad to note that, in common with most college presidents who have investigated the matter, the Superintendent is convinced that athletic sports and games are conducive both to scholarship and discipline, and they are of the opinion that such pastimes should be encouraged to the utmost, both for recreation and health. The Superintendent and post surgeon have, however, called attention to the frequency and serious nature of the accidents arising in football. The following tables, prepared by Dr. Harvey from the hospital records, show the comparative frequency and severity of the accidents from gymnastics, riding, and football:

TABLE NO. 1.—*List of casualties among United States cadets due to football, riding, and gymnastics for a period of three months in 1892.*

Football injuries, September 1, 1892, to November 30, 1892	37
Injuries in riding hall, October 15, 1892, to January 15, 1893	26
Injuries in gymnasium	10
Number of men—	
Who played football	27
Under instruction in riding hall	198
Under instruction in gymnasium	101
Days lost from—	
Football accidents	106
Riding injuries	71
Accidents in gymnasium [1]	58

[1] Forty-six days of the fifty-eight lost by one accident (fracture).

TABLE NO. 2.—*Casualties among United States cadets due to football, riding, and gymnastics, for a period of three months in 1893.*

Football:	
Sprains—Slight	4
Severe	32
Contusions and lacerations	17
Fracture both bones of leg	1
Riding, injuries of all kinds	17
Gymnasium, injuries of all kinds	9
Number of football players (approximate)	34
Number under instructions in riding hall	184
Number under instructions in gymnasium	106

Total injured.

Football	54
Riding	17
Gymnasium	9
Total	80

Injuries in riding and gymnasium usually very slight.

Days lost from—	
Football accidents	277
Injuries in riding[1]	57
Injuries in gymnasium	11

	1892.	1893.
Per cent of accidents per man in—		
Football	1.05	1.6
Riding	.11	.09
Gymnasium	.10	.08
Per cent of days lost per man in—		
Football	3.93	8.01
Riding	.35	.31
Gymnasium	.10	.15
Per cent of men off duty per diem in—		
Football	1.18	3.01
Riding	.79	.63
Gymnasium	.64	.12
Per cent of days lost per accident in—		
Football	2.98	5.01
Riding	2.74	3.04
Gymnasium	5.80	1.02

To obtain the comparative percentages of football and riding accidents multiply the percentages of football accidents by 3, as football is only played once a week, and riding is done three times a week.

To obtain the comparative percentages of football and gymnasium accidents multiply the football percentage by 6, as the exercise in the gymnasium is taken six times a week.

The percentages and the remarks following them were added by the chairman of the committee. Dr. Harvey suggests the following as a fairer basis of comparison:

Memorandum.—It is proper to add that although match games of football have been played only Saturday afternoons at the Academy, there have been practice games Wednesday afternoons at which there have happened a few casualties, but not enough to materially invalidate the correction suggested in the last paragraph.

[1] Twenty-seven days of the fifty-seven lost by one case (kick).

However, it might be said in all fairness to football that, as compared with riding accidents, the percentage of accidents per man in football, shown by the table, should be doubled and trebled when compared with accidents in riding and in the gymnasium.

So far as we know, this is the first contribution of accurate comparative data of these three forms of athletics in the same institution, under identical surroundings and by the same class of men. If the frequency of gymnastics (six times a week), of riding (three times a week), and of football (once a week) are taken into account it shows that per man playing there were respectively from about twenty to over one hundred times as many accidents in football as in the riding hall and in the gymnasium, and that the gravity of the accidents as measured by the number of days lost per man playing or per man injured, or by the number of men off duty per diem, is vastly greater from football than from either of the other two forms of athletics. If these conditions were to continue it would be a serious question whether football should be allowed, in spite of its manifest advantages. The price paid would seem to be too high for the advantages gained. If the rules of the game are so altered as to eliminate the unnecessary dangers, the committee would decidedly and emphatically favor this game as well as all other athletic sports. From the daily papers we learn that the rules have recently been amended so as to eliminate the "mass plays" which are the chief sources of danger, and if this be so, we hope that football will not only be allowed, but encouraged.

The question of interacademic games is quite different. The Superintendent has discussed this question in a separate report, to which we refer, and in his conclusion that such games would be better abandoned we concur.

W. W. KEEN, *Chairman.*
JOHN C. BLACK.
JOHN J. DAVIS.

MISCELLANEOUS AFFAIRS.

Committee on miscellaneous affairs.—Messrs. JOHN J. DAVIS, NEWTON M. CURTIS, and THOMAS F. EDMANDS.

The committee on miscellaneous affairs finds the following recommendations made in his last annual report by the Superintendent of the Military Academy.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

The department of law is the only one headed by a full professor that is not provided with an asssistant professor having the pay of captain, mounted. It seems but just that this department should be placed upon the same footing in this respect as the others.

The committee recommends such an increase in rank and pay.

ADJUTANT OF THE ACADEMY.

The adjutant of the Academy is also secretary of the academic board, and upon occasions of ceremony acts as aid-de-camp to the Superintendent. His duties are at least as important as those of an assistant professor, and they are more onerous, while his personal expenses are greater. It seems but just that the officer holding this position should receive the pay of captain, mounted, as in the case of assistant professors. Legislation to that effect is recommended.

The committee recommends such an increase in rank and pay.

MASTER OF THE SWORD.

The sword master is also the instructor in gymnastics and swimming. He is a civilian, appointed by the Secretary of War. The present incumbent has worked up an admirable course of gymnastics for the corps of cadets. His system of calisthenics has been adopted by the War Department for the use of the Army. He is required to preserve discipline and to exercise control of cadets while under his instruction. It would greatly strengthen his hand if he should have military rank, and in view of the great and increasing importance of his department I recommend that legislation be solicited giving him the rank, pay, and emoluments of a first lieutenant of infantry.

The committee recommends that the rank and pay thus indicated be given the sword master while so acting.

BAND.

By the act of March 3, 1877, the Military Academy band was reduced to 1 teacher of music and 24 enlisted men, which is its present authorized strength. Of the enlisted men, 6 receive $34 per month; 6, $20, and the remaining 12, $17, with the usual allowances of enlisted men. At the time of this reduction the band consisted of 1 teacher of music and 40 enlisted musicians, of whom 10 received $34, and the remaining 30 received $30 per month, with the usual allowances of enlisted men. Since that date every Superintendent of the Academy, with perhaps one exception,

and many or all Boards of Visitors have recommended an increase of the band. The Board of Visitors this year recommends that the band be increased to at least forty members and a leader. To anyone familiar with music it needs no argument to prove that the present numbers and pay are not sufficient. Is a good band really necessary to the practical efficiency of the Academy, is the only question which can be asked. The answer is plain when the purpose the band subserves is considered. Military pomp has a serious and practical object: the cultivation of the military spirit. It is in the same category with patriotic songs, discipline, and monuments to dead heroes. There is no more essential part of it than good music. I recommend that the band be restored to the numbers and pay which it had before the reduction in 1877.

The committee concurs in the above recommendations.

A communication from Mr. Arthur A. Clappé is appended, showing the details and extra cost of the proposed increase of the band. The committee is inclined to think that $34 per month, as stated by the Superintendent, instead of $35 per month, as set forth by Mr. Clappé, will be sufficient for the ten first-class musicians. Otherwise there appears to be no difference in figures.

The band as now constituted is not a credit to the United States, and should be increased to at least forty members.

By a resolution of the Board of Visitors one of its members was requested to remain at West Point after the graduation exercises to observe the examination and entrance of the new class.

The candidates who were examined and passed in March last were entered as fast as the work could be performed after June 12, and were given second-hand uniforms for use until their own uniforms could be made. Active work upon their instruction was immediately commenced.

Formerly it was the custom to keep the new cadets in their civilian clothing until the uniforms for which they were measured could be completed. As all this work is done on the post at the tailor's shop established by the quartermaster, whose force is necessarily limited, the civilian clothing worn by the new cadets was generally ruined before their uniforms were completed. Nor is such clothing suitable for work like military drill, especially the vigorous and straining motions of the setting-up exercises with which the instruction commences.

The second-hand uniforms given the new cadets are the best of the garments left behind by graduating classes. Before being issued again every article is thoroughly cleansed and repaired. Many of them look as good as new, and easily last for the short time they are required. The new cadets are very glad to get them, and the change from the old method is very much to be commended, not only because the feelings of the newcomers are spared, but because the pride they can feel in their appearance as soldiers makes the work of their military instructor so much the easier, a considerable economy in the time being thus effected.

"Plebe drill," as it is called, now gives little amusement to spectators, except in the ridiculous manners assumed by some of the young cadet drillmasters, who, fourth-class men themselves only a few days before, give themselves airs which cause observers to laugh at them rather than at their pupils.

Meanwhile, the candidates who reported immediately after the graduation day for the first time were being examined in various branches—arithmetic, writing and orthography, geography, English grammar, and United States history—copies of the papers used in each of which are hereby subjoined. The figures "Wt. 6.," etc., given opposite the questions denote the weight that a correct answer carries. The paper on writing and orthography was the only one done from dictation.

On the night of June 9 a serious fire occurred near the gas house, by which a portion of the coal supply intended for the gas works was consumed, together with certain trestlework belonging to a narrow gauge railroad track. At this fire the cadet engine became unserviceable. The engine of the enlisted men did good service. The battalion of cadets performed a very creditable piece of work in preventing the spread of the fire.

The Superintendent of the Academy ordered a board of officers to investigate the cause of the fire, but the report had not been received when the committee left West Point. The committee has, however, by its own observation, formed the opinion that the fire-alarm system should be improved, and that it is false economy to withhold from the post the most complete and modern apparatus for this purpose.

Moreover, it would seem advisable to have a standpipe or some means of obtaining direct pressure upon hydrants, by which powerful streams may be directed without the use of steam fire engines, and the committee is of the opinion that more water mains and more hydrants should be supplied.

On the 13th of June, the day after the first class had graduated and the third class had gone on furlough, the new first and third classes went into camp. The admirable discipline and careful attention to every military detail make the encampment the model for all the troops in the country to follow in all things, except perhaps one, that is the internal arrangement and overburdening of the tents with too much luggage in the form of extra clothing, unnecessary bedding, trousers cases, etc.

The suggestion is made that a light rack to contain the trousers case might easily be constructed for the rear of each tent, on which rack the arms and equipments, hats, and a reasonable amount of extra clothing might be supported.

A hanging shelf under the ridgepole and a backboard hinge to the rear of the tent floor to stand up against the rear pole would be convenient and add to the orderly appearance of the tents, besides making the task of keeping them in order much easier to the cadets.

The bedding furnished each cadet includes no mattress. Consequently, the more "comfortables" a man can secure for his own use to interpose between him and a hard tent floor the more comfortable he can make himself. The result is an unsightly pile of bedding in the corner of each tent. A simpler plan would be to furnish each cadet with a mattress, 7 feet long by 2 feet 3 inches wide, to be kept in the tent only between tattoo and reveille, and piled during the day in a separate tent for each company, either in one of the streets, or, better still, at one side and slightly detached from the camp, where the mattresses could thus be thoroughly aired every day. This plan has been successfully adopted by volunteer militia for many years.

JOHN J. DAVIS, *Chairman.*
NEWTON M. CURTIS.
THOMAS F. EDMANDS.

EXAMINATIONS.

Each candidate received the following notice:

"GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR APPOINTEES.

"*First day.*—Grammar, 9 a. m. to 11.30 a. m.; writing and orthography, 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

"*Second day.*—History, 9 a. m. to 12 m.; geography, 2 p. m. to 4.30 p. m.

"*Third day.*—Arithmetic, 9 a. m. to 12.30 p. m.; reading, 2.30 p. m.

"Appointees should come prepared to remain in the examination hall during the entire time allotted to each subject.

"Appointees will not bring to or take from the examination hall any paper, blank or otherwise, but they may bring pens.

"Appointees will not communicate with each other in any way whatever, or make use of any unauthorized information during any examination.

"Upon all their papers appointees will write distinctly their numbers, the date and place of examination."

On the other side of the paper containing the above information was printed information containing directions for the examination in arithmetic, which was substantially alike for all the examinations, as follows:

"DIRECTIONS FOR EXAMINATION IN ARITHMETIC.

"Write your number distinctly.

"Do not make a noise by moving your chair.

"Arithmetical solutions are required, but full credit will be given for any correct solution.

"Sufficient work to indicate clearly the method and operations is required in all examples.

"Indicate your answer in each example by writing *Ans.* near it.

"Answers to examples without solution will not receive credit.

"Work to include four decimal places, when necessary, is sufficiently accurate.

"Reduce all fractional results to simplest form.

"A rule is not received as a reason for a principle, or in place of a solution.

"Do not attempt to solve examples upon extra paper with a view to copying.

"Do not copy the questions or examples upon the sheet of your work, but be careful to put your work in each case in the space having the same number.

"Draw a line with your pen through erroneous work, and begin again. Do not erase with a knife or eraser.

"You are advised to take the examples in the order as given. Should anyone delay you too long, pass on to others. After trying all you can return to the unsolved ones in case there is time.

"You will receive credit for all correct work done; therefore, do what you can in each case, even though you may not be able to complete the solution or obtain a correct result.

"Numerical errors do not count as much against you as errors in methods.

"Keep your eyes and attention upon your own work. Communication of any kind is forbidden. Bring no blank paper or memorandum to the examination hall.

"Do not mark upon this paper. Bring it to the examination in arithmetic.

"When you have finished your work look it over carefully, and state the arithmetics you have studied.

"When all is completed to your satisfaction, take your hat, this paper, the list of examples, and the paper with your solutions and answers (three papers in all) to the officer in charge of the examination.

"Walk on your toes so as not to disturb others.

"After papers have been handed in they will not be returned.

"Assume the following data:

"1 pound avoirdupois = 7,000 grains troy.

"1 pound avoirdupois is the weight of 27.7015 inches of distilled water.

"1 cubic foot of water weighs 1,000 ounces avoirdupois.

"25 pounds avoirdupois = 1 quarter.

"1 fathom = 6 feet; 1 hand = 4 inches.

"40 square rods = 1 rood. R.

"1 United States gallon liquid or wine measure contains 231 cubic inches.

"1 English imperial gallon contains 277.274 cubic inches.

"1 gallon beer measure contains 282 cubic inches.

"1 bushel dry measure contains 2,150.422 cubic inches.

"The ratio of a to b is $\frac{a}{b}$ $\frac{a}{b}$:

"1 ounce troy = 31.1 grams."

EXAMINATION IN ARITHMETIC, JUNE, 1894.

[Time, three and a half hours.]

1. Wt. 8. The sum of two numbers is 365 and their difference is 0.0675; what are the numbers?

2. Wt. 8. What part of 3.003 is $\frac{4}{9}$ of 0.057?

3. Wt. 7. If 3 kilometers are as much under 2 miles as 5 kilometers are over 3 miles, how many yards are there in a kilometer?

4. Wt. 11. B is a town on a river, between and equidistant from A and C. The direction of the current is from C toward A. A boat goes from B to A and back to B in 5 hours 15 minutes, and it goes from A to C, against the current, in 7 hours; how long will it take the boat to go from C to A?

5. Wt. 11. Simplify $\frac{5\frac{5}{8} - \frac{3}{8}}{1\frac{1}{5} \text{ of } \frac{5}{9} \div 10\frac{1}{3}} \times \frac{2}{5}$ of $\frac{1\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 4\frac{1}{9}}{13\frac{7}{8} \text{ of } 5\frac{1}{3}}$. Give result in form of a decimal.

6. Wt. 11. Two farmers own adjoining farms of 300 and 500 acres, respectively. They unite the farms and take in a third partner who pays them $800, each to own a third share of the combined farms. How is the $800 to be divided between the original two farmers?

7. Wt. 15. The wages of A and B together for $22\frac{1}{2}$ days amount to the same sum as the wages of A alone for $38\frac{4}{7}$ days. For how many days will the sum pay the wages of B alone?

8. Wt. 14. 54 men dig a ditch at the rate of 81 feet per day; after 13 days' work 8 men are replaced by 8 boys, and 11 days after that the length of the ditch finished is 1,889 feet. How many feet does 1 boy dig in 1 day?

9. Wt. 15. A cistern is continuously and uniformly supplied by a stream running into it. It has 10 discharge pipes, each of which discharges 1 gallon per hour. The 10 pipes together will empty it in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and 6 pipes will empty it in $5\frac{1}{3}$ hours. In what time will 3 pipes empty it?

The cistern is supposed to be full at the beginning in each case, and the supply stream continues to run in.

PLACE, ——— ———,
June ——, *1894*. *No.* ——.

EXAMINATION IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

[Time allotted, two and one-half hours.]

Directions.—On the dotted line opposite the word "place" the candidate will write the name of the place where his examination occurs; opposite the word "June" he will write the day of the examination; opposite the word "No." he will write, in figures, his number.

DIVISION 1.—*Weight, 15.*

N. B.—Write the answers below, numbering them to correspond to the questions. An additional sheet of paper may be used if necessary; it must be numbered and dated as at the top of this page.

Wt. 3. (1) Give the principal parts (present tense, past tense, and past participle) of the following verbs: 1, choose; 2, crow; 3, eat; 4, freeze; 5, knit; 6, let; 7, mow; 8, slay; 9, lie (to recline); 10, throw; 11, stick; 12, fly; 13, arise; 14, sit; 15, burst.

Wt. 3. (2) Write the plurals of the following nouns: 1, motto; 2, lasso; 3, fairy; 4, monkey; 5, wolf; 6, belief; 7, axis; 8, synopsis; 9, man-of-war; 10, pailful; 11, Norman; 12, f; 13, phenomenon; 14, tooth brush; 15, focus.

Wt. 3. (3) Write the feminine form of the following nouns: 1, giant; 2, ambassador; 3, sorcerer; 4, hero; 5, testator; 6, Englishman; 7, peacock; 8, conductor; 9, he-bear; 10, duke; 11, dog; 12, traitor; 13, sultan; 14, king; 15, mankind.

Wt. 3. (4) Write the possessive case of the following words: 1, we; 2, women; 3, Charles; 4, they; 5, prince; 6, man-of-war; 7, it; 8, Frederick the Great; 9, Duke of Wellington; 10, sons.

Wt. 3. (5) 1, define a sentence; 2, define a clause; 3, define a phrase; 4, what is the infinitive mood? 5, what is a participle?

DIVISION 2.—*Weight, 45; weight of each word, 2.25.*

N. B.—Write across both pages if necessary. In parsing give no rules, declensions, comparisons, nor principal parts of verbs, but in other respects parse fully, being careful to give the *subject* of *each verb*, the *governing word* of *each objective case* the *antecedent* of *each pronoun*, and to state precisely what *each conjunction connects* and *between what words each preposition shows the relation*. Important omissions will be taken to indicate ignorance. Intelligible abbreviations are allowed.

Parse the words in italics in the following sentence: *On* this question of principle *while* actual *suffering* was *yet afar off*, our fathers *raised* their flags *against* a power *to which*, for purposes of foreign conquest *and* subjugation, *Rome, in* the height of her glory, is not *to be compared*—a *power which* has dotted *over* the *surface* of the whole globe *with* her possessions and military posts.

1. on
2. while
3. suffering
4. yet
5. afar
6. off
7. raised
8. against
9. to
10. which
11. for
12. and
13. Rome
14. in
15. to be compared
16. power
17. which
18. over
19. surface
20. with

DIVISION 3.—*Weight, 40; weight of each sentence, 2.*

N. B.—In correcting these errors the candidate will draw his pen through the error and write the correct word or words above.

Correct all errors in the following sentences, remembering that evasion is not correction.

1. Choose between these four houses.

2. He jumped in a cab.
3. They were very respected.
4. He is very sensitive of cold.
5. That custom has been formerly quite popular.
6. Ask that man, he who stands by the window.
7. Are either of these places marked on the map?
8. You can hardly find a more universal blunder.
9. I gave it to a man whom I thought was the owner.
10. I found it harder than I thought it would have been.
11. I have written to him so that he might be ready for us.
12. There is both a large and small dictionary in the room.
13. He hadn't ought to have told her about it.
14. Scarcely one in twenty could write their own names.
15. He was illy equipped for the journey.
16. Nothing else but weeds will grow on it.
17. She was disgusted with him for acting so silly.
18. Which is the heaviest, her's or mine?
19. I have and ever shall insist on the necessity of economy.
20. Each have their own faults.

N. B.—The candidate will write below the names of the text-books on grammar that he has been using during the past year.

PLACE, ——— ———,

——— ——, *189—*. *No.* ——.

EXAMINATION IN WRITING AND ORTHOGRAPHY.

DIRECTIONS TO APPOINTEES.

Commence on this page and write until it is filled, then write on the second and third, consecutively. Write on both sides of the paper. Leave an interval of two lines between the prose and the poetry. Write the selected words opposite their corresponding numbers on the 4th page. Misplaced and omitted words will be counted as errors. Every illegible word will be counted as an error in spelling. (This includes words in which *e* and *i* are written alike with the dot placed between them, and all similar devices.) After the entire paper is written ample time will be given to revise and correct it. Corrections must be made by drawing a line through words wrongly spelled and rewriting them. No erasures with knife or eraser are allowed.

While the Declaration was the subject of general conversation in England, military operations recommenced on the continent. The preparations of France had been such as amazed even those who estimated most highly her resources and the abilities of her rulers.

Both her agriculture and her commerce were suffering. The vineyards, the interminable cornfields, had failed to yield their increase; the looms were silent; and merchant ships were rotting in the harbors. Yet the monarchy presented to its numerous enemies a front more haughty and more menacing then ever.

Louis had determined not to make any advance toward a reconciliation with the new government of England till the whole strength of his realm had been put forth in one more effort.

A mighty effort in truth it was, but too exhausting to be repeated. He made an immense display of force at once on the Pyrenees and on the Alps, on the Rhine and on the Meuse, in the Atlantic and in the Mediterranean.

That nothing might be wanting which could excite the martial ardor of a nation eminently high-spirited, he instituted, a few days before he left his palace for the

camp, a new military order of knighthood, and placed it under the protection of his own sainted ancestor and patron.

In fields of air he writes his name,
  And treads the chambers of the sky,
He reads the stars and grasps the flames,
  That quivers round the throne on high.
In war renowned, in peace sublime,
  He moves in greatness and in grace,
His power, subduing space and time,
  Links realm to realm, and race to race.

1. Apology.	7. Buoyant.	13. Dungeon.	19. Palace.
2. Accelerate.	8. Collision.	14. Excel.	20. Puncture.
3. Adjacent.	9. Compel.	15. Exonerate.	21. Quotient.
4. Balance.	10. Dalliance.	16. Gnawing.	22. Scourge.
5. Balloon.	11. Damaged.	17. Intrepidity.	23. Supersede.
6. Bequeath.	12. Descendant.	18. Limited.	24. Surgeon.

A true copy:

——— ———,
First Lieutenant Fifth Cavalry, Adjutant U. S. Military Academy.

PLACE, ——— ———,
June ——, 1894. No. ——.

EXAMINATION IN UNITED STATES HISTORY.

[Time allotted, three hours.]

N. B.—Write your answers as legibly and concisely as possible, without omitting material facts.

If there is not space enough for your answer, write on a separate sheet and number question on sheet, and make a note of it on this paper.

6. (1) What explorations or discoveries were made by the following named individuals:
   (1) Magellan.
   (2) Cordova.
   (3) De Monts.
3. (2) What parts of North America were colonized by the French?
4. (3) What were the London and Plymouth companies, and what territory was granted to each, 1606?
4. (4) Give the history of Maine during the colonial period.
4. (5) When, where, and under what circumstances were the Carolinas separated?
3. (6) What were the terms of the treaty of Utrecht, which ended Queen Anne's war?
3. (7) What were the terms of the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, which closed King George's war?
6. (8) Give an account of the expedition against Canada in 1775.
4. (9) Give an account of the siege of Boston.
4. (10) Give an account of the battle of Long Island.
8. (11) What part was taken in the American war by the following named individuals?
   (1) Lafayette.
   (2) Benedict Arnold.
   (3) Horatio Gates.
   (4) Count de Grasse.

6. (12) By what party was Thomas Jefferson first elected President, and what were the political principles of this party?
6. (13) Give an account of the Mormons.
3. (14) Give an account of Dade's massacre.
6. (15) State the principal steps of the political struggle that led to the war of the Rebellion.
6. (16) Give the names and results of six important battles of 1864.

Battles.	Victors.

6. (17) In what war were the following battles fought? What were the opposing forces, and which side won?

War.	Forces.	Victors.
Dade's massacre		
Chancellorsville		
Brandywine		
Plains of Abraham		
Reseca de la Palma		
Lundy's Lane		

8. (18) What part was taken in American history by each of the following named individuals?
   (1) Stephen Decatur.
   (2) Edwin M. Stanton.
   (3) S. F. B. Morse.
   (4) John Wilkes Booth.
4. (19) Give an account of the Modoc war.
6. (20) What is meant by civil service reform, and when was the civil service bill passed?
   (21) What histories of the United States have you read or studied?

PLACE, ——, ——,
June ——, *1894*. *No.*——

EXAMINATION IN GEOGRAPHY.

[Time allotted, two and one-half hours.]

1. Name the continents of the Eastern Hemisphere. Is there land connection between them?
2. What oceans wash the shores of North America?
3. Name and locate the three most important mountain ranges of South America.
4. Name the large rivers of North America, whose mouths are on the north and west coast of the continent.
5. Where do the following rivers rise and empty; give the general direction of their flow: Obi, Niger, Bramapootra, Zambesi, Ganges, Danube.
6. What Mexican States are contiguous to Texas?
7. Name four of the principal upland cities of Mexico.
8. In going along the coast from Rio Janeiro to Callao what countries are touched?
9. Name, in order, the states along the northern coast of Africa, between Gibraltar and Suez.
10. Bound the Australian colony of New South Wales, and name its principal river.

11. Give the boundaries of Asiatic Russia, and state what countries it includes.
12. Locate, definitely, the following cities of Germany, and state upon what waters situated, if any: Hanover, Cologne, Leipsic, Stettin.
13. Give the political and natural boundaries of Spain; name four of the largest rivers that drain the country.
14. In going from London, England, to Belfast, Ireland, by boat, name the waters passed over.
15. To what countries do the following islands belong: Cuba, San Domingo, Bahamas, Jamaica, Bermudas; which is farthest north, farthest south?
16. In the Atlantic States north and east of New York, name the two important mountain ranges or ridges; name the river which drains the valley between them and state where it empties; what are the two most important cities on this river?
17. For what industry is Pennsylvania most noted; what are the chief products of this industry? Name five of the principal cities of Pennsylvania, and state where each is located.
18. In going from Wheeling to New Orleans by boat, what waters are traversed and what States are successively passed on the left hand? Locate definitely the capitals of each of these States.
19. Name all the States which have two waterways to the ocean (one through the Lakes and the other through the Mississippi River). Name and locate definitely their capitals.
20. What States lie, wholly or in part, west of the Rocky Mountains, and also wholly or in part north of the central Pacific Railroad?
21. What States lie, wholly or in part, between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers? Name and locate definitely their capitals.
22. What States and Territories are in part drained by the Colorado of the West. Name and locate definitely their capitals.
23. The meridian of San Francisco passes through what States? Its parallel passes through what States and Territories?
24. Bound the States of Georgia, Nevada, Michigan.

INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE APPOINTMENT AND ADMISSION OF CADETS TO THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

APPOINTMENTS.

How made.—Each Congressional district and Territory—also the District of Columbia—is entitled to have one cadet at the Academy. Ten are also appointed *at large.* The appointments (except those *at large*) are made by the Secretary of War at the request of the Representative or Delegate in Congress from the district or Territory; and the person appointed must be an actual resident of the district or Territory from which the appointment is made. The appointments *at large* are specially conferred by the President of the United States.

Manner of making application.—Applications can be made at any time, by letter to the Secretary of War, to have the name of the applicant placed upon the register that it may be furnished to the proper Representative or Delegate when a vacancy occurs. The application must exhibit the full name, date of birth, and permanent abode of the applicant, with the number of the Congressional district in which his residence is situated.

Date of appointments.—Appointments are required by law to be made one year in advance of the date of admission, except in cases where, by reason of death or other cause, a vacancy occurs which can not be provided for by such appointment in advance. These vacancies are filled in time for the next annual examination.

Alternates.—The Representative or Delegate in Congress may nominate a legally qualified second candidate, to be designated the *alternate.* The alternate will receive from the War Department a letter of appointment, and will be examined *with the regular appointee,* and if duly qualified will be admitted to the academy in the event of the failure of the principal to pass the prescribed preliminary examinations. The alternate will not be allowed to defer his reporting at West Point until the result of the examination of the regular appointee is known, but must report at the time designated in his letter of appointment. The alternate, like the nominee, should be designated as nearly one year in advance of date of admission as possible.

ADMISSION OF CADETS.

Candidates, upon receiving their conditional appointments, will be instructed to appear for mental and physical examination before a board of Army officers to be convened at the military post nearest their respective places of residence on the 1st day of March annually (except when that day comes on Sunday, in which case the examinations will commence on the following Tuesday). The candidates who pass successfully will be admitted to the Academy, without further examination, upon reporting in person to the Superintendent at West Point before 12 o'clock m. on the 15th day of June.

Candidates selected to fill the vacancies unprovided for at the examinations held in March, and those which may occur after that time, will be instructed to report at

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NOTE.—There being no provision whatever for the payment of the traveling expenses of either accepted or rejected candidates for admission, no candidate should fail to provide himself in advance with the means of returning to his home in case of his rejection before either of the examining boards, as he may otherwise be put to considerable trouble, inconvenience, and even suffering on account of his destitute condition. If admitted the money brought by him to meet such a contingency can be deposited with the treasurer on account of his equipment as a cadet, or returned to his friends.

West Point for examination early in June. The candidates who pass successfully this examination will be admitted at once to the Academy without returning to their homes.

Immediately after reporting to the Superintendent for admission, and before receiving his warrant of appointment, the candidate is required to sign an engagement for service in the following form, in the presence of the Superintendent, or of some officer deputed by him:

"I, —— ——, of the State (or Territory) of ——, aged —— years —— months, do hereby engage (with the consent of my parent or guardian) that, from the date of my admission as a cadet of the United States Military Academy, I will serve in the Army of the United States for eight years, unless sooner discharged by competent authority.

—— ——.

"In the presence of

—— ——."

The candidate is then required to take and subscribe an oath or affirmation in the following form:

"I, —— ——, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and bear true allegiance to the National Government; that I will maintain and defend the sovereignty of the United States paramount to any and all allegiance, sovereignty, or fealty I may owe to any State or country whatsoever; and that I will at all times obey the legal orders of my superior officers and the rules and articles governing the armies of the United States.

—— ——."

"Sworn and subscribed, at ——, this —— day of ——, eighteen hundred and ——, before me.

—— ——."

Qualifications.—The age for the admission of cadets to the Academy is between seventeen and twenty-two years. Candidates must be unmarried, at least five feet in height, free from any infectious or immoral disorder, and, generally from any deformity, disease, or infirmity which may render them unfit for military service. They must be well versed in reading, in writing (including orthography), in arithmetic. and have a knowledge of the elements of English grammar, of descriptive geography (particularly of our own country), and of the history of the United States.

CHARACTER OF EXAMINATIONS.*

Physical examination.

Every candidate is subjected to a rigid physical examination, and if there is found to exist in him any of the following causes of disqualification to such a degree as would immediately, or at no very distant period, impair his efficiency, he is rejected:

(1) Feeble constitution; unsound health from whatever cause; indications of former disease; glandular swellings, or other symptoms of scrofula.

(2) Chronic cutaneous affections, especially of the scalp.

(3) Severe injuries of the bones of the head; convulsions.

(4) Impaired vision, from whatever cause; inflammatory affections of the eyelids; immobility or irregularity of the iris; fistula lachrymalis, etc.

(5) Deafness; copious discharge from the ears.

(6) Loss of many teeth, or the teeth generally unsound.

(7) Impediment of speech.

(8) Want of due capacity of the chest, and any other indication of a liability to a pulmonic disease.

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* It is suggested to all candidates for admission to the Military Academy that, before leaving their place of residence for West Point, they should cause themselves to be thoroughly examined by a competent physician and by a teacher or instructor in good standing. By such an examination any *serious* physical disqualification or deficiency in mental preparation would be revealed, and the candidate probably spared the expense and trouble of a useless journey and the mortification of rejection.

It should be understood that the informal examination herein recommended is solely for the convenience and benefit of the candidate himself, and can in no manner affect the decision of the academic and medical examining boards at West Point.

(9) Impaired or inadequate efficiency of one or both of the superior extremities on account of fractures, especially of the clavicle, contraction of a joint, deformity, etc.

(10) An unusual excurvature or incurvature of the spine.

(11) Hernia.

(12) A varicose state of the veins of the scrotum or spermatic cord (when large), hydrocele, hemorrhoids, fistulas.

(13) Impaired or inadequate efficiency of one or both of the inferior extremities on account of varicose veins, fractures, malformation (flat feet, etc.), lameness, contraction, unequal length, bunions, overlying of supernumerary toes, etc.

(14) Ulcers, or unsound cicatrices of ulcers likely to break out afresh.

Academical examination.

Reading.—In *reading* candidates must be able to read understandingly, with proper accent and emphasis.

Writing and orthography.—In *writing and orthography* they must be able, from dictation, to write sentences from standard pieces of English literature, both prose and poetry, sufficient in number to test their qualifications both in handwriting and orthography. They must also be able to write and spell correctly from dictation a certain number of standard test words.

Arithmetic.—In *arithmetic* they must be able—

1st. To explain, accurately and clearly, its objects and the manner of writing and reading numbers—entire, fractional, compound, or denominate;

2d. To perform with facility and accuracy the various operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of whole numbers, abstract and compound or denominate, giving the rule for each operation, *with its reasons*, and also for the different methods of proving the accuracy of the work;

3d. To explain the meaning of reduction—its different kinds, its application to denominate numbers in reducing them from a higher to a lower denomination and the reverse, and to equivalent decimals; to give the rule for each case, *with its reasons*, and to apply readily these rules to practical examples of each kind;

4th. To explain the nature of prime numbers and factors of a number—of a common divisor of two or more numbers, particularly of their *greatest common divisor*—with its use, and to give the rule, *with its reasons*, for obtaining it; also the meaning of a common multiple of several numbers, particularly of their *least common multiple*, and its use, and to give the rule, *with its reasons*, for obtaining it, and to apply each of these rules to examples;

5th. To explain the nature of fractions, common or vulgar, and decimal; to define the various kinds of fractions, with the distinguishing properties of each; to give all the rules for their reduction, particularly from mixed to improper and the reverse, from compound or complex to simple, to their lowest terms, to a common denominator, from common to decimal and the reverse, for their addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, *with the reason* for each change of rule, and to apply each rule to examples;

6th. To define the terms ratio and proportion; to give the properties of proportion and the rules, and *their reasons*, for stating and solving questions in both simple and compound proportion, or single and double rule of three, and to apply these rules to examples.

7th. *The candidates must not only know the principles and rules referred to above, but they are required to possess such a thorough understanding of all the fundamental operations of arithmetic as will enable them to combine the various principles in the solution of any complex problem which can be solved by the methods of arithmetic. In other words, they must possess such a complete knowledge of arithmetic as will enable them to take up at once the higher branches of mathematics without further study of arithmetic.*

8th. It is to be understood that the examination in these branches may be either written or oral, or partly written and partly oral, that the definitions and rules

must be given fully and accurately, and that the work of all examples, whether upon the blackboard, slate, or paper, must be written plainly and in full, and in such a manner as to show clearly the mode of solution.

The following examples and questions in arithmetic are a few of those which have been used at past examinations. They are given in order to indicate more clearly what is required, but it should be distinctly understood that entirely different ones are used each year:

Multiply 4.32 by .00012.

Explain the reason for placing the decimal point in the answer. [*The rule for so doing is not the reason.*]

Reduce $\frac{5\frac{1}{2}+\frac{7\frac{1}{4}}{0.5}-0.725}{4+3.45}$ to an equivalent decimal

$2\frac{1}{2}$

Divide 3380321 by MDCCXCIX, and express the quotient by the Roman system of notation.

Change .013 to an equivalent fraction whose denominator is 135.

Find the greatest common divisor of $26\frac{1}{4}$, $28\frac{7}{8}$, and $29\frac{1}{6}$.

How many men would be required to cultivate a field of $2\frac{5}{8}$ acres in $5\frac{1}{2}$ days of 10 hours each if each man completed 77 square yards in 9 hours?

Separate $772\frac{2}{3}$ into three numbers which shall be in the same proportion as $2\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{7}{0}$, $1\frac{6}{0}$.

5 cubic feet of gold weigh 98.20 times as much as a cubic foot of water, and 2 cubic feet of copper weigh 18 times as much as a cubic foot of water. How many cubic inches of copper will weigh as much as $\frac{7}{9}$ of a cubic inch of gold?

Find the least common multiple for the numbers $\frac{3}{4}$, 2.1, 5.25, $\frac{7}{8}$.

A wins 9 games out of 15 when playing against *B*, and 16 out of 25 when playing against *C*. How many games out of 118 should *C* win when playing against *B*?

A and *B* run a race, their rates of running being as 17 to 18. *A* runs $2\frac{1}{3}$ miles in 16 minutes 48 seconds, and *B* runs the entire distance in 34 minutes. What was the entire distance?

A and *B* can do a piece of work in 4 hours, *A* and *C* in $3\frac{3}{5}$ hours, *B* and *C* in $5\frac{1}{7}$ hours. In what time can *A* do it alone?

English shillings are coined from a metal which contains 37 parts of silver to 3 parts of alloy; one pound of this metal is coined into 66 shillings. The United States silver dollar weighs 412.5 grains, and consists of 9 parts silver to 1 part of alloy. What fraction of the United States dollar will contain the same amount of silver as one English shilling?

Give the rule for reducing a decimal of a given denomination to integers of lower denominations.

What is the effect of dividing the denominator of a fraction by a whole number, and why?

Explain the difference between a common fraction and a decimal.

What is the effect of annexing a cipher to a decimal, and why?

If the same number be subtracted from both terms of an improper fraction, what will be the effect? Why?

Give the rule for reducing a common fraction to an equivalent decimal, and explain why the resulting decimal will be equal to the common fraction from which it is obtained.

Give the rule for dividing one decimal by another, and explain why the decimal point in the quotient is placed where the rule directs.

Define reduction, and state the different kinds.

Grammar.—In *English grammar* candidates must be able—

1. To define the parts of speech and give their classes and properties; to give inflections, including declension, conjugation, and comparison; to give the corresponding masculine and feminine gender nouns; to give and apply the ordinary rules of syntax.

2. To parse fully and correctly any ordinary sentence, omitting rules, declensions, comparisons, and principal parts, but giving the subject of each verb, the governing word of each objective case, the word for which each pronoun stands or to which it refers, the words between which each proposition shows the relation, precisely what each conjunction connects, what each adjective and adverb qualifies or limits, the construction of each infinitive, and, generally, showing a good knowledge of the unction of each word in the sentence. Omissions will be taken to indicate ignorance.

3. To correct in sentences or extracts any ordinary grammatical errors, such as are mentioned and explained in ordinary grammars.

It is not required that any particular grammarian or text-book shall be followed; but rules, definitions, parsing, and corrections must be in accordance with good usage and common sense. The examination may be written or oral, or both written or oral.

Geography.—Candidates will be required to pass a satisfactory examination, written or oral, or both, in *geography*, particularly of our own country. To give a candidate a clear idea of what is required the following synopsis is added to show the character and extent of the examination. Questions are likely to be asked involving knowledge of—

1st. Definitions of the geographical circles, of latitude and longitude, of zones and of all the natural divisions of the earth's surface, as islands, seas, capes, etc.

2d. The continental areas and grand divisions of water of the earth's surface.

3d. The grand divisions of the land; the large bodies of water which in part or wholly surround them; their principal mountains, location, direction, and extent; the capes, from what parts they project and into what waters; their principal peninsulas, location, and by what waters are they embraced; the parts connected by an isthmus, if any; their principal islands, location, and surrounding waters; the seas, gulfs, and bays, the coasts they indent, and the waters to which they are subordinate; the straits, the lands they separate, and the waters they connect; their principal rivers, their sources, directions of flow, and the waters into which they empty; their principal lakes, location and extent.

4th. The political divisions of the grand divisions. Their names, locations, boundaries, and capitals. General questions of the same character as indicated in the second section made applicable to each of the countries of each of the grand divisions.

5th. The United States. The candidate should be thoroughly informed as to its general features, configuration, location, and boundaries, both with respect to neighboring countries and latitude and longitude; its adjacent oceans, seas, bays, gulfs, sounds, straits, and islands; its mountain ranges, their location and extent; the sources, directions, and terminations of the important rivers and their principal tributaries; the lakes, and, in short, every geographical feature of the country, as indicated above. The location and termination of important railroad lines and other means of communication from one part of the country to another should not be omitted. The States and Territories are to be accurately located with respect to each other by their boundaries, and as to their order along the Atlantic Coast, the Gulf of Mexico, the Pacific Coast, the Northern frontier, the Mexican frontier, and the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio rivers. The boundary and other large rivers of each State, as well as all other prominent geographical features should be known. The names and locations of their capitals, and other important cities and towns are likewise to be known. In short, the knowledge should be so complete that a clear mental picture of the whole or any part of the United States is impressed on the mind of the candidate. More weight is attached to a knowledge of the geography of the United States than to that of all other countries combined.

History.—The candidate should make himself familiar with so much of the *History of the United States* as is contained in the ordinary school histories. The examination

may be written or oral, or partly written and partly oral, and will usually consist of a series of questions similar to the following:

I. Name the earliest European settlements within the present limits of the United States—when, where, and by whom made. When did the settlements made by other nations than the English come under the dominion of Great Britain, and of the United States?

II. What was the difference between the Royal, the Chartered, and the Proprietary colonies? How many colonies were there originally in Massachusetts and Connecticut? When were they united? How many in Pennsylvania? When were they separated?

III. In what wars were the colonies engaged before the Revolution? What were the principal events and results of those of King William, Queen Anne, King George, and the French and Indian?

IV. What were the remote and the immediate causes of the American Revolution? Explain the navigation act, the stamp act, writs of assistance. When did the war of the Revolution properly begin? When, where, and how did it end? Give the particulars of Arnold's treason. Who were the most prominent generals in this war? Name the most important battles and their results.

V. The Constitution of the United States—why and when was it formed? When was it adopted?

VI. Give the names of the Presidents of the United States in their order. Give the leading events of the administration of each one; for example, that of—

Washington: Indian war; trouble with France; Jay's treaty; the whisky rebellion, etc.

Jefferson: War with Tripoli; purchase of Louisiana; the embargo, etc.

Madison: War of 1812; its causes; the principal battles on land and sea; peculiarity of its last battle, when ended, etc.

Monroe: Indian war; cession of Florida; Missouri compromise, etc.

Jackson: Black Hawk and Seminole wars; the United States Bank; nullification, etc.

Polk: The Mexican war; its causes; principal battles; result of it, etc.

Pierce: Repeal of Missouri compromise; troubles in Kansas, etc.

Buchanan: Civil war; how begun, etc.

Lincoln: War of secession; its causes; its results, social and political; explain doctrine of State sovereignty; alienation between Northern and Southern States; doctrine of secession; give an acount of principal battles.

Johnson: Fourteenth amendment; tenure of office bill; Johnson's impeachment.

Grant: Fifteenth amendment; Alabama claims and treaty of Washington; Electoral Commission.

ACADEMIC DUTIES.

The academic duties and exercises commence on the first of September and continue until the first of June. Examinations of the several classes are held in January and June, and at the former such of the new cadets as are found proficient in studies and have been correct in conduct are given the particular standing in their class to which their merits entitle them. After each examination, cadets found deficient in conduct or studies are discharged from the Academy, unless the Academic Board, for special reasons in each case, should otherwise recommend. Similar examnations are held every January and June during the four years comprising the course of studies.

The examinations are very thorough, and require from the cadet a close and persevering attention to study, without evasion or slighting of any part of the course, as no relaxation of any kind can be made by the examiners.

Military instruction.—From the termination of the examination in June to the end of August the cadets live in camp, engaged only in military duties and exercises, and receiving practical military instruction.

Except in extreme cases, cadets are allowed but one leave of absence during the four years' course. As a rule the leave is granted at the end of the first two years' course of study.

PAY OF CADETS.

The pay of a cadet is $540 per year, to commence with his admission to the Academy, and is sufficient, with proper economy, for his support. No cadet is permitted to receive money, or any other supplies, from his parents, or from any person whomsoever, without the sanction of the superintendent.

Each cadet must keep himself supplied with the following mentioned articles, viz:

Two pairs of uniform shoes, *one pair of overshoes (Arctic), *six towels, face; *two towels, bathing; one mattress, one pillow, *two pillow-cases, 36″x45″; *four sheets, $\frac{10}{4}$x$\frac{6}{4}$; *two blankets, white; *one comfortable or quilted bed cover, one washbowl, *one tumbler, *one bottle of indelible ink, *one clothes brush or whisk broom, *one hairbrush, *one toothbrush, *one nailbrush, *one shaving brush and mug, *one shoe brush, *one razor, *one razor strop, *two pairs of white suspenders, *six white shirts, *two nightshirts, *six summer undershirts, *six winter undershirts, *six pairs of summer drawers, *six pairs of winter drawers, *six pairs of summer socks, *six pairs of winter socks, *six pocket handkerchiefs, *six pairs of cuffs, twelve white linen collars, six pairs of white Berlin gloves, two sets of white belts, one chair, *one penknife, one account book, *one trunk.

Candidates are authorized to bring with them the articles marked *. They are, however, informed that such articles can be purchased at regulated prices from the cadet quartermaster's department at West Point after their arrival.

Cadets are required to wear the prescribed uniform. All articles of their uniform are of a designated pattern and are sold to cadets at West Point at regulated prices.

EXPENSES OF CANDIDATES PRIOR TO ADMISSION.

The expenses of a candidate for board, washing, lights, &c., after he has reported and prior to admission, will be about $10. Immediately after being admitted to the institution he must be provided with an outfit of uniform, the cost of which will be about $90, making a total sum of $100, which must be deposited with the treasurer of the Academy before the candidate is admitted. It is best for a candidate to take with him no more money than will defray his traveling expenses, and for the parent or guardian to send to "*The treasurer of the U. S. Military Academy*" the required deposit of $100. Any deviation from the rule as to the amount or manner of making the deposit must be explained in writing by the parent or guardian of the candidate to the Superintendent of the Academy.

ASSIGNMENT TO CORPS AFTER GRADUATION.

The attention of applicants and candidates is called to the following provisions of an act of Congress approved May 17, 1886, to regulate the promotion of graduates of the United States Military Academy:

"That when any cadet of the United States Military Academy has gone through all its classes and received a regular diploma from the academic staff, he may be promoted and commissioned as a second lieutenant in any arm or corps of the Army in which there may be a vacancy, and the duties of which he may have been judged competent to perform; and in case there shall not at the time be a vacancy in such arm or corps, he may, at the discretion of the President, be promoted and commissioned in it as an additional second lieutenant, with the usual pay and allowances of a second lieutenant, until a vacancy shall happen."

GENERAL QUALIFICATIONS.

A sound body and constitution, suitable preparation, good natural capacity, an aptitude for study, industrious habits, perseverance, an obedient and orderly disposition, and a correct moral deportment are such essential qualifications that can-

didates knowingly deficient in any of these respects should not, as many do, subject themselves and their friends to the chances of future mortification and disappointment by accepting appointments at the Academy and entering upon a career which they can not successfully pursue.

Course of study and books used at the Military Academy.

FIRST YEAR.—*Fourth Class.*

Department.	Course of study, text-books, and books of reference.
Mathematics	Davies' Elements of Algebra.
	Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
	Ludlow's Elements of Trigonometry.
	Davies' Surveying.
	Church's Analytical Geometry.
	*Ludlow's Logarithmic Tables.
Modern languages	Williams' Composition and Rhetoric.
	Abbott's How to Write Clearly.
	Meiklejohn's English Language.
	*Smith's Synonyms Discriminated.
	*Roget's Thesaurus of English Words.
	*Webster's Dictionary.
	De Peiffer's French Pronunciation.
	Keetel's Analytical and Practical French Grammar.
	Castarède's Treatise on the Conjugation of French Verbs.
	Roemer's Cours de Lecture et de Traduction, Vol. I.
	Bôcher's College Series of French Plays, Vol. II.
	*Spiers' and Surenne's French Pronouncing Dictionary.
History, geography, and ethics.	Lectures in Ethics and in Universal History.
Drill regulations, U. S. Army.	Practical Instruction in the Schools of the Soldier, Company and Battalion—Infantry.
	Practical Instruction in the School of the Cannoneer—Siege and Light Artillery.
	*Blunt's Firing Regulations for Small Arms.
Use of the sword, etc.	Instruction in Fencing and Bayonet Exercise and Military Gymnastics.

SECOND YEAR.—*Third class.*

Mathematics	Church's Analytical Geometry.
	Church's Descriptive Geometry, with its application to Spherical Projections, Shades, Shadows, and Perspective.
	Bass' Introduction to the Differential Calculus.
	Church's Calculus.
	Johnson's Treatise on the Method of Least Squares.
Modern languages	Borel's Grammaire Française.
	Hennequin's Lessons in Idiomatic French.
	Revue Militaire de l'Étranger.
	The Weekly Figaro.
	Edgren's Compendious French Grammar.
	*De Peiffer's French Pronunciation.
	*Spiers and Surenne's French Pronouncing Dictionary.
Drawing	Constructive Problems in Plane Geometry, Point Paths, Topography, and plotting of surveys, with lead pencil, pen and ink, and colors; construction of the various problems in Descriptive Geometry, Shades and Shadows, and Linear perspective, and Isometric projections; practical surveying in the field.
	*Reed's Topographical Drawing and Sketching, including Photography Applied to Surveying.
Drill regulations, U. S. Army.	Practical Instruction in the Schools of the Soldier, Company and Battalion—Infantry.
	Practical Instruction in School of the Cannoneer—Light Artillery; and School of the Trooper—Cavalry.
	Practical Instruction in Small-Arms Target Practice.
	*Blunt's Firing Regulations for Small Arms.
Practical military engineering.	Practical Instruction in the Construction of Ponton, Spar, and Trestle Bridges.

Books marked thus * are for reference.

Course of study and books used at the Military Academy—Continued.

THIRD YEAR.—*Second class.*

Department.	Course of study, text-books, and books of reference.
Natural and experimental philosophy.	Michie's Analytical Mechanics.
	Michie and Harlow's Practical Astronomy.
	Young's General Astronomy.
	Michie's Elements of Wave Motion relating to Sound and Light.
Chemistry, mineralogy and geology.	Bloxam's Chemistry (seventh edition).
	Tillman's Elementary Lessons in Heat (second edition).
	Tillman's Essential Principles of Chemistry.
	Tracy's Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene.
	Thompson's Elementary Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism.
	Tillman's Elementary Text-Book of Mineralogy.
	Le Conte's Elements of Geology (third edition).
Drawing	Free-hand Drawing and Landscape, in black and white.
	Mechanical and Architectural Drawing, in ink and colors.
	Constructive Details: Ordnance Constructions.
	*Reed's Topographical Drawing and Sketching, including Photography Applied to Surveying.
Drill regulations, U. S. Army.	United States Army Artillery Drill Regulations.
	Tidball's Manual of Heavy Artillery Service, U. S. A.
	United States Army Cavalry Drill Regulations.
	United States Army Infantry Drill Regulations.
	Practical Instruction in the Schools of the Soldier, Company and Batallion—Infantry.
	Practical Instruction in School of the Cannoneer—Sea Coast Artillery; and in the Schools of the Trooper, Troop, and Squadron—Cavalry.
Practical military engineering.	Practical Instruction in the Construction of Ponton Bridges; in laying Gun Platforms, and in the Construction of Revetments and Obstacles.
	Practical and Theoretical Instruction in Military Signaling.

FOURTH YEAR.—*First class.*

Civil and military engineering and science of war.	Wheeler's Civil Engineering.
	Wheeler's Field Fortifications.
	Mercur's Mahan's Permanent Fortification, edition of 1887.
	Wheeler's Military Engineering (Siege Operations).
	Mercur's Military Mining.
	Mercur's Elements of the Art of War.
	Mahan's Stereotomy.
	*Royal Engineers, Aide-Mémoire, Parts I and II.
Modern languages	Knapp's Spanish Grammar, Knapp's Spanish Readings.
	*Seoane's Neuman and Baretti's Dictionary.
Law	Davis's International Law.
	Cooley's General Principles of Constitutional Law in the United States.
	Winthrop's Abridgment of Military Law.
	General Orders No. 100, A. G. O., 1863.
History, geography, and ethics.	Swinton's Outlines of the World's History.
	*Labberton's New Historical Atlas and General History.
Practical military engineering.	Practical Instruction in the construction of Ponton, Trestle, and Spar Bridges; in the preparation and application of Siege Materials; and in laying out Field and Siege Works.
	Practical Instruction in Military Reconnoissances, on foot and mounted; in Field Telegraphy, Night Signaling, and the use of the Heliograph.
	*Ernst's Manual of Practical Military Engineering.
Natural and experimental philosophy.	Practical Instruction in Astronomy.
Drill regulations, U. S. Army.	Practical Instruction in the Schools of the Soldier, Company and Battalion—Infantry; of the Trooper, Troop, and Squadron—Cavalry; and of the Battery—Artillery.
Ordnance and gunnery	Bruff's Gunpowder and Interior Ballistics.
	Metcalfe's Ordnance and Gunnery.
	Ingall's System of Exterior Ballistics.

Books marked thus * are for reference.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY BAND.

WEST POINT, N. Y., *June 6, 1894.*

SIR: In compliance with request of your honorable committee, I beg to submit the following particulars concerning the band stationed at the United States Military Academy:

The band as at present constituted consists of one teacher of music (a civilian under contract) and twenty-four musicians, rated and paid as follows, viz:

1 teacher of music, per annum	$1,080
6 first-class musicians (enlisted), each $408 per annum	2,448
6 second-class musicians (enlisted), each $240 per annum	1,440
12 third-class musicians (enlisted), each $204 per annum	2,448
Total	7,416

These amounts are included in the United States Military Academy appropriation bill.

My experience here has convinced me that the above classification is productive of great discontent amongst the musicians, for the reason that, while a similar amount of work is required from all and there exists but little distinction in grades of ability, the second and third classes are disproportionately compensated as compared with payments made to members of the first class.

The first-class men, apparently contented with their condition, reenlist at the expiration of each term of service; but those of the lower classes almost always apply for discharge at the end of the three years' term. Thus membership of second and third classes is subject to frequent change, much to the injury of the band's efficiency. And this brings in view the fact that the stipend of $20 and $17 a month, paid to second and third class men, respectively, is so small as to seriously hamper efforts made to keep those grades full with the class of musicians necessary to effectively perform the important duties required of the band at this post.

Musicians in civil life equal with the grade required here receive much higher rates of compensation for their services, as may be perceived from the statement that regiments of the National Guard of New York City when in camp pay the musicians of their respective bands at the rate of $40 a man per week for duties precisely akin to those performed by the United States Military Academy band during the months of June, July, and August, not to say anything of the remaining nine months of the year. For such a period, covering about thirteen weeks, and for a band of twenty-four musicians, the expenditure of the regiments referred to would be, including bandmaster at $80 per week, $13,520; or nearly twice as much for service of twenty-four musicians for three months as the United States Government pays a similar number of musicians for twelve months' work.

It is generally admitted that to maintain a good band it is necessary to have a sufficient number of properly qualified musicians adequately paid. The United States Military Academy band is too small and three-fourths of its members are inadequately paid. To overcome these defects I would suggest the band be increased in membership and pay and that the present classification be modified. To me it appears advisable the band should consist of forty musicians, as follows:

10 first-class musicians at, each, $35 per month, per year	$4,200
30 second-class musicians at, each, $30 per month, per year	10,800
	15,000

representing an increase in the appropriation of only $8,664 a year. This addition of musicians and money would enable the authorities to maintain a band at this post fully capable of performing the duties required, and in manner such as to be commensurate with the dignity of the United States Military Academy and to fitly represent the military music of the nation.

In conclusion, I would suggest the incumbent of the position of teacher of music be accorded the rank, pay, and allowances of a commissioned officer, chiefly for purposes of discipline, and also to obtain for him certain social advantages from which, as a civilian, he is at present excluded.

I am, sir, respectfully,

ARTHUR A. CLAPPÉ,
Teacher of Music, United States Military Academy.

Hon. JOHN J. DAVIS,
Chairman Miscellaneous Affairs.
(Through Superintendent United States Military Academy.)

O

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 36.

[Report No. 1512.]

MARTHA E. TEMPLETON AND EMMA T. WOOD.

DECEMBER 18, 1894.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MCNAGNY, from the Committee on War Claims, reported the following

RESOLUTION:

[As a substitute for H. R. 6729.]

Resolved, That the claim of Mrs. Martha E. Templeton and Mrs. Emma T. Wood, as embodied in House bill 6729, for the proceeds of thirty bales of cotton alleged to have been unlawfully taken by the authority of the United States from Samuel Templeton in the year 1863 be, and the same, with all papers therein, hereby is, referred to the Court of Claims for determination in said court under the provisions of the acts of Congress commonly known as the Bowman and Tucker acts, and the findings of said court in the premises shall be certified to the House of Representatives as required by said acts.

And said court is hereby vested with jurisdiction to find and report the facts in said claim as aforesaid, any statute of limitation to the contrary notwithstanding.

O

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 37.

[Report No. 1519.]

LEGAL HEIRS OF LEWIS ELLISON.

DECEMBER 18, 1894.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. COOPER, of Texas, from the Committee on War Claims, reported the following

RESOLUTION:

[As a substitute for H. R. 6808.]

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 6808) for the relief of the legal heirs of Lewis Ellison, deceased, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the provisions of the acts of March 3, 1883, and March 3, 1887, and commonly known as the Bowman and Tucker acts.

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 38.

[Report No. 1529.]

CHINESE-JAPANESE WAR.

DECEMBER 20, 1894.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
December 5, 1894.

Mr. Blair submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

Resolved, That the President be requested, so far as not incompatible with the public interests, to transmit to the House of Representatives all the correspondence by telegraph and otherwise between this Government and the Governments of China and Japan, respectively, relating to the pending war between those countries.

Attest:

JAMES KERR, *Clerk.*

O

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 39.

J. K. WILBURN, DECEASED, AND G. H. RAMSEY.

DECEMBER 22, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the cases of the following-named persons against the United States: J. K. Wilburn, deceased, G. H. Ramsey.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 21, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in each of the aforesaid causes, which cases were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1602. Meshac Franklin, administrator of John K. Wilburn deceased, *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that John K. Wilburn (since deceased), the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed June 18, 1888.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 1602. Meshac Franklin, administrator of John K. Wilburn, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States, for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 20th day of February, 1887.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 18th day of June, 1888, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 27th day of November, 1894, Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for the claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Chas. W. Russell, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Marshall County, State of Mississippi, where he resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from said decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $15,342.50, and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

1,600 bushels corn, $1	$11,600.00
7,500 pounds fodder	750.00
6 mules, $150	900.00
1 horse	150.00
4 mules, $150	600.00
1,300 pounds meat, 8 cents	1,040.00
300 pounds sugar, 15 cents	45.00
150 pounds coffee, 30 cents	45.00
25 sheep, $2.50	62,00
Total	15,352.50

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

There were taken from claimant's decedent, as alleged, during the late war of the rebellion, by military authority for the use of the army, commissary stores and supplies of the kind described in petition, the reasonable value of which at the time and place of taking was ($640) six hundred and forty dollars.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 3, 1894.
A true copy.
Test: This 21st day of December, 1894.
[SEAL.]
JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1086. Green H. Ramsey v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Green H. Ramsey, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout the war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 2, 1891.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 1086. Green H. Ramsey *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 17th day of June, 1886.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 2d day of March, 1891, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 7th day of November, 1894.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by George H. Gorman, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Madison County, State of Tennessee; he resided during the late war of the rebellion in Gibson County, Tenn.; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from your petitioner quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $380 and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

1 bay horse, 5 years old	$150.00
1 sorrel mare	150.00
150 bushels corn	75.00
25 bushels corn	15.00
Total	380.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following—

FINDING OF FACT.

The court finds that one of the horses above described was taken for the use of the Army, the claimant being the owner thereof, and the animal being reasonably worth the sum of ($120) one hundred and twenty dollars, and that the claimant was not the owner of the corn above described.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 3, 1894.
A true copy.
Test. This 21st day of December, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

O

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 40.

EXPENDITURES OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,

TRANSMITTING

A detailed statement of expenditures from appropriations committed by Congress to the care of the Smithsonian Institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

DECEMBER 22, 1894.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, December 21, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith to Congress, in accordance with the provisions in the sundry civil acts of October 2, 1888, and March 5, 1892, a detailed statement of the expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, under the appropriations for "International exchanges," the "National Museum," the "Astro-Physical Observatory," the "National Zoological Park," "North American Ethnology," etc.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

S. P. LANGLEY,
Secretary.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FROM APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTED BY CONGRESS TO THE CARE OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1894, AND FROM BALANCES OF FORMER YEARS.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES.

Receipts.

Appropriated by Congress for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, "for expenses of the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees." (Sundry civil act, March 3, 1893)	$14,500.00

Expenditures from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

Salaries or compensation:		
1 curator, 12 months, at $225		$2,700.00
1 clerk, 12 months, at $160		1,920.00
1 clerk, 12 months, at $120		1,440.00
1 clerk, 1 month, at $90		90.00
1 clerk, 12 months, at $85		1,020.00
1 clerk, 2 months, at $83.33		166.66
1 clerk, 12 months, at $80		960.00
1 clerk, 12 months, at $75		900.00
1 clerk, 12 months, at $65		780.00
1 clerk, 1½ months, at $45		67.50
1 messenger, 2 months, at $20		40.00
1 packer, 12 months, at $50		600.00
1 laborer, 313 days, at $1.50		469.50
1 agent, 6 months, at $83.33⅓		500.00
1 agent, 6 months, at $50		300.00
Total salaries or compensation		12,853.66
General expenses:		
Freight	$1,138.60	
Packing boxes	333.00	
Printing and binding	12.00	
Postage	60.00	
Stationery and supplies	77.32	
		1,620.92
Total expenditures from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894		14,474.58
Balance July 1, 1894, to meet outstanding liabilities		25.42

APPROPRIATION, INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, 1894.

Abstract of disbursements made by William W. Karr, disbursing clerk Smithsonian Institution, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.	Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1	Pay roll, services	$374.50	48	F. P. May & Co., supplies	$0.65
2	W. C. Winlock, services	225.00	49	J. H. Thiemeyer & Co., supplies	321.00
3	Pay roll, services	374.50	50	W. C. Winlock, services	225.00
4	.....do	416.16	51	Pay roll, services	384.50
5	W. F. Roberts, printing	5.00	52	New York Transfer Co., freight	37.75
6	Wm. Hahn & Co., supplies	7.50	53	Washington City post-office, postage	20.00
7	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	.50	54	W. F. Roberts, printing	7.00
8	Browning & Middleton, supplies	.75	55	Wm. Hahn & Co., boxes	4.50
9	W. C. Winlock, services	225.00	56	F. P. May & Co., supplies	28.80
10	Pay roll, services	417.67	57	Lunham & Moore, freight	8.50
11	.....do	416.16	58	Pay roll, services	384.50
12	Lunham & Moore, freight	5.86	59	Barber & Co., freight	34.55
13	Oelrichs & Co., freight	13.21	60	Oelrichs & Co., freight	19.20
14	Barber & Co., freight	36.59	61	Easton & Rupp, stationery	1.20
15	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	97.80	62	Geo. Ryneal, jr., stationery	.85
16	W. C. Winlock, services	225.00	63	New York Transfer Co., freight	14.25
17	Pay roll, services	416.17	64	R. W. Cameron & Co., freight	7.20
18	New York Transfer Co., freight	61.31	65	W. C. Winlock, services	225.00
19	Adams Express Co., freight	1.20	66	Pay roll, services	386.00
20	United States Express Co., freight	2.30	67	.....do	374.50
21	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	116.13	68	Barber & Co., freight	46.26
22	Pay roll, services	373.00	69	Felix Flügel, services	500.00
23	Barber & Co., freight	35.42	70	A. Schumacher & Co., freight	58.84
24	Oelrichs & Co., freight	14.10	71	WashingtonCity post-office, postage	20.00
25	F. P. May & Co., supplies	1.87	72	Wm. Wesley & Son., services	300.00
26	R. W. Cameron & Co., freight	7.20	73	New York Transfer Co., freight	23.25
27	New York Transfer Co., freight	15.50	74	Geo. Maier, stationery	7.50
28	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	60.10	75	W. C. Winlock, services	225.00
29	W. C. Winlock, services	225.00	76	Pay roll, services	371.50
30	Pay roll, services	376.00	77	Oelrichs & Co., freight	14.36
31	Washington City post-office, postage	20.00	78	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	149.83
32	A. Schumacher & Co., freight	46.43	79	.....do	82.78
33	Pay roll, services	374.50	80	Pay roll, services	374.50
34	Lunham & Moore, freight	7.00	81	Library Bureau, stationery	30.00
35	Barber & Co., freight	32.76	82	W. C. Winlock, services	225.00
36	A. G. Lutz, stationery	2.50	83	Pay roll, services	376.00
37	Oelrichs & Co., freight	13.45	84	.....do	440.50
38	W. C. Winlock, services	225.00	85	W. C. Winlock, services	225.00
39	Pay roll, services	374.50	86	Pay roll, services	442.00
40	New York Transfer Co., freight	19.00	87	.....do	397.00
41	Oelrichs & Co., freight	11.16	88	W. C. Winlock, services	225.00
42	R. W. Cameron & Co., freight	14.40	89	Pay roll, services	376.00
43	Lunham & Moore, freight	14.60	90	.....do	374.50
44	Barber & Co., freight	16.31	91	W. C. Winlock, services	225.00
45	John C. Parker, stationery	1.50	92	Pay roll, services	374.50
46	Pay roll, services	384.50			
47	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, stationery	1.20			
	Total disbursements, international exchanges, Smithsonian Institution, 1894				14,474.58
	Balance, July 1, 1894				25.42

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES, 1893.

Balance, as per last report, July 1, 1893		$1,262.23
Expenditures to June 30, 1894.		
Freight	$267.24	
Printing and binding	19.25	
Stationery and supplies	175.30	
Services	800.00	
		1,261.79
Balance July 1, 1894		.44

Abstract of disbursements made by William W. Karr, disbursing clerk Smithsonian Institution from appropriation "International exchanges, 1893," from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.	Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.
166	Wm. Wesley & Son, services.....	$300.00	176	Carter, Rice & Co., stationery...	$42.65
167	Library Bureau, stationery.....	10.20	177	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons, stationery	5.32
168	The Manhattan Supply Co., supplies.....	11.94	178	The White, Corbin & Co., stationery	3.76
169	R. W. Cameron & Co., freight.....	7.20	179	New York Transfer Co., freight.	44.25
170	Felix Flügel, services	500.00	180	A. Schumacher & Co., freight ...	86.50
171	T. R Mitchell, printing	15.25	181	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight..	119.46
172	.....do	4.00	182	People's Dispatch Co., freight...	.85
173	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons, stationery	49.72	183	Adams Express Co., freight.....	6.50
174	.....do	35.03	184	United States Express Co., freight	2.68
175	The White, Corbin & Co., stationery	6.68	185	H. C. Dimond & Co., stationery.	10.00
	Total disbursements, international exchanges, Smithsonian Institution, 1893				1,261.99
	Less disallowance in voucher No. 157				.20
					1,261.79
	Balance July 1, 1894				.44

NORTH AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY.

Appropriation by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, "for continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries or compensation of necessary employees, $40,000, of which sum not exceeding $1,000 may be used for rent of building." (Sundry civil act, March 3, 1893)	$40,000.00
Balance July 1, 1893, as per last report	10,509.29
Total	50,509.29

The actual conduct of these investigations has been continued by the Secretary in the hands of Maj. J. W. Powell, Director of United States Geological Survey.

Expenditures July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

Salaries or compensation:	
1 ethnologist, 6 months, at $200, $1,200; 6 months, at $125, $750	$1,950.00
3 ethnologists, 12 months, at $150	5,400.00
1 ethnologist, 12 months, at $166.66	1,999.92
1 ethnologist, 12 months, at $133.33	1,599.96
1 ethnologist, 12 months, at $250	3,000.00
1 ethnologist, 12 months, at $275	3,300.00
1 ethnologist, 12 months, at $200	2,400.00
1 assistant ethnologist, 6 months, at $116.66	699.96
2 assistant ethnologists, 12 months, at $100	2,400.00
1 archæologist, 11 months, at $216.66	2,383.26
1 archæologist, 12 months, at $133.33	1,599.96
1 assistant archæologist, 4 months, at $100	400.00
1 clerk, 7 months, at $60, $420; 5 months, at $75, $375	795.00
1 clerk, 2 months, at $90	180.00
1 clerk, 4 months, at $115	460.00
1 clerk, 12 months, at $70	840.00
2 clerks, 12 months, at $100	2,400.00
1 clerk, 12 months, at $60	720.00
1 stenographer, 12 months, at $133.33	1,599.96
1 stenographer, 1 month, at $60	60.00
1 copyist, 5 months, at $50	250.00
1 copyist, 5 months 29 days, at $40	238.70
1 modeler, 12 months, at $60	720.00
1 messenger, 1 month, at $50	50.00
1 messenger, 1 month 16 days, at $50	75.80

Expenditures July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894—Continued.

Salaries or compensation—Continued.		
1 messenger, 11 months, at $50		$550.00
1 laborer, 5 months, at $50		250.00
1 laborer, 4 months 10 days, at $40		174.28
1 laborer, 11 months 16 days, at $40		461.94
Total salaries or compensation		36,958.74
Miscellaneous:		
Drawings	$1,026.40	
Field expenses	175.39	
Field material	259.07	
Freight	294.30	
Miscellaneous	1,080.05	
Office rental	916.63	
Publications	457.42	
Specimens	945.25	
Stationery	288.72	
Supplies	491.16	
Traveling expenses	2,362.38	
		8,296.77
		45,255.51
Balance July 1, 1894		5,253.78

APPROPRIATION, NORTH AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Abstract of disbursements made by William W. Karr, disbursing clerk Smithsonian Institution, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.	Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1	Gerard Fowke, travel	$129.30	36	Adams Express Co., freight	$43.20
2	Lloyd T. Meeds, services	60.00	37	Steamer Wakefield, freight	2.50
3	W. H. Holmes, travel	19.63	38	The Pennsylvania R. R. Co., transportation	32.25
4	Chas. V. Barnette, services	24.19	39	Conrad Becker, supplies	6.00
5	Geo. Ryneal, jr., supplies	14.13	40	Gerard Fowke, services	100.00
6	Robt. Beall, books	14.50	41	Pay roll, services	773.33
7	Mary M. Mitchell, drawings	45.50	42	....do	2,341.64
8	Adams Express Co., freight	35.75	43	Wm. Dinwiddie, travel	37.97
9	E. E. Jackson & Co., lumber	27.36	44	Wm. Wesley & Son, books	7.22
10	L. H. Schneider's Son, supplies	3.70	45	Franz Boas, services	80.00
11	Wm. Dinwiddie, travel	105.39	46	James S. Topham, supplies	5.50
12	E. J. Pullman, supplies	108.87	47	E. J. Pullman, supplies	8.80
13	Herman Baumgarten, stationery	2.00	48	H. S. Owen Manufacturing Co., transportation	15.00
14	Robt. Boyd, hardware	13.65	49	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	17.33
15	H. W. Henshaw, travel	64.50	50	C. C. Willard, rental	83.33
16	Gerard Fowke, services	100.00	51	Peoples Dispatch Co., freight	5.26
17	Pay roll, services	731.08	52	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, supplies	4.56
18	....do	2,341.64	53	Wm. Dinwiddie, travel	25.20
19	Haislett, Nicholson & Co., supplies	4.35	54	Albert S. Gatschet, services	75.00
20	J. E. Hurley, supplies	4.53	55	Gerard Fowke, travel	110.69
21	Henry A. Clarke & Son, services	3.00	56	Mary Irvin Wright, drawings	88.00
22	W. H. Lowdermilk & Co., books	12.50	57	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R. Co., transportation	53.75
23	Mary M. Mitchell, drawings	26.00	58	United States Express Co., freight	6.05
24	W. H. Holmes, travel	86.95	59	....do	14.95
25	C. C. Willard, rental	83.33	60	Pay roll, services	2,266.64
26	Brentano's, books	7.00	61	....do	773.33
27	Gustav E. Stichert, books	34.33	62	Gerard Fowke, services	100.00
28	Geo. Ryneal, Jr., supplies	34.34	63	Wm. Dinwiddie, travel	28.10
29	Wm. Dinwiddie, travel	112.90	64	H. S. Owen Manufacturing Co., transportation	15.00
30	....do	44.85	65	W. J. Hoffman, travel	174.50
31	Gerard Fowke, travel	97.26	66	W. J. Hoffman, specimens	27.75
32	E. J. Pullman, supplies	214.92	67	C. C. Willard, rental	83.33
33	The Smith Premier Typewriter Co., supplies	4.00	68	John D. Lay, field expenses	35.00
34	American Graphophone Co., apparatus	178.50			
35	Robt. Beall, books	7.00			

Abstract of disbursements made by William W. Karr, disbursing clerk Smithsonian Institution, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894—Continued.

Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.	Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.
69	John C. Parker, furniture	$58.00	139	W. H. Lowdermilk & Co., books	$21.85
70	Adams Express Co., freight	1.35	140	Mary Irvin Wright, drawings	68.00
71	do	3.80	141	The Missouri Pacific Rwy. Co., transportation	16.05
72	Garrick Mallery, travel	167.70			
73	Stephenson's Express, freight	7.88	142	Pennsylvania Rwy. Co., transportation	4.22
74	Gerard Fowke, travel	76.80			
75	Robt. Beall, books	29.25	143	Robt. Clarke & Co., books	10.00
76	E. J. Pullman, supplies	75.00	144	Gibson Bros., binding	2.59
77	Judd & Detweiler, stationery	63.75	145	John C. Weidman, binding	6.00
78	C. Schneider, supplies	1.00	146	Adams Express Co., freight	.95
79	Edw. Kübel, apparatus	9.50	147	do	.95
80	Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co., transportation	15.20	148	H. C. Hunter, drawings	22.75
			149	W. B. Moses & Sons, furniture	4.00
81	Pay roll, services	2,341.64	150	Royce & Marean, supplies	6.50
82	do	799.13	151	James Mooney, field material	5.00
83	Gerard Fowke, services	100.00	152	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegraphing	1.02
84	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	5.86			
85	N. W. Burchell, supplies	8.03	153	do	1.60
86	Pittsburg Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Ry., transportation	25.20	154	Pay roll, services	2,862.01
			155	Horace T. Martin, specimens	5.00
			156	Ella Russell, services	3.39
87	Philip Longtail, services	13.00	157	Louis O. Montezuma, services	30.00
88	Chas. F. Libbie & Co., books	10.50	158	Geo. Ryneal, jr., supplies	5.65
89	C. C. Willard, rental	83.33	159	Lansburgh & Bro., supplies	2.00
90	John Jenks, services	18.00	160	E. J. Pullman, supplies	27.76
91	L. W. Timmons, services	38.00	161	United States Express Co., freight	51.90
92	United States Express Co., freight	12.60	162	Chas. G. Stott & Co., stationery	25.06
93	H. C. Hunter, drawings	26.40	163	C. C. Willard, rental	83.33
94	Geo. Ryneal, jr., supplies	3.48	164	J. Owen Dorsey, travel	60.63
95	Royce & Marean, supplies	23.40	165	Wm. Dinwiddie, travel	9.85
96	Theo. A. Mills, services	123.50	166	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	15.56
97	Philip Longtail, services	19.50	167	E. J. Pullman, supplies	12.25
98	W. H. Lowdermilk & Co., books	9.55	168	John C. Parker, stationery	3.00
99	E. J. Pullman, apparatus	2.00	169	Wm. E. Stockett & Co., binding	2.90
100	Doremus & Co., appratus	3.00	170	Chas. A. Muddiman, supplies	3.65
101	E. E. Jackson & Co., lumber	37.00	171	M. W. Beveridge, supplies	6.25
102	C. C. Clements, furniture	60.00	172	Pennsylvania R. R. Co., transportation	30.35
103	Pay roll, services	823.33			
104	do	2,341.64	173	Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rwy. Co., transportation	15.25
105	Mary Irvin Wright, drawings	92.00			
106	E. J. Pullman, supplies	1.00			
107	Gottlieb Spitzer, stationery	3.50	174	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegraphing	1.11
108	H. C. Hunter, drawings	17.25			
109	E. E. Jackson & Co., lumber	187.95	175	W. K. Moorehead, specimens	136.00
110	J. B. Nalle, supplies	5.40	176	H. C. Hunter, drawings	73.50
111	L. H. Schneider's Son, supplies	.40	177	Wm. Dinwiddie, travel	39.22
112	United States Express Co., freight	7.45	178	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	15.77
			179	United States Electric Lighting Co., lighting	5.10
113	Robt. Beall, books	19.00			
114	Lewis S. Hayden, books	4.65	180	Pay roll, services	2,892.59
115	James C. Pilling, travel	26.10	181	Wm. Dinwiddie, travel	24.00
116	C. C. Willard, rental	83.33	182	Smith-Premier Typewriter Co., stationery	5.00
117	C. G. Sloan & Co., books	21.08			
118	Ella M. Russell, services	1.68	183	E. J. Pullman, supplies	63.50
119	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	40.50	184	Wm. Dinwiddie, travel	48.31
120	Hubert P. Ogden, specimens	185.00	185	Theo. A. Mills, specimens	12.35
121	Fred A. Schmidt, supplies	10.80	186	Alfred Harrisse, drawings	5.50
122	Pay roll, services	673.33	187	H. C. Hunter, drawings	67.00
123	do	2,341.64	188	Herman Baumgarten, stationery	5.25
124	James Mooney, travel	227.90	189	C. C. Willard, rental	83.33
125	do	205.85	190	Francis Wieser, drawings	75.25
126	F. A. Brockhaus, books	47.85	191	J. S. Topham, supplies	4.50
127	C. C. Willard, rental	83.33	192	Woodward & Lothrop, supplies	5.00
128	George Ryneal, jr., supplies	7.85	193	Judd & Detweiler, supplies	18.50
129	Wilmarth & Edmonston, furniture	2.50	194	James Mooney, field expenses	40.00
			195	W. J. Yaste, transportation	2.75
130	M. W. Beveridge, supplies	3.25	196	Royce & Marean, lighting	10.13
131	Herman Baumgarten, stationery	16.00	197	Wm. Dinwiddie, travel	74.88
132	Smith Premier Typewriting Co., stationery	9.00	198	F. W. Hodge, travel	21.75
			199	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rwy. Co., transportation	22.21
133	D. Appleton & Co., books	15.00			
134	Ch. Gaulon, books	8.56	200	Mary Irvin Wright, drawings	84.00
135	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., telephones	16.92	201	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	4.45
			202	Pay roll, services	3,033.31
136	E. J. Pullman, supplies	19.50	203	W. Andrew Boyd, books	5.00
137	H. C. Hunter, drawings	36.00	204	Geo. Ryneal, jr., supplies	2.53
138	Chas. H. Bennett, specimens	200.00	205	Chas. G. Stott & Co., stationery	83.01

Abstract of disbursements made by William W. Karr, disbursing clerk Smithsonian Institution, from July 1, 1893, to June, 30, 1894—Continued.

Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.	Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.
206	C. G. Sloan & Co., books	$10.80	235	Francis Wieser, drawings	$33.25
207	United States Electric Lighting Co., lighting	5.00	236	H. C. Hunter, drawings	77.25
208	Ella M. Russell, services	3.66	237	Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis R. R., transportation	28.55
209	Warren K. Moorehead, specimens	234.50	238	Wm. Dinwiddie, travel	24.25
210	Adams Express Co., freight	15.20	239	Woodward & Lothrop, supplies	1.88
211	Wm. Dinwiddie, travel	73.12	240	Pay roll, services	3,033.31
212	H. C. Hunter, drawings	61.50	241	H. C. Hunter, drawings	39.00
213	Wm. Dinwiddie, travel	29.61	242	W. H. Holmes, travel	29.50
214	Thos. W. Smith, furniture	12.00	243	J. Owen Dorsey, field expenses	12.25
215	Geo. F. Becker, books	3.00	244	C. C. Willard, rental	83.33
216	Gustav E. Stechert, books	28.38	245	United States Express Co., freight	1.60
217	Josepha Newcomb, drawings	33.15	246	Adams Express Co., freight	10.55
218	R. A. Daniell, stationery	2.25	247	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegraphing	.47
219	Robt. Beall, books	5.00	248	Albert Mills, furniture	3.50
220	E. Morrison Paper Co., stationery	4.00	249	United States Electric Lighting Co., lighting	8.37
221	United States Electric Lighting Co., lighting	5.67	250	H. C. Hunter, drawings	31.25
222	C. C. Willard, rental	83.33	251	Theo. L. Cole, books	3.50
223	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., telephones	18.75	252	Funk, & Wagnalls Co., books	5.00
224	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegraphing	.22	253	Pay roll, services	3,123.31
225	Mary Irvin Wright, drawings	57.00	254	C. C. Willard, rental	83.33
226	E. A. Foote, books	16.00	255	Ella M. Russell, services	3.96
227	E. E. Jackson & Co., lumber	29.30	256	United States Electric Lighting Co., lighting	3.38
228	E. J. Pullman, supplies	30.50	257	W. J. McGee, travel	37.75
229	W. B. Moses & Sons, furniture	5.50	258	Hubert G. Ogden, specimens	142.00
230	Albert Mills, furniture	4.75	259	Pay roll, services	2,906.65
231	John C. Weidman, binding	22.90	260	Juan Pico, specimens	15.00
232	W. H. Lowdermilk & Co., books	49.85	261	Philip K. McMickle, services	10.00
233	Royce & Marean, supplies	1.03			
234	Smith Premier Typewriter Co., stationery	18.85			
	Total disbursements North American ethnology, Smithsonian Institution				45,256.01
	Less disallowances in vouchers No. 176 and 193				.50
					45,255.51
	Balance July 1, 1894				5,253.78

NATIONAL MUSEUM.

PRESERVATION OF COLLECTIONS, JULY 1, 1893, TO JUNE 30, 1894.

Receipts.

Appropriation by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, "for continuing the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government, and from other sources, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees" (Sundry civil act, March 3, 1893) $132,500.00

Expenditures.

Salaries or compensation:

DIRECTION.

1 assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in charge of United States National Museum, 12 months, at $333.33 ..... 3,999.96

SCIENTIFIC STAFF.

1 curator (in charge), 12 months, at $225	$2,700.00
3 curators, 12 months, at $200	7,200.00
1 curator, 12 months, at $175	2,100.00
1 curator, 7 months 8 days, at $155	1,129.29
1 curator (acting), 12 months, at $140	1,680.00

Expenditures—Continued.

SCIENTIFIC STAFF—continued.

1 curator, 11 months, at $100	$1,100.00	
1 assistant curator, 12 months, at $166.66	1,999.92	
1 assistant curator, 12 months, at $150	1,800.00	
1 assistant curator, 12 months, at $125	1,500.00	
1 assistant curator, 10 months 16 days, at $120	1,267.32	
1 assistant curator, 6 months, at $100	600.00	
1 assistant, 2 months 15 days, at $80	200.00	
1 aid, 12 months, at $100	1,200.00	
1 aid, 12 months, at $80	960.00	
1 aid, 3 months 15 days, at $80	278.71	
1 aid, 5 months 24 days, at $75	433.06	
1 aid, 4 months, at $60; 6 months 15 days, at $50	564.19	
1 aid, 9 months 18 days, at $50	480.00	
1 aid, 9 months, at $50; 3 months, at $40	570.00	
1 aid, 1 month 5 days, at $40	46.45	
		$27,808.94

CLERICAL STAFF.

1 chief clerk, 12 months, at $187.50	2,250.00	
1 chief of division, 4 months, at $185; 8 months, at $180	2,180.00	
1 registrar, 12 months, at $158.33	1,899.96	
1 disbursing clerk, 12 months, at $100	1,200.00	
1 assistant librarian, 12 months, at $100	1,200.00	
1 stenographer, 12 months, at $85	1,020.00	
1 stenographer, 12 months, at $50	600.00	
1 clerk, 12 months, at $125	1,500.00	
2 clerks, 12 months, at $115	2,760.00	
2 clerks, 12 months, at $100	2,400.00	
2 clerks, 12 months, at $90	2,160.00	
1 clerk, 5 months, at $90; 3 months, at $70	660.00	
1 clerk, 12 months, at $83.33	999.96	
1 clerk, 7 months, at $75; 5 months, at $50	775.00	
2 clerks, 12 months, at $70	1,680.00	
3 clerks, 12 months, at $60	2,160.00	
1 clerk, 14 days, at $60 per month	27.10	
2 clerks, 12 months, at $55	1,320.00	
1 clerk, 28 days, at $55, $49.68; 23 days, at $55, $42.17; 9 months, at $55, $495	586.85	
1 clerk, 25 days, at $55, $45.83; 25 days, at $55, $45.83; 14 days, at $55, $27.50; 5 months, at $55, $275	394.16	
4 clerks, 12 months, at $50	2,400.00	
1 clerk, 3 months, at $50	150.00	
1 typewriter, 12 months, at $50	600.00	
1 typewriter, 12 months, at $30	360.00	
1 copyist, 12 months, at $55	660.00	
2 copyists, 12 months, at $50	1,200.00	
1 copyist, 3 months, at $50	150.00	
1 copyist, 12 months, at $45	540.00	
5 copyists, 12 months, at $40	2,400.00	
1 copyist, 1 month, at $40	40.00	
2 copyists, 12 months, at $35	840,00	
1 copyist, 7 months, at $35	245.00	
1 copyist, 1 month 7 days, at $35	42.90	
2 copyists, 12 months, at $30	720.00	
1 copyist, 12 months, at $20	240.00	
		38,360.93

Preparators:

1 preparator, 4 months, at $120; 5 months, at $90	930.00	
3 preparators, 12 months, at $80	2,880.00	
1 preparator, 16 days, at $60, $30.97; 16 days, at $60, $30.97; 5 months, at $60, $300	361.94	
1 preparator, 28 days, at $60, $54.19; 16 days, at $60, $30.97; 10 days, at $60, $20; 5 months, at $60, $300	405.16	
1 preparator, 4 months, at $60; 208 days, at $1.50	552.00	
1 preparator, 1 month 19 days, at $40	64.52	
1 artist, 12 months, at $110	1,320.00	

Expenditures—Continued.

CLERICAL STAFF—continued.

Preparators—Continued.		
1 photographer, 12 months, at $158.33	$1,899.96	
1 taxidermist, 12 months, at $100	1,200.00	
1 taxidermist, 8 months 15 days, at $100	850.00	
1 taxidermist, 4 months, at $90; 1,664 hours, at 45 cents	1,108.80	
1 taxidermist, 18 days, at $75, $43.55; 18 days, at $75, $43.55; 10 months, at $75, $750	837.10	
1 taxidermist, 12 months, at $60	720.00	
1 taxidermist, 3 months, at $60	180.00	
1 assistant taxidermist, 3 months, at $40	120.00	
		$13,429.48
Buildings and labor:		
1 superintendent, 12 months, at $137.50	1,650.00	
1 assistant superintendent, 12 months, at $100	1,200.00	
1 chief of watch, 12 months, at $65	780.00	
1 chief of watch, 11 months 26 days, at $65	769.52	
1 watchman, 12 months, at $65	780.00	
10 watchmen, 12 months, at $50	6,000.00	
1 watchman, 11 months 29 days, at $50	598.33	
1 watchman, 6 months 26 days, at $50; 5 months, at $45	566.94	
1 watchman, 5 months, at $50	250.00	
1 watchman, 23 days, at $50, $37.10; 25 days, at $50, $40.32; 10 months, at $50, $500	577.42	
1 watchman, 23 days, at $50, $37.10; 25 days, at $50, $40.32; 20 days, at $50, $33.33; 2 months, at $50, $100	210.75	
2 watchmen, 12 months at $45	1,080.00	
1 watchman, 11 months 26 days, at $45	532.74	
1 watchman, 6 months 15½ days, at $45	292.50	
1 watchman, 9 months 19 days, at $45	433.50	
1 watchman, 5 months 17 days, at $45	249.68	
1 watchman, 11 months 30 days, at $40	478.71	
1 watchman, 11 months 26 days, at $40	473.55	
1 watchman, 8 days, at $40, $10.67; 28 days, at $40, $36.13; 8 months, at $40, $320	366.80	
1 watchman, 6 months 19 days, at $40	264.52	
1 watchman, 18 days, at $40, $23.23; 30 days, at $40, $38.71; 5 months, at $40, $200	261.94	
1 watchman, 1 month 27 days, at $40	76.00	
1 skilled laborer, 11 months 29 days, at $60	716.13	
1 skilled laborer, 12 months, at $52	624.00	
1 skilled laborer, 1 month, at $46.50; 7 months 14 days, at $45	384.00	
1 skilled laborer, 16 days, at $45	23.23	
1 laborer, 1 month, at $52.50; 2 months, at $51; 1 month, at $49.50; 2 months, at $48; 3 months, at $46.50; 3 months, at $45	574.50	
1 laborer, 2 months, at $47.50; 4 months, at $46	279.00	
1 laborer, 1 month, at $47.50; 1 month, at $46; 1 month at $41.50; 9 months, at $40	495.00	
1 laborer, 1 month, at $46.50; 253 days, at $1.50	426.00	
1 laborer, 1 month, at $45; 273 days, at $1.50	454.50	
1 laborer, 1 month, at $43.50; 3 months, at $40; 11 days, at $1.50	180.00	
6 laborers, 12 months, at $40	2,880.00	
1 laborer, 11 months 26 days, at $40	474.67	
1 laborer, 66 days, at $1.50	99.00	
1 laborer, 310 days, at $1.50	465.00	
1 laborer, 188 days, at $1.50	282.00	
1 laborer, 313 days, at $1.50	469.50	
1 laborer, 76 days, at $1.50	114.00	
1 laborer, 67 days, at $1.50	100.50	
1 laborer, 52 days, at $1.50	78.00	
1 laborer, 286 days, at $1.50	429.00	
1 laborer, 265½ days, at $1.50	398.25	
1 laborer, 36 days, at $1.50	54.00	
1 laborer, 39 days, at $1.50	58.50	

Expenditures—Continued.

CLERICAL STAFF—continued.

Buildings and labor—Continued.		
1 laborer, 4¾ days, at $1.50	$7.13	
1 laborer, 311 days, at $1.50	466.50	
1 laborer, 322½ days, at $1.50	483.75	
1 laborer, 156 days, at $1.50	234.00	
1 laborer, 79 days at, $1.50	118.50	
1 laborer, 78 days, at $1.50; 42 days, at $1.25	169.50	
1 laborer, 66 days, at $1.50	99.00	
1 messenger, 12 months, at $45	540.00	
2 messengers, 12 months, at $30	720.00	
1 messenger, 12 months, at $25	300.00	
1 messenger, 12 months, at $20	240.00	
1 messenger, 3 months 25 days, at $20	76.13	
1 messenger, 3 months 20 days, at $20	72.90	
1 messenger, 1 month, at $20	20.00	
1 messenger, 7 months 30 days, at $20	160.00	
1 messenger, 8 months 30 days, at $15	134.52	
1 messenger, 23 days, at $15, $11.13; 15 days, at $15, $7.50; 1 month, at $15	33.63	
1 attendant, 12 months, at $40	480.00	
1 attendant, 6 months, at $40; 6 months, at $30	420.00	
3 cleaners, 12 months, at $30	1,080.00	
1 cleaner, 3 months 19 days, at $30	108.39	
1 cleaner, 313 days, at $1	313.00	
1 cleaner, 313 days, at $1	313.00	
1 cleaner, 101 days, at $1	101.00	
		$34,642.63
Total for services		118,241.94
Special services by job or contract		1,753.11
Total services		119,995.05

SUMMARY—PRESERVATION OF COLLECTIONS, 1894.

Expenditures.

Salaries or compensation:		
Direction	$3,999.96	
Scientific staff	27,808.94	
Clerical staff	38,360.93	
Preparators	13,429.48	
Buildings and labor	34,642.63	
Special or contract work	1,753.11	
Total salaries or compensation		$119,995.05
Miscellaneous:		
Supplies	1,395.78	
Stationery	363.27	
Specimens	3,054.55	
Books and periodicals	641.72	
Travel	449.88	
Freight and cartage	2,419.55	
	8,324.75	
Total expenditures to June 30, 1894 (preservation, 1894)		128,319 80
Balance July 1, 1894, to meet outstanding liabilities		4,180.20

APPROPRIATION, PRESERVATION OF COLLECTIONS, NATIONAL MUSEUM, 1894.

Abstract of disbursements made by William W. Karr, disbursing clerk Smithsonian Institution, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.	Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1	Carlos Itschner, special services.	$17.50	69	Adams Express Co., freight	$81.05
2	G. B. Goode, services.....	333.33	70	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight..	57.09
3	Jos. Mace, freight.....	75.00	71	United States Express Co., freight.....	8.50
4	Pay roll, services.....	9,859.27	72	Adams Express Co., freight.....	16.75
5	F. X. Holzner, services.....	50.00	73	S. R. Koehler, services.....	100.00
6	C. Itschner, special services.....	24.50	74	James W. Cotton, special services.	7.59
7	A. H. Baldwin, special services .	9.50	75	R. Friedlander & Sohn, books ...	5.17
8	Leggat Bros., books.....	2.25	76	W. H. Harrover, supplies.....	3.30
9	Cyrus Adler, travel.....	14.15	77	Scheller & Stevens, supplies	1.35
10	Jas. S. Topham, supplies.....	26.00	78	Haislett, Nicholson & Co., supplies	2.60
11	S. R. Koehler, services	100.00	79	Geo. Maier, special services.....	23.00
12	H. Gibb, services.....	80.00	80	Theo. A. Mills, special services..	15.00
13	Thomas Blair, specimens.....	2.50	81	A. H. Baldwin, special services ..	15.30
14	George Maier, special services...	1.00	82	P. L. Jouy, services	38.71
15	W. H. Ryland, services.....	6.45	83	A. H. Baldwin, special services ..	8.00
16	M. Payne, special services	25.00	84	Elizabeth K. Dow, specimens....	24.50
17	W. L. Richmond, special services.	18.72	85	James S. Topham, supplies	7.00
18	A. C. Irvine, services.....	7.90	86	Chesapeake and Ohio Rwy. Co., travel.....	26.00
19	James W. Cotton, special services.	7.93	87	Joseph Mace, freight.....	75.00
20	Mutual District Messenger Co., special services.....	4.05	88	Pay roll, services.....	9,464.96
21	New York Shipping Co., freight.	55.94	89	Frank X. Holzner, services	50.00
22	W. S. Valiant, specimens.....	20.00	90	James W. Cotton, special services	9.43
23	Joseph Mace, freight.....	75.00	91	G. Brown Goode, services.....	333.33
24	G. B. Goode, services.....	333.33	92	S. R. Koehler, services	100.00
25	Pay roll, services.....	9,783.52	93	United States Express Co., freight.....	39.75
26	F. W. True, travel	38.52	94	Adams Express Co., freight	8.55
27	S. R. Koehler, services	100.00	95	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight..	10.17
28	Frank X. Holzner, services.....	50.00	96	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, special services.....	1.00
29	A. S. Herr, special services.....	10.00	97	T. D. Reed, books.....	22.00
30	H. Gibb, services.....	80.00	98	R. L. Packard, special services...	125.00
31	Pay roll, services.....	95.50	99	The Columbia Phonograph Co., special services.....	42.50
32	M. G. Copeland & Co., supplies..	6.85	100	Paul Brockett, travel.....	104.60
33	M. A. Tappan, supplies	18.60	101	H. Baumgarten, stationery	2.50
34	Eimer & Amend, supplies.....	42.13	102	Church & Stephenson, supplies .	3.00
35	J. W. Cotton, special services...	7.58	103	C. Itschner, special services	21.00
36	E. Hawkins, services.....	21.00	104	J. Baumgarten & Son, stationery.	4.00
37	C. Itschner, special services.....	38.50	105	Easton & Rupp, supplies, $9.90; stationery, $40.80	50.70
38	M. Abbott Frazar, supplies	9.00	106	J. H. Chesley & Co., supplies	1.00
39	Clark Bros., supplies.....	.90	107	E. J. Pullman, supplies.....	12.38
40	The Draper Mfg. Co., supplies..	3.17	108	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons, stationery, $11.47; special services, 65 cents	12.12
41	S. B. Rich, specimens.....	40.00	109	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	28.17
42	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight..	100.00	110	Geo. Ryneal, jr., supplies	16.43
43	United States Express Co., freight.....	28.71	111	Chas. Becker, supplies	8.75
44	Gustav E. Stechert, specimens...	1.50	112	W. L. Richmond, special services.	24.12
45	John C. Parker, special services.	10.00	113	M. W. Beveridge, supplies	3.75
46	John C. Parker, supplies.....	17.00	114	Joseph Mace, freight	75.00
47	Scheller & Stevens, supplies	10.38	115	G. Brown Goode, services.....	333.33
48	F. P. May & Co., supplies.....	4.49	116	Pay roll, services	9,073.74
49	E. J. Pullman, supplies	5.80	117	James H. McGill, supplies	2.25
50	J. H. Chesley & Co., supplies	1.00	118	W. B. Conkey Co., books.....	8.45
51	J. Howard Foote, specimens, $15; special services, $1.50.....	16.50	119	R. C. M. Burton, supplies	13.00
52	The Herdic Phaeton Co., special services	5.65	120	Frank X. Holzner, services.....	50.00
53	Leggat Bros., books.....	4.45	121	Smith, Kline & French Co., supplies.....	16.60
54	G. P. Sullivan, special services ..	15.00	122	Leggat Bros., books.....	17.37
55	W. L. Richmond, special services.	17.64	123	E. G. Wheeler, agent, supplies ...	7.40
56	H. P. Attwater, specimens.....	16.50	124	Shoemaker & Busch, supplies ...	23.40
57	R. R. Snowden, freight.....	1.00	125	Lansburgh & Bro., supplies.....	7.55
58	M. Payne, special services	24.00	126	E. Morrison Paper Co., stationery.	12.40
59	Graf Krüsi, specimens	1.00	127	Wm. E. Stockett & Co., special services	1.50
60	H. Gibb, services	40.00	128	M. J. Prandi, specimens.....	12.25
61	R. I. Geare, travel	80.47	129	Oelrichs & Co., freight.....	2.43
62	A. H. Baldwin, special services ..	9.85			
63	J. Baumgarten & Son, services...	3.00			
64	Theo. A. Mills, services	20.00			
65	G. Brown Goode, services.....	333.33			
66	Jos. Mace, freight	75.00			
67	Pay roll, services.....	9,657.59			
68	Frank X. Holzner, services.....	50.00			

Abstract of disbursements made by William W. Karr, disbursing clerk Smithsonian Institution, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894—Continued.

Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.	Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.
130	M. A. Tappan, supplies	$29 30	195	F. I. Ruppert, supplies	$1.50
131	The Geological Society of America, books	5.00	196	Columbian Liberty Bell Com., specimens	15.00
132	W. E. Scollick, special services	15.00	197	S. R. Koehler, services	100.00
133	Mutual District Messenger Co., special services	4.80	198	J. W. Cotton, special services	19.94
134	Chas. H. Loeber, specimens	2.00	199	H. P. Attwater, specimens	7.00
135	Soule Photograph Co., specimens	1.20	200	Frank H. Shallus, freight	4.30
136	S. H. Chadbourne, books	7.50	201	M. Payne, special services	20.00
137	S. R. Koehler, services	100.00	202	W. E. Scollick, special services	45.00
138	The City News Co., books	6.00	203	Gustav E. Stechert, books	10.75
139	India Alkali Works, supplies	21.84	204	T. D. Reed, books	7.00
140	S. Raymond Roberts, books	20.00	205	C. Reinwald & Cie., books	34.56
141	Wm. E. Stockett & Co., special services	20.00	206	H.H. & C. S. Brimley, specimens	.00
142	Frank H. Shallus, freight	241.94	207	W. Andrew Boyd, books	20.00
143	Albert L. Pitney, supplies	18.00	208	Geo. N. Rider, books	1.75
144	G. P. Sullivan, special services	25.00	209	Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co., freight	2.52
145	Pay roll, services	9,135.13	210	A. H. Baldwin, special services	21.50
146	D. W. Prentiss, specimens	25.00	211	The Hygienic Ice Co., supplies	14.56
147	John C. Parker, supplies	18.50	212	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	82.81
148	Leggat Bros., books	3.15	213	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, supplies, $2; special services, 50 cents	2.50
149	Mutual District Messenger Co., special services	7.20	214	G. Brown Goode, services	333.33
150	G. Brown Goode, services	333.33	215	Joseph Mace, freight	75.00
151	Joseph Mace, freight	75.00	216	Pay roll, services	9,097.80
152	Frank X. Holzner, services	50.00	217	B. C. Perkins, services	7.13
153	Walter Hough, travel	37.78	218	C. Itschner, special services	17.50
154	C. Itschner, special services	40.80	219	Frank X. Holzner, services	50.00
155	Theo. A. Mills, special services	5.00	220	S. R. Koehler, services	100.00
156	A. H. Baldwin, special services	1.00	221	The Standard Typewriter Exchange, supplies	20.00
157	H. P. Attwater, specimens	6.00	222	F. P. May & Co., supplies	5.47
158	W. E. Scollick, special services	12.00	223	Geo. Ryneal, jr., supplies	2.50
159	M. Payne, special services	18.00	224	Scheller & Stevens, supplies	3.75
160	James T. White & Co., books	30.00	225	F. A. Tschiffely, jr., supplies	11.07
161	Hygienic Ice Co., supplies	147.72	226	James H. McGill, supplies	3.90
162	The Herdic Phaeton Co., special services	6.00	227	John C. Parker, stationery	4.75
163	Chesapeake and Ohio Rwy. Co., travel	26.00	228	E. J. Pullman, supplies	57.61
164	C. Itschner, special services	34.20	229	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons, stationery	30.32
165	S. R. Koehler, services	100.00	230	E. Morrison Paper Co., supplies, $10.13; stationery, $13	23.13
166	Brentano's, books	4.63	231	James L. Barbour & Son, supplies	7.12
167	The Columbia Phonograph Co., special services	42.50	232	B. Westermann & Co., books	.63
168	Gustav E. Stechert, books	15.75	233	Mutual District Messenger Co., special services	2.10
169	A. C. Downs, specimens	2.00	234	Seaton Perry, supplies	12.65
170	Pullman's Palace Car Co., travel	5.00	235	Eimer & Amend, supplies	2.00
171	W. T. Farrar, supplies	9.00	236	Conrad Becker, supplies	2.15
172	Hygienic Ice Co., supplies	14.70	237	E. L. Washburn & Co., supplies	3.25
173	Wm. Wesley & Son, books	112.62	238	The Dennison Manufacturing Co., supplies	1.25
174	Leonardo Fea, specimens	65.62	239	Queen & Co., supplies	1.50
175	Wm. Whipple, services	35.00	240	J. Kannofsky, supplies	3.11
176	R. G. Taber, specimens	20.00	241	S. E. Cassino, books	4.16
177	G. Brown Goode, services	333.33	242	Robt. E. C. Stearn, books	10.00
178	Joseph Mace, freight	75.00	243	W. C. Newton & Co., special services	5.20
179	Pay roll, services	8,889.70	244	Herman Baumgarten, special services	2.00
180	Frank X. Holzner, services	50.00	245	G. P. Sullivan, special services	20.00
181	Church & Stephenson, supplies	3.00	246	H. M. Jewett, freight	10.00
182	W. T. & F. B. Weaver, supplies	12.50	247	Gilbert D. Harris, special services	74.76
183	Andrew Renz, special services	2.00	248	S. J. Telléry & Co., specimens	75.00
184	Wm. E. Stockett & Co., special services	3.00	249	A. H. Baldwin, special services	9.11
185	Mutual District Messenger Co., special services	4.85	250	J. W. Cotton, special services	6.70
186	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, special services	9.17	251	C. Itschner, special services	41.10
187	Columbia Rwy. Co., supplies	10.50	252	J. E. Giles, services	15.00
188	Philadelphia Bureau Press Clippings, books	19.80	253	W. E. Scollick, special services	50.00
189	Baker & Adamson, supplies	5.42	254	Adams Express Co., freight	321.10
190	Eimer & Amend, supplies	9.06	255	P. L. Jouy, specimens	14.40
191	S. Springmann, freight	1.00	256	H. Baumgarten, stationery, $5.50; special services, $7.50	13.00
192	James T. White & Co., books	10.00	257	M. A. Tappan, supplies	42.23
193	Chas. K. Worthen, specimens	4.75	258	Church & Stephenson, supplies	3.00
194	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., supplies	1.53	259	M. Payne, special services	18.00

Abstract of disbursements made by William W. Karr, disbursing clerk Smithsonian Institution, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894—Continued.

Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.	Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.
260	Geo. F. Lasher, books	$2.50	329	Horace F. Sparks, services	$19.50
261	Saml. B. Dean, specimens	128.00	330	W. G. Higgins, services	19.50
262	Pennsylvania R. R. Co., freight	1.61	331	James W. Cotton, special services	5.82
263	J. C. McConnell, specimens	19.50	332	F. C. Test, services	24.19
264	C. B. Fenton & Co, supplies	3.00	333	Nixon Brewer, special services	12.00
265	Wm. Wesley & Son, books	19.80	334	Karl W. Hiersemann, books	5.71
266	G. B. Sowerly, specimens	19.80	335	C. Reinwald et Cie., books	.47
267	G. Brown Goode, services	333.33	336	Geo. F. Kunz, specimens	25.40
268	Joseph Mace, freight	75.00	337	Sam L. McFadin, specimens	25.00
269	Pay roll, services	9,332.06	338	Lansburgh & Bro., supplies	20.25
270	United States Express Co., freight	110.17	339	A. H. Baldwin, special services	1.00
271	P. L. Jouy, specimens	9.00	340	F. H. Knowlton, travel, $2.35; freight, $1.25; special services, $1.25	4.85
272	Edw. L. Greene, books	2.00	341	Washington Chronicle, supplies	4.60
273	Frank X. Holzner, services	50.00	342	Edward Green, supplies	.95
274	I. B. Millner, services	24.68	343	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	42.59
275	J. C. McConnell, specimens	105.00	344	Adams Express Co., freight	45.59
276	H. Mintorn, special services	10.00	345	United States Express Co., freight	143.45
277	M. S. F. Jouy, specimens	33.00	346	The Sunday Herald, supplies	2.85
278	James W. Cotton, special services	7.90	347	Patrick Robertson, books	32.50
279	S. R. Koehler, services	100.00	348	A. C. McClurg & Co., books	19.38
280	John C. Parker, stationery, 90 cents; supplies, $17	17.90	349	G. Brown Goode, services	333.33
281	W. E. Scollick, special services	50.00	350	Joseph Mace, freight	75.00
282	M. Payne, special services	17.00	351	Pay roll, services	9,194.11
283	Holmes & Co., supplies	1.50	352	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	27.73
284	Emmons S. Smith, supplies	1.44	353	C. Itschner, special services	27.50
285	H. Hoffa, supplies	.50	354	T. D. Reed, books	7.00
286	Edw. S. Schmid, supplies	2.25	355	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, special services	4.46
287	J. H. Chesley & Co., supplies	5.05	356	G. P. Sullivan, special services	20.00
288	W. C. Newton & Co., supplies	4.00	357	Thos. C. Harris, freight	3.00
289	Evans Pharmacy, supplies	1.80	358	N. V. Randolph & Co., supplies	10.00
290	Estate of Anastasia Coyle, services	18.39	359	Gustav E. Stechert, books	47.60
291	Eimer & Amend, supplies	6.44	360	Leggat Bros., books	25.36
292	E. Morrison Paper Co., stationery	75.32	361	J. C. Metzger & Co., freight	.55
293	Geo. Ryneal, jr., supplies	11.66	362	W. E. Scollick, special services	30.00
294	Chas. Fischer, supplies	3.25	363	M. Payne, special services	18.00
295	J. L. Ridgway, specimens	187.50	364	S. Raymond Roberts, books	10.00
296	Chas. Scribner's Sons, books	14.00	365	H. H. & C. S. Brimley, specimens	2.50
297	W. T. Farrar, supplies	9.00	366	W. F. Smith, books	3.00
298	Woodward & Lothrop, supplies	1.70	367	B. Westermann & Co., books	.63
299	Noyes Bros., stationery	1.75	368	S. R. Koehler, services	100.00
300	Frank X. Holzner, services	30.00	369	A. H. Baldwin, special services	22.87
301	F. A. Tschiffely, jr., supplies	11.36	370	Pennsylvania R. R. Co., freight	1.53
302	C. C. Abbott, specimens	25.00	371	Hygienic Ice Co., supplies	45.92
303	A. H. Baldwin, special services	3.00	372	K. J. Bush, services	27.10
304	Pay roll, services	9,452.65	373	F. von Iterson, special services	24.00
305	Joseph Mace, freight	75.00	374	F. W. True, travel	15.15
306	G. Brown Goode, services	333.33	375	James E. Benedict, travel, $37.65; supplies, $2.45	40.10
307	R. Edward Earll, specimens, $2,048.63; freight, $18.63; special services, $17.65	2,084.91	376	Mutual District Messenger Co., special services	2.75
308	C. Itschner, special services	37.60	377	James W. Cotton, special services	8.65
309	M. A. Tappan, supplies	40.25	378	Wirt Tassin, travel, $16.75; supplies, $1.25	18.00
310	M. W. Beveridge, supplies	15.41	379	E. J. Pullman, supplies	31.99
311	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons, stationery	23.73	380	A. H. Baldwin, special services	1.50
312	W. L. Richmond, special services	38.40	381	Church & Stephenson, supplies	1.50
313	S. R. Koehler, services	100.00	382	Wm. Juston, special services	12.00
314	James H. McGill, supplies	3.50	383	Ottoway Brown, special services	12.00
315	Herdic Phæton Co., special services	8.65	384	Wm. Wesley & Son, books	65.78
316	Mutual District Messenger Co., special services	3.25	385	The Evening News, supplies	10.50
317	W. E. Johnson, services	7.50	386	Rodgers Cutlery Co., supplies	4.50
318	A. H. Baldwin, special services	11.89	387	Frank H. Lattin, supplies, $4.98; specimens, $11	15.98
319	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	40.40	388	C. Itschner, special services	13.83
320	J. Frank Eline, supplies	22.20	389	Ginn & Co., books	3.00
321	Easton & Rupp, stationery	79.88	390	Wm. Wagner, supplies	40.40
322	Columbia Railway Co., supplies	21.00	391	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., supplies	8.25
323	T. H. McAllister, supplies	37.50	392	India Alkali Works, supplies	20.80
324	C. Itschner, special services	32.20	393	James H. McGill, supplies	1.40
325	E. Garet, special services	40.00	394	E. G. Wheeler, agent, supplies	2.50
326	W. E. Scollick, special services	30.00	395	Shoemaker & Busch, supplies	37.30
327	M. Payne, special services	20.00			
328	C. H. Gilbert, specimens	31.00			

Abstract of disbursements made by William W. Karr, disbursing clerk Smithsonian Institution, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894—Continued.

Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.	Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.
396	John C. Parker, supplies	$7.80	407	J. C. McConnell, specimens	$12.00
397	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	6.44	408	Ottoway Brown, services	6.75
398	A. P. Swoyer & Co., supplies	3.20	409	Wm. Juston, special services	7.50
399	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons, stationery	15.51		Treasury settlement:	
400	E. Morrison Paper Co., supplies, $26.25; stationery, $34.94	61.19	409a	Geo. W. Hobbs, freight	1.26
			409b	Southern Pacific R.R., freight	8.68
			409c	Missouri Pacific R.R., freight	3.08
401	J. Baumgarten & Son, stationery	6.50	409d	....do	15.29
402	G. Brown Goode, services	333.33	409e	Southern Pacific R.R., freight	16.92
403	Joseph Mace, freight	75.00	409f	Union Pacific R.R., freight	1.14
404	Pay roll, services	9,153.90	409g	New Mexico and Arizona R.R., freight	3.47
405	A. H. Baldwin, special services	17.25			
406	James E. Benedict, travel, $45.46; supplies, $14.32	59.78			
	Total disbursements, preservation of collections, National Museum, 1894				128.319.80
	Balance July 1, 1894				4,180.20

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES, JULY 1, 1893, TO JUNE 30, 1894.

Receipts.

Appropriation by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, "for cases, furniture, fixtures, and appliances required for the exhibition and safe-keeping of the collections of the National Museum, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees." (Sundry civil act, March 3, 1893)	$10,000.00

Expenditures.

Salaries or compensation:		
1 carpenter, 313 days, at $3	$939.00	
1 carpenter, 73 days, at $3	219.00	
1 carpenter, 66 days, at $3	198.00	
1 carpenter, 53 days, at $3	159.00	
1 carpenter, 47 days, at $3	141.00	
1 carpenter, 43 days, at $3	129.00	
1 carpenter, 41 days, at $3	123.00	
1 carpenter, 35 days, at $3	105.00	
1 carpenter, 26 days, at $3	78.00	
1 carpenter, 24 days, at $3	72.00	
1 carpenter, 13 days, at $3	39.00	
1 cabinetmaker, 313 days, at $3	939.00	
1 painter, 6 months 15 days, at $65 per month	422.50	
1 skilled laborer, 12 months, at $50 per month	600.00	
1 skilled laborer, 202¾ days, at $2	405.50	
1 skilled laborer, 26 days, at $2	52.00	
1 skilled laborer, 235 days, at $1.75	411.25	
1 laborer, 1 month, at $46; 1 month, at $44.50; 2 months, at $41.50; 8 months, at $40	493.50	
Total	5,525.75	
Special service by job or contract	29.25	
Total expenditures for salaries		5,555.00
Miscellaneous:		
Drawings	9.25	
Drawers, trays, boxes	321.50	
Frames, stands	58.98	
Glass	103.82	
Hardware	495.19	
Tools	32.13	
Cloth, cotton, etc	54.27	

Expenditures—Continued.

Miscellaneous—Continued.		
Glass jars	$501.81	
Lumber	826.91	
Paints, oils, etc	554.83	
Furniture	209.95	
Metals	64.68	
Rubber and leather	17.28	
Apparatus	46.24	
Slate, brick, etc	201.50	
Iron brackets	143.42	
		$3,641.76
Total expenditures to June 30, 1894 (furniture and fixtures)		9,196.76
Balance July 1, 1894, to meet outstanding liabilities		803.24

APPROPRIATION, FURNITURE AND FIXTURES, NATIONAL MUSEUM, 1894.

Abstract of disbursements made by William W. Karr, disbursing clerk Smithsonian Institution, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.	Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1	Pay roll, services	$599.50	38	F. W. Devoe & C. T. Raynolds Co., paints, etc	$125.50
2	....do	408.75	39	Hugh Reilly, paints, etc	13.52
3	Hayward & Hutchinson, special services	20.00	40	W. E. Gavit, iron brackets	34.00
4	Church & Stephenson, lumber	60.63	41	Robt. Leitch & Sons, hardware	9.77
5	Francis Miller, glass	15.00	42	Pay roll, services	542.50
6	The Standard Sewing Machine Co., apparatus	35.00	43	Chas. H. Ourand, drawings	9.25
7	J. H. Chesley & Co., hardware, $21.71; tin, lead, $2.07; tools, $1.40	25.18	44	Pay roll, services	497.00
8	Wurdeman & Co., special services	3.00	45	Church & Stephenson, lumber	296.04
9	L. H. Schneider's Son, tools, $3.25; hardware, $5.75	9.00	46	W. T & F. B. Weaver, hardware	1.60
10	James E. Benedict, glass jars	1.00	47	W. L. King, leather goods	1.05
11	Pay roll, services	398.50	48	N. V. Randolph & Co., drawers, etc	9.50
12	J. R. Francis, paints, oils, etc	41.60	49	W. E. Gavit, iron brackets	17.55
13	Arthur Stafford, hardware	12.60	50	Dennison Manufacturing Co., drawers, etc	39.60
14	Jesse Jones & Co., boxes	2.00	51	W. B. Moses & Sons, office furniture	44.45
15	Jordan & MacLeod, apparatus	11.24	52	W. A. Pate, hardware	11.43
16	Henry McShane Manufacturing Co., lead	17.55	53	L. W. Gatton, services	30.00
17	J. E. Hurley, tools	2.50	54	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, office furniture	30.00
18	Doremus & Co., hardware	19.50	55	W. E. Gavit, iron brackets	86.25
19	T. P. Deery, services	18.00	56	Belt & Dyer, frames, etc., $24; drawers, etc, $85	109.00
20	Pay roll, services	418.00	57	Pay roll, services	512.25
21	Nicholas Klug, special services	.75	58	F. P. May & Co., hardware	1.80
22	L. H. Schneider's Son, hardware, $155.42; paints, $11.04; tools, $10.37	176.83	59	Smith, Kline & French Co., paints	47.09
			60	Barber & Ross, hardware	1.90
			61	Melville Lindsay, rubber goods	6.00
			62	Wm. H. Butler, glass	18.00
23	W. A. Pate, tin, etc., $11.48; hardware, $9.70	21.18	63	E. W. Woodruff, office furniture	50.00
24	Church & Stephenson, lumber	221.33	64	Chas. Becker, paints etc	25.00
25	J. H. Chesley & Co., hardware, $2.51; tin, etc., $10.66	13.17	65	Church & Stephenson, lumber	90.04
			66	F. L. Harries, services	45.00
26	N. V. Randolph & Co., drawers, etc	83.90	67	Whitall, Tatum & Co., glass jars	156.82
			68	Shoemaker & Busch, paints, etc	5.86
27	Z. D. Gilman, drawers, etc	3.00	69	John C. Knipp & Bro., office furniture	80.00
28	Geo. Ryneal, jr., paints, etc	12.42	70	Pay roll, services	475.25
29	Chas. Becker, glass, $6; paints, $91.35	97.35	71	Chas. E. Hodgkin, glass	38.32
			72	E. G. Harbour, services	45.00
30	F. P. May & Co., hardware, 69 cents; tools, $1	1.69	73	E. Rosenberg, special services	2.50
31	Pay roll, services	403.00	74	J. H. Chesley & Co., hardware, $26.91; tin, etc., $17.18	44.09
32	C. Dorflinger & Sons, glass jars	210.17	75	W. H. Veerhoff, frames, etc	24.98
33	Chas. E. Hodgkin, glass	25.00	76	F. P. May & Co., hardware	5.10
34	Smith, Kline & French Co., paints, etc	37.80	77	N. V. Randolph & Co., drawers, etc	28.50
35	Wm. H. Butler, paints	7.55	78	Geo. Ryneal, jr., paints, etc	3.55
36	Wm. Sauter, special services	3.00	79	J. B. Shannon & Sons, hardware	105.00
37	Shoemaker & Busch, paints, etc	4.43			

Abstract of disbursements made by William W. Karr, disbursing clerk Smithsonian Institution, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894—Continued.

Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.	Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.
80	Smith, Kline & French Co., paints, etc	$31.50	96	Smith, Kline & French Co., paints, etc	$78.12
81	Woodward & Lothrop, cloth, $9.50; furniture $3.60	13.10	97	Whitall, Tatum & Co., glass jars	133.82
82	W. A. Pate, hardware	2.35	98	S. J. Haislett & Co., cotton, etc	1.68
83	Pay roll, services	418.25	99	L. H. Schneider's Son, hardware, $19.01; tools, $1.78; furniture, $1.90	22.69
84	Wm. H. Butler, glass	1.50	100	W. E. Gavit, iron brackets	5.62
85	American Encaustic Tiling Co., bricks, etc	201.50	101	J. H. Chesley & Co., hardware, $13.54; tools, $1.10	14.64
86	L. H. Schneider's Son, tools, $8.83: hardware, $49.95; paints, $14.00	72.78	102	J. B. Kendall, hardware, $2.40; tools, $1.90	4.30
87	John C. Knipp & Bro., drawers, etc	70.00	103	Belt & Dyer, frames, etc	10.00
88	Hugh Reilly, paints, etc	4.50	104	J. B. Shannon & Sons, hardware	4.50
89	Lansburgh & Bro., cloth, etc	43.09	105	Robt. Leitch & Sons, hardware	1.85
90	Robt. Leitch & Sons, hardware	5.30	106	Geo. P. Clark, rubber goods	5.17
91	Pay roll, services	361.75	107	John C. Knipp & Bro., rubber goods	2.00
92	Ward & Cunningham, hardware	1.90	108	Pay roll, services	353.00
93	Geo. P. Clark, rubber goods	3.06	109	The Fairbanks Company, hardware	3.00
94	Church & Stephenson, lumber	158.87			
95	W. A. Pate, tin, etc	5.74			
	Total disbursements, furniture and fixtures, National Museum, 1894				9,196.76
	Balance July 1, 1894				803.24

HEATING, LIGHTING, ELECTRIC AND TELEPHONIC SERVICE, JULY 1, 1893, TO JUNE 30, 1894.

Receipts.

Appropriation by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, "for expense of heating, lighting, electrical, telegraphic, and telephonic service for the National Museum." (Sundry civil act, March 3, 1893)	$11,000.00

Expenditures.

Salaries or compensation:		
1 engineer, 12 months, at $115		$1,380.00
2 firemen, 12 months, at $50		1,200.00
1 fireman, 11 months 30 days, at $50		598.39
1 telephone clerk, 12 months, at $35		420.00
1 skilled laborer, 16 days, at $60, $30.97; 26 days, at $60, $52; 25 days, at $60, $48.39; 9 months, at $60, $540		671.36
1 laborer, 1 month, at $46; 1 month, at $43; 1 month, at $42.25; 3 months, at $40		251.25
1 laborer, 225½ days, at $1.50		338.25
1 laborer, 53 days, at $1.50		79.50
1 laborer, 53 days, at $1.50		79.50
1 laborer, 11 days, at $1.50		16.50
Total salaries		5,034.75
Special services by job or contract		61.50
Total expenditure for salaries		5,096.25
General expenses:		
Coal and wood	$2,671.80	
Gas	1,367.76	
Telephones	522.12	
Electric supplies	112.56	
Rental of call boxes	100.00	
Heating supplies	393.21	
Heating repairs	12.00	
		5,179.45
Total expenditures July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894 (heating, lighting, etc.)		10,275.70
Balance July 1, 1894, to meet outstanding liabilities		**724.30**

APPROPRIATION, HEATING AND LIGHTING, NATIONAL MUSEUM, 1894.

Abstract of disbursements made by William W. Karr, disbursing clerk Smithsonian Institution, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.	Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1	Pay roll, services	$399.00	39	S. S. Shedd & Bro., heating supplies	$3.00
2	Washington Gaslight Co., gas	113.75	40	Mutual District Messenger Co., rental of call boxes	20.00
3	Mutual District Messenger Co., rental of call boxes	10.00	41	Chas. Werner, coal and wood	58.09
4	G. H. Boswell, heating repairs	12.00	42	Royce & Marean, special services	7.50
5	Pay roll, services	369.86	43	Pay roll, services	445.00
6	The American Automatic Protector Co., telephones	10.00	44	Washington Gaslight Co., gas	166.38
7	John K. Ward, heating supplies	3.20	45	Geo. Ryneal, jr., supplies	6.00
8	Washington Gaslight Co., gas	122.88	46	The E. F. Brooks Co., supplies	1.50
9	Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Co., electric supplies	1.96	47	Mutual District Messenger Co., rental of call boxes	10.00
10	G. H. Boswell, heating supplies	33.75	48	W. S. Jenks, supplies	1.50
11	Pay roll, services	399.00	49	Chas. Werner, coal and wood	6.00
12	J. H. Wilkerson, special services	20.00	50	Chas. Becker, supplies	3.75
13	D. Ballauf, supplies	3.50	51	J. E. Hurley, special services	6.00
14	John K. Ward, supplies	6.50	52	Washington Gaslight Co., gas	136.50
15	Royce & Marean, special services	7.50	53	H. N. De Long, supplies	2.30
16	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., telephones	175.37	54	Pay roll, services	422.50
17	J. Edw. Chapman, coal and wood	1,188.12	55	J. H. Chesley & Co., supplies	.90
18	Pay roll, services	399.00	56	A. P. Swoyer & Co., supplies	4.00
19	Albert L. Pitney, supplies	13.50	57	S. S. Shedd & Bro., supplies	2.40
20	The E. F. Brooks Co., supplies	13.80	58	Pay roll, services	400.00
21	Geo. Ryneal, jr., supplies	3.50	59	John K. Ward, supplies	1.50
22	Pay roll, services	392.50	60	H. W. Johns Manufacturing Co., supplies	24.00
23	Royce & Marean, electric supplies	77.00	61	Royce & Marean, special services, $7.50; electric supplies, $33.60	41.10
24	Wm. H. Butler, heating supplies	2.50	62	Mutual District Messenger Co., rental of call boxes	20.00
25	Mutual District Messenger Co., rental of call boxes	10.00	63	L. H. Schneider's Son, supplies	7.89
26	J. E. Hurley, special services	7.00	64	John K. Ward, supplies	11.50
27	Robt. Leitch & Sons, heating supplies	.30	65	Washington Gaslight Co., gas	135.75
28	Pay roll, services	387.39	66	.....do	103.75
29	Mutual District Messenger Co., rental of call boxes	20.00	67	Robt. Leitch & Sons, supplies	6.76
30	Robt. Leitch & Sons, heating supplies	229.16	68	Chas. Werner, wood	6.00
31	J. Edw. Chapman, coal and wood	789.83	69	Pay roll, services	481.00
32	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., telephones	165.00	70	J. Edw. Chapman, coal	617.76
33	Washington Gaslight Co., gas	129.00	71	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., telephones	171.75
34	.....do	119.75	72	J. E. Hurley, special services	6.00
35	.....do	96.75	73	Chas. Werner, wood	6.00
36	.....do	123.50	74	Mutual District Messenger Co., rental of call boxes	10.00
37	Pay roll, services	445.00	75	Washington Gaslight Co., gas	119.75
38	John K. Ward, heating supplies	6.50	76	Pay roll, services	494.50
	Total disbursements heating and lighting, National Museum, 1894				10,275.70
	Balance July 1, 1894				724.30

POSTAGE, JULY 1, 1893, TO JUNE 30, 1894.

Receipts.

Appropriation by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, "for postage stamps and foreign postal cards for the National Museum" (Sundry civil act, March 3, 1893)	$500.00

Expenditures.

City post-office, for postage and postal cards	500.00

Appropriation all expended July 1, 1894.

Detailed list of disbursements made from appropriation, postage, National Museum, 1894, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1	Washington City post-office, postage stamps	$500.00

PRINTING, JULY 1, 1893, TO JUNE 30, 1894.

Receipts.

Appropriation by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, "for the Smithsonian Institution for printing labels and blanks and for the 'Bulletins' and annual volumes of the Proceedings of the National Museum" (Sundry civil act, March 3, 1893)	$12,000.00

Expenditures.

Bulletins National Museum, Nos. 43, 44, 45, 46, 47	$5,033.06	
Proceedings National Museum, Vols. XIV, XVI, XVII	4,080.85	
Reports National Museum, extras	1,149.31	
Labels for specimens	949.02	
Letter heads, pads, and envelopes	193.87	
Blanks	306.43	
Binding books	175.64	
Congressional Records	68.00	
		11,956.18
Balance July 1, 1894		43.82

RENT OF WORKSHOPS AND TRANSFER FROM ARMORY.

Receipts.

Appropriation by Congress, "under Smithsonian Institution," "for rent for workshops for the National Museum, and for expenses of transfer from the so-called Armory building, one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as maybe necessary." (Urgent deficiency act, March 12, 1894).	$1,000.00

Expenditures.

Services:		
1 carpenter, 25 days, at $3	$75.00	
1 carpenter, 3 days, at $3	9.00	
1 laborer, 25 days, at $1.50	37.50	
1 laborer, 24 days, at $1.50	36.00	
1 laborer, 11 days, at $1.50	16.50	
6 laborers, 12 days, at $1.50	108.00	
4 laborers, 8 days, $1.50	60.00	
Hauling, 3 days, at $4	12.00	
Rent, 2 months and 16 days, $75	188.71	
Total		542.71
Balance July 1, 1894		457.29

APPROPRIATION, RENT OF WORKSHOPS AND TRANSFER OF PROPERTY, UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Abstract of disbursements made by William W. Karr, disbursing clerk Smithsonian Institution, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1	Pay roll, services	$133.50
2	.....do	60.00
3	John A. Baker, rental	38.71
4	Pay roll, services	148.50
5	Alfred Hansbury, services	12.00
6	John A. Baker, rental	75.00
7	.....do	75.00
	Total disbursements, rent of workshops, etc., National Museum	542.71
	Balance July 1, 1894	457.29

OTHER MUSEUM APPROPRIATIONS—PRESERVATION OF COLLECTIONS, 1892.

Balance, as per last report, July 1, 1893	$17.05
Expenditures to June 30, 1894:	
Supplies	12.82
Balance carried, under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, section 3090, by the Treasury Department to the credit of the surplus fund, June 30, 1894	4.23

Total expenditures of the appropriation for preservation of collections, 1892.

	From July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1893.	From July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.	Total.
Salaries	$123,521.54	.....	$123,521.54
Supplies	2,376.26	$12.82	2,389.08
Stationery	1,218.59	.....	1,218.59
Specimens	12,560.35	.....	12,560.35
Travel	1,664.50	.....	1,664.50
Freight	2,774.25	.....	2,774.25
Books	867.46	.....	867.46
Total	144,982.95	12.82	144,995.77
Balance	17.05	4.23	4.23

Detailed list of expenditures from appropriation preservation of collections, National Museum, 1892, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

Number of voucher.	To whom paid	Amount.
743	The Evening Star Newspaper Co., supplies	$12.82
	Balance carried to credit of surplus fund, Treasury Department	4.23

PRESERVATION OF COLLECTIONS, 1893.

Balance, as per last report, July 1, 1893 ..... $7,414.53

Expenditures.

Salaries	$57.50	
Special services	568.95	
		$626.45
Supplies		1,312.65
Stationery		994.04
Specimens		2,509.54
Travel		299.59
Freight		465.98
Books		888.26
Total expenditures		7,096.51
Balance July 1, 1894		318.02

Total expenditure of the appropriation for preservation of collections, 1893.

	From July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.	From July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.	Total.
Salaries	$118,401.98	$626.45	$119,028.43
Supplies	1,888.31	1,312.65	3,200.96
Stationery	723.25	994.04	1,717.29
Specimens	3,630.02	2,509.54	6,139.56
Travel	407.88	299.59	707.47
Freight	1,889.75	465.98	2,355.73
Books	144.28	888.26	1,032.54
Total	127,085.47	7,096.51	134,181.98
Balance	7,414.53	318.02	318.02

Detailed list of disbursements from appropriation preservation of collections, National Museum, 1893, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.
428	A. H. Baldwin, special services	$20.48
429	Geo. F. Redman, special services	1.50
430	M. Harvey, specimens	5.10
431	Levant Emery Co., supplies	16.05
432	Herdic Phaeton Co., special services	6.40
433	Philadelphia Bureau of Press Clippings, books	31.65
434	J. H. Mills & Co., supplies	13.99
435	Herman Baumgarten, stationery	1.25
436	J. Baumgarten & Son, stationery	.50
437	E. Morrison Paper Co., stationery	9.10
438	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons, stationery	75.64
439	Fred. A. Schmidt, supplies	3.00
440	Jas. L. Barbour & Son, supplies	1.68
441	F. von Iterson, special services	60.00
442	David White, travel, $189.29; supplies, $15.14	204.43
443	E. J. Pullman, supplies	44.05
444	M. W. Beveridge, supplies	5.00
445	Lansburgh & Bro., supplies	27.35
446	Emmons S. Smith, supplies	.99
447	Tschiffely & Evans, supplies	1.00
448	The Northern Distillery, supplies	119.47
449	W. S. Jenks, supplies	.75
450	Washington News Pub. Co., supplies	8.00
451	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons, books	2.50
452	Wm. Evarts Benjamin, specimens	139.50
453	Jas. W. Elwell & Co., freight	20.07
454	American Ice Co., supplies	63.58
455	Ward's Nat. Sci. Estab., specimens	22.00
456	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	$14.62
457	Adams Express Co., freight	17.20
458	United States Express Co., freight	16.39
459	Mutual District Messenger Co., special services	4.30
460	J. Baumgarten & Son, stationery	19.00
461	Stazione Zoologica Di Napoli, specimens	225.77
462	Wm. Wesley & Son, books	52.40
463	Wilhelm Engelmann, books	6.25
464	W. E. Scollick, special services	16.00
465	Geo. F. Hollis, specimens	96.66
466	Alaska Commercial Co., freight	27.50
467	F. X. Holzner, services	50.00
468	F. von Iterson, special services	140.00
469	L. C. Schultze, books	7.50
470	Church & Stephenson, supplies	1.50
471	New York Engraving and Printing Co., special services	6.00
472	.....do	20.00
473	O. T. Mason, freight	.80
474	Chas. W. Richmond, specimens	5.00
475	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, supplies	4.00
476	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, special services	5.81
477	T. D. Reed, books	7.00
478	Andrew Renz, special services	2.00
479	W. Breuninger, special services, $1.50; supplies, $10	11.50
480	Easton & Rupp, stationery, $18; supplies, $25.86	43.86
481	A. Howard Clark, travel	6.30

Detailed list of disbursements from appropriation preservation of collections, National Museum, 1893, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894—Continued.

Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.	Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.
482	The Washington Post Co., supplies	$15.64	540	Philadelphia Bureau of Press Clippings, books	$21.55
483	Willis Holly, supplies	6.00	541	The Herdic Phaeton Co., special services	1.90
484	M. A. Tappan, supplies	4.30			
485	Blake & Co., supplies	4.00	542	The Evening Star Newspaper Co., supplies	13.72
486	John Green, supplies	13.00			
487	Geo. H. Rigby, books	25.00	543	G. E. Williams, special services	6.00
488	Dexter & Co., special services	10.26	544	A. S. Clark, books	1.00
489	Edwin E. Howell, specimens	25.00	545	Geo. F. Hollis, freight	13.78
490	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	35.08	546	C. H. B. Floyd, specimens	25.00
491	J. H. Chesley & Co., supplies, $7.80; special services, 58 cents.	8.38	547	C. W. Richmond, freight	10.60
			548	Wagner Free Institute of Science, books	3.50
492	Kirschberg & Landsberg, specimens	10.00	549	Hugh Fulton, specimens	8.00
			550	W. O. Crosby, specimens	12.00
493	The Perfect Copy Holder Co., supplies	5.00	551	Ward's Nat. Science Estab., specimens	24.00
494	Edw. J. Watts, supplies	.50			
495	Columbia Railway Co., supplies	10.50	552	Luzac & Co., books	31.73
496	F. H. Williams, freight	3.05	553	Chas. Praetorius, specimens	205.80
497	Columbia Phonograph Co., special services	85.00	554	R. Friedlander & Sohn, books	13.68
			555	R. L. Packard, special services	75.00
498	W. L. Richmond, special services	33.12	556	Leggat Bros., books	10.40
499	G. P. Sullivan, special services	15.00	557	Easton & Rupp, supplies	41.25
500	Leggat Bros., books	3.10	558	B. F. Stevens, freight	3.93
501	.....do	20.05	559	The Geological Society of America, books	5.00
502	Adams Express Co., freight	18.60			
503	United States Express Co., freight	16.55	560	Brentanos, books	4.50
504	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	9.33	561	.....do	62.75
505	Fred. A. Schmidt, stationery	5.40	562	.....do	5.00
506	John C. Parker, stationery	40.50	563	R. J. Lichmere Guppy, specimens	250.00
507	M. W. Beveridge, supplies	21.55	564	Wm. Wesley & Son, freight, $58.76; books, $131.28	190.04
508	Geo. Ryneal, jr., stationery, $7; supplies, $11.17	18.17	565	Albert Schulz, books	8.18
			566	Justus Perthes, books	15.68
509	Robt. Leitch & Sons, supplies	.40	567	H. Baumgarten, stationery	4.50
510	M. Payne, special services	16.00	568	Augustine Heard, specimens	21.00
511	Cyrus Adler, travel	24.45	569	Henry Turner, specimens	13.00
512	Macmillan & Co., books	4.05	570	G. Jervis, specimens	50.00
513	Chas. Becker, supplies	3.50	571	Indian Museum, specimens	50.40
514	James H. McGill, supplies	4.20	572	R. H. Rickard, specimens	91.82
515	The Northern Distillery, supplies	348.80	573	Pennsylvania R. R. Co., travel	34.50
516	L. H. Schneider's Son, supplies	6.70	574	Wm. Wesley & Son, books	155.48
517	B. Westermann & Co., books	7.00	575	Leonardo Fea, specimens	37.43
518	Easton & Rupp, stationery	64.04	576	R. Edward Earll, specimens	100.00
519	Fred. A. Schmidt, supplies	1.10	577	S. A. Schoff, specimens	10.00
520	E. J. Pullman, supplies	63.23	578	C. H. Gilbert, specimens	12.50
521	Asa L. Shipman's Sons, supplies	91.80	579	B. C. Perkins, services	6.00
522	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	51.72	580	Chas. K. Worthen, specimens	146.25
523	J. Kannofsky, supplies	5.30	581	F. A. Brockhaus, books	252.07
524	Jas. L. Barbour & Son., supplies	8.00	582	United States Express Co., freight	.40
525	Jas. H. Chesley & Co., stationery, $15.80; supplies, $7.80	23.60	583	H. B. Hurlbert, specimens	49.00
			584	Rounsevelle Wildman, specimens	302.00
526	Melville Lindsay, supplies	51.00	585	C. C. Ellis, specimens	273.01
527	Lansburgh & Bro., supplies	97.42	586	Napoleon A. Comeau, specimens.	47.00
528	E. Morrison Paper Co., stationery	409.16		Treasury settlements:	
529	Mutual District Messenger Co., special services	4.35	586a	Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co., freight	62.00
			586b	Union Pacific, freight	40.48
530	Ward's Nat. Science Estab., specimens	13.00	586c	.....do	3.01
			586d	.....do	3.77
531	Robt. J. Levy & Co., specimens	113.50	586e	Southern Pacific, travel	39.05
532	S. J. Tellery & Co., specimens	63.00	586f	Southern Pacific, freight	1.00
533	Julius Neumann, specimens	42.00	586g	Missouri Pacific, freight	1.06
534	The Manhattan Supply Co., supplies	22.80	586h	Southern Pacific, freight	19.07
			586i	.....do	55.47
535	Wm. Evarts Benjamin, specimens	20.40	586j	.....do	36.13
			586k	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, freight	9.53
536	Wm. E. Stockett & Co., special services	39.25			
537	Pennsylvania R. R. Co., travel	6.00			7,098.55
538	J. S. Blydenburgh & Co., freight	2.88			
539	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons, stationery	324.15			
	Less disallowance in voucher No. 482				2.04
	Total disbursements, preservation of collections, 1893				7,096.51
	Balance July 1, 1894				318.02

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES, NATIONAL MUSEUM, 1892.

Balance July 1, 1893, as per last annual report	$27.78
Expenditures from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894	24.00
Balance carried, under the provisions of Revised Statutes, section 3090, by the Treasury Department to the credit of the surplus fund, June 30, 1894	3.78

Detailed list of expenditures from appropriation furniture and fixtures, National Museum, 1892, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.
164	W. T. Farrar, hardware	$24.00
	Balance carried to credit of surplus fund, Treasury Department	3.78

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES, 1893.

Balance of appropriation as per last report, July 1, 1893		$2,940.09
Expenditures.		
Salaries and special services	$4.25	
Miscellaneous:		
Cases	1,222.00	
Drawings	11.25	
Drawers, trays, boxes	10.00	
Frames, stands, etc	45.70	
Hardware	291.35	
Tools	189.32	
Cloth, cotton, etc	66.24	
Glass jars	2.74	
Lumber	197.65	
Paints, oil, etc	80.40	
Furniture	249.50	
Metals	46.99	
Rubber and leather	432.79	
Apparatus	89.75	
Total		2,939.93
Balance July 1, 1894		.16

Total expenditure of the appropriation for furniture and fixtures, 1893.

	From July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.	From July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.	Total.
Salaries	$7,994.69	$4.25	$7,998.94
Cases	556.53	1,222.00	1,778.53
Drawings	34.50	11.25	45.75
Drawers, trays, boxes	252.60	10.00	262.60
Frames, stands, etc	16.00	45.70	61.70
Glass	774.92	.....	774.92
Hardware	649.50	291.35	940.85
Tools	25.08	189.32	214.40
Cloth, cotton, etc	47.53	66.24	113.77
Glass jars	438.10	2.74	440.84
Lumber	501.44	197.65	699.09
Paints, oils, etc	383.35	80.40	463.75
Furniture	48.22	249.50	297.72
Metals	30.89	46.99	77.88
Rubber and leather	21.86	432.79	454.65
Apparatus	118.20	89.75	207.95
Slate, brick, etc	6.50	.....	6.50
Skylights	160.00	.....	160.00
Total	12,059.91	2,939.93	14,999.84
Balance	2,940.09	.16	.16

Detailed list of disbursements from appropriation furniture and fixtures, National Museum, 1893, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.	Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.
102	Isaac Talbott, special services...	$4.25	126	E. G. Wheeler, agent, apparatus..	$11.10
103	L. H. Schneider's Son, tools, $1.80; hardware, $3.50	5.30	127	M. W. Beveridge, furniture	2.75
104	F. P. May & Co., hardware.....	3.35	128	Geo. Ryneal, jr., paints, etc	19.00
105	J. H. Mills & Co., frames, etc.....	30.50	129	Albert L. Pitney, tools, $17; hardware, $1.80	18.80
106	Melville Lindsay, rubber goods..	420.09	130	John K. Ward, tools, $19.85; hardware, 75 cents.....	20.60
107	Robt. Leitch & Sons, hardware, $4.28; tools, $2.85	7.13	131	Robt. Boyd, tin, etc	30.98
108	Chas. H. Ourand, drawings	11.25	132	Geo. Breitbarth, furniture	28.50
109	J. E. Hurley, hardware.....	1.25	133	L. H. Schneider's Son, hardware, $36.39; tools, $57.06; furniture, $2.50	95.95
110	Woodward & Lothrop, cloths	48.00	134	Church & Stephenson, lumber....	75.85
111	Church & Stephenson, lumber ...	121.80	135	F. P. May & Co., hardware, $8.15; tools, 25 cents; tin, etc., $1.54..	9.94
112	Wm. H. Butler, paints, etc	35.40	136	Jesse Jones & Co., drawers	10.00
113	.....do	26.00	137	J. B. Shannon & Sons, hardware..	1.50
114	Jas. B. Lambie, frames	15.20	138	J. H. Chesley & Co., tools, $23.73; hardware, $2.40	26.13
115	Jas. B. Lambie, hardware	.75	139	Melville Lindsay, rubber, $10.15; hardware, $5.10	15.25
116	Henry McShane Manufacturing Co., tin, etc	13.07	140	Lansburgh & Bro., cloth.....	18.24
117	George P. Clark, rubber	2.55	141	W. B. Moses & Sons, furniture...	11.60
118	Wm. Kerr, tools.....	24.00	142	Albert L. Pitney, tools.....	20.15
119	L. H. Schneider's Son, hardware, $4.73; tools, $1.13	5.86	143	L. H. Schneider's Sons, tools.....	.60
120	J. H. Chesley & Co., tools, $11.75; hardware, $193.12; apparatus, $78.65.....	263.52	144	John C. Knipp & Bro., cases.....	448.00
121	J. B. Kendall, tools.....	5.45	145	W. C. Burroughs, furniture.....	150.00
122	Whitall, Tatum & Co., glass jars.	2.74	146	John C. Knipp & Bro., cases.....	774.00
123	W. B. Moses & Sons, furniture ..	15.65	147	W. B. Moses & Sons, furniture...	7.50
124	F. P. May & Co., hardware, $44.28; tools, $3.70; tin, etc., $1.40.....	49.38	148	E. Morrison Paper Co., furniture	13.00
125	John C. Parker, furniture.....	18.00			
	Total disbursements furniture and fixtures, National Museum, 1893				2,939.93
	Balance July 1, 1894				.16

HEATING, LIGHTING, ETC., 1893.

Balance of appropriation as per last report, July 1, 1893.....		$840.03
Expenditures.		
Gas.....	$111.50	
Telephones	150.00	
Electric work.....	30.00	
Electric supplies.....	324.25	
Rental of call boxes.....	20.00	
Heating repairs.....	123.75	
Heating supplies.....	69.43	
Total expenditure		828.93
Balance July 1, 1894		11.10

Total expenditure of the appropriation for heating, lighting, etc., 1893.

	From July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893.	From July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.	Total.
Salaries	$4,783.00	.....	$4,783.00
Coal and wood.....	5,003.04	.....	5,003.04
Gas	1,253.64	$111.50	1,365.14
Telephones	730.09	150.00	880.09
Electric work.....	.....	30.00	30.00
Electric supplies.....	67.73	324.25	391.98
Rental of call boxes.....	100.00	20.00	120.00
Heating repairs.....	.....	123.75	123.75
Heating supplies.....	222.47	69.43	291.90
Total	12,159.97	828.93	12,988.90
Balance.....	840.03	11.10	11.10

Detailed list of disbursements from appropriation, heating and lighting National Museum, 1893, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.	Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.
73	Royce & Marean, electrical supplies	$38.15	82	John K. Ward, electrical supplies	$51.60
74	John K. Ward, heating supplies	5.00	83	Robt. Leitch & Sons, heating supplies	48.88
75	Mutual District Messenger Co., rental of call boxes	10.00	84	A. J. Goode, heating supplies	98.75
76	Washington Gas Light Co., gas	111.50	85	G. H. Boswell, heating supplies	25.00
77	Royce & Marean, electrical supplies	227.50	86	Jas. L. Barbour & Son, heating supplies	5.00
78	S. S. Shedd & Bro., heating supplies	3.00	87	Mutual District Messenger Co., rental of call boxes	10.00
79	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., telephones	150.00	88	Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., electrical supplies	7.00
80	J. H. Chesley & Co, heating supplies	2.45	89	Royce & Marean, electrical work	30.00
81	The E. F. Brooks Co., heating supplies	3.00	90	Robt. Leitch & Sons, heating supplies	2.10
	Total disbursements, heating and lighting National Museum, 1893				828.93
	Balance July 1, 1894				11.10

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION BUILDING—REPAIRS.

Receipts.

Balance July 1, 1893, as per last annual report	$8,036.62

Expenditures from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

Building material, lime, cement, etc	$120.85	
Carting	54.50	
Floor lights	319.37	
Glass	10.25	
Hardware	55.87	
Heating supplies, etc	460.49	
Ironwork	110.00	
Lumber, sash, doors, etc	707.27	
Miscellaneous	73.76	
Paints, oils, etc	150.38	
Pipes and gutters	263.40	
Plastering	604.44	
Services	2,947.30	
Sewerage and drainage, water-closets	964.93	
Skylights	475.00	
Stonework	366.30	
Tin roofing	401.37	
		8,085.48
Balance July 1, 1894		1.14

Detailed list of disbursements from appropriation, Smithsonian Institution building, repairs, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.	Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.
120	Danl. Shanahan, sand, cement, etc	$51.80	153	Danl. Shanahan, cement and sand	$19.00
121	Jamas Ragan, water-closets, sewerage	200.00	154	Chas. T. Councill, services	36.00
122	B. F. Guy & Co., spouts and gutters	136.65	155	O. L. Wolfsteiner & Co., skylight	175.00
123	Maria Green, cartage	6.50	156	Barber & Ross, lumber and mill-	
124	Pay roll, services	285.85	157	work	195.06
I25	C. A. Schneider's Sons, iron steps	110.00	158	Jerry Flaherty, services	11.25
126	W. H. Butler, paints, etc	4.78	159	Hamilton Glaze, services	18.00
127	Pay roll, services	357.10	160	Pay roll, services	65.60
128	Maria Green, cartage	11.25	161	L. H. Schneider's Son, hardware	52.37
129	B. F. Guy & Co., spouting	45.75	162	W. J. Mount, plastering	479.95
130	Jos. Fanning, stonework	206.30	163	Robt. Leitch & Sons, gas fittings	19.10
131	Danl. Shanahan, lime, cement, etc	11.80	164	Pay roll, services	159.38
132	E. G. Wheeler, supplies	7.40	165	Maria Green, cartage	10.50
133	Pay roll, services	356.35		Judd & Detweiler, supplies	4.00
134	Joseph A. Gill, plastering	102.50	166	J. N. Bayne, services	9.00
135	James Ragan, sewerage and drainage	42.70	167	Pay roll, services	145.75
136	Robt. Low. & Co., stonework	20.00	168	Chas. Ford, bricks	19.00
137	J. B. Kendall, steel and iron	3.32	169	O. L. Wolfsteiner & Co., sky-	
138	Pay roll, services	203.75		lights	300.00
139	Frank M. Ashford, services	10.50	170	John K. Ward, heating supplies	25.94
140	John A. Brett, services	21.00	171	Pay roll, services	135.88
141	R. P. McGrath, mantels and heat-		172	W. H. Butler, paints, etc	145.60
	ers	23.00	173	Robt. Leitch & Sons, plumbing	
142	Robt. Leitch & Sons, heating supplies	244.85		supplies, etc	18.68
143	J. B. Daughton, heating supplies	166.70	174	Pay roll, services	229.88
144	H. J. McLaughlin, stone pave-		175	Church & Stephenson, lumber	132.49
	ment	140.00	176	B. F. Guy & Co., roofing, gutters,	
145	Maria Green, cartage	17.00		etc	401.37
146	Danl. Shanahan, lime, cement	19.25	177	Pay roll, services	235.88
147	Pay roll, services	202.75	178	James Roache, water-closets, etc	133.45
148	Kane & Roache, water-closets, etc	551.00	179	Wm. Washington, cartage	9.25
149	Chris. Brodegan, miscellaneous		180	E. N. Gray & Co., floor lights	319.37
	supplies	59.04	181	Levi Curry & Co., plastering	1.99
150	B. F. Guy & Co., roofing and		182	Chas. E. Hodgkin, glass	10.25
	spouting	81.00	183	I. N. Bayne, services	15.00
151	Church & Stephenson, lumber	236.94	184	Wm. Stark, plastering	20.00
152	Pay roll, serviees	193.75	185	Pay roll, services	191.38
			186	Barber & Ross, hardware, etc	33.69
			187	Church & Stephenson, lumber	63.60
			188	Wimsatt & Uhler, lumber	1.50
			189	F. P. May & Co., hardware	3.50
			190	Pay roll, services	63.25
			191	Thos. W. Smith, lumber, etc	43.99
	Total disbursements, Smithsonian Institution building, repairs				8,085.48
	Balance July 1, 1894				1.14

ASTRO-PHYSICAL OBSERVATORY—SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, 1894.

Receipts.

Appropriation by Congress "for maintenance of the Astro-Physical Observatory under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, including salaries of assistants, apparatus, and miscellaneous expenses." (Sundry civil act, March 3, 1893) $9,000.00

Expenditures from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

1 senior assistant, 11 months, at $200	$2,200.00
1 assistant, 1 month, at $116.66	116.66
1 second assistant, 4½ months, at $83.33, $374.98; 1 aid, 4½ months, at $83.33, $374.98; 1 aid, 1 month, at $125	874.96
1 junior assistant, 1 month, at $66.66	66.66
1 instrument maker, 1½ days, at $83.33 per month, $4.16; 3 months, at $83.33, $8.06; 8 days, at $83.33 per month, $21.50; 8½ days, at $83.33 per month, $22.84	56.56
1 instrument maker, 81½ days, at $3.50	285.25

Expenditures from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894—Continued.

1 assistant instrument maker, 12 months, at $60	$720.00	
1 photographer, 14 days, at $50, $22.58 per month; 16 days, at $50, $25.80 per month	48.38	
1 clerk, 1 month, at $90	90.00	
1 clerk, 12 months, at $60	720.00	
1 carpenter, 70¾ days, at $3	212.25	
1 carpenter, 43 days, at $3	129.00	
1 bricklayer, 1½ days, at $4	6.00	
1 laborer, 6 days, at $50 per month	10.00	
1 laborer, 3¼ days, at $1.75	5.69	
1 skilled laborer, 1¾ days, at $2.50	4.38	
Special services, 19 days, at $6.50	123.50	
Total salaries or compensation		$5,669.29
General expenses:		
Apparatus and appliances	2,059.13	
Books and binding	43.40	
Castings	60.42	
Drawings and enlargements	30.37	
Freight	14.00	
Furniture	40.80	
Lumber	68.30	
Stationery	16.79	
Supplies	887.10	
Traveling expenses	34.50	
	3,254.81	
Total expenditures, July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894		$8,924.10
Balance July 1, 1894, to meet outstanding liabilities		75.90

Detailed list of disbursements made by William W. Karr, disbursing clerk Smithsonian Institution, from appropriation Astro-Physical Observatory, Smithsonian Institution, 1894, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.	Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1	Pay roll, salaries	$222.49	34	United States Express Co., freight	$0.25
2	R. W. Ryan, salary	39.00	35	Adams Express Co., freight	.70
3	S. P. Langley, traveling expenses	16.75	36	Wm. Gaertner, salary	21.00
4	Hill, Clarke & Co., apparatus	398.18	37	Pay roll, salaries	224.50
5	Corbett Mill and Machine Co., apparatus	2.83	38	Robt. Leitch & Sons, castings	6.52
6	Pay roll, salaries	265.39	39	Pay roll, salaries	247.16
7	Henry J. Green, apparatus	5.20	40	Wilmarth & Edmonston, supplies	3.10
8	E. G. Schafer & Co., apparatus	5.10	41	Washington Gas Light Co., supplies	.75
9	Eimer & Amend, supplies	1.18	42	E. J. Pullman, supplies	7.50
10	Pay roll, salaries	221.58	43	Z. D. Gillman, supplies	17.00
11	Robt. Leitch & Sons, apparatus	3.30	44	S. P. Langley, carriage hire	5.00
12	Williams & Hanks, apparatus	2.20	45	A. Hilger, apparatus	76.11
13	E. J. Pullman, supplies	5.35	46	Johnson, Matthey & Co., supplies	95.50
14	Easton & Rupp, stationery	6.12	47	Pay roll, salaries	201.67
15	Pettit & Dripps, castings	1.12	48	R. J. Shepherd, supplies	.50
16	James B. Lambie, supplies	4.55	49	Geo. Ryneal, jr., supplies	5.24
17	Pay roll, salaries	185.80	50	Pay roll, salaries	201.66
18	....do	201.66	51	W. H. Butler, paints, oils, etc	1.50
19	R. W. Ryan, salary	24.00	52	Wm. Grunow, apparatus	50.00
20	Pay roll, salaries	201.67	53	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	21.78
21	Adams Express Co., freight	8.40	54	Montgomery & Co., apparatus	34.55
22	United States Express Co., freight	.95	55	J. T. Walker Sons, supplies	.60
23	Henry J. Green, apparatus	5.15	56	Royce & Marean, supplies	12.00
24	Pay roll, salaries	223.16	57	George Maier, bookbinding	5.50
25	Hill, Clarke & Co., apparatus	14.70	58	Washington Gas Light Co., supplies	11.55
26	M. E. Kahler, apparatus	15.00	59	John F. Ellis & Co., supplies	.20
27	Queen & Co., supplies	17.74	60	Hill, Clarke & Co., apparatus	44.19
28	E. J. Pullman, supplies	32.65	61	Darling, Brown & Sharpe, apparatus	1.56
29	Boston Cab Co., carriage hire	5.00	62	Pettit & Dripps, castings	.60
30	L. H. Schneider's Son, hardware	2.03	63	R. W. Ryan, salary	13.50
31	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	3.60	64	M. E. Kahler, apparatus	6.75
32	Wm. L. Speiden, drawings	9.37			
33	I. D. Boyce, photographs	21.00			

Detailed list of disbursements made by William W. Karr, disbursing clerk Smithsonian Institution. from appropriation Astro-Physical Observatory, Smithsonian Institution, 1894, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894—Continued.

Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.	Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.
65	Leon J. Glaenzer & Co., apparatus	$37.50	114	Bausch & Lamb Optical Co., apparatus	$13.50
66	Eimer & Amend, supplies	2.10	115	Edison Decorating and Miniature Lamp Department, apparatus.	6.90
67	Geo. White & Sons, castings	49.59	116	Wm. Grunow, apparatus	70.00
68	Samuel Gregg, salary	39.00	117	E. J. Pullman, supplies	36.70
69	Pay roll, salaries	201.67	118	E. Morrison Paper Co., supplies.	2.04
70	Bausch & Lamb Optical Co., apparatus	105.00	119	Leon J. Glaenzer & Co., apparatus	37.50
71	Pay roll, salaries	275.67	120	Keuffel & Esser Co., apparatus	28.58
72	The Gas Appliance Exchange, supplies	6.00	121	W. & L. E. Gurley	5.00
73	Robt. Leitch & Sons, supplies	4.28	122	Boston Gear Works, apparatus	9.76
74	Church & Stephenson, supplies	42.33	123	....do	1.18
75	....do	24.96	124	James B. Lambie, supplies	6.22
76	The Hygienic Ice Co., supplies	32.68	125	Hill, Clarke & Co., supplies	40.85
77	E. J. Pullman, supplies	59.22	126	Washington Gas Light Co., supplies	25.25
78	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	8.40	127	Pay roll, salaries	201.67
79	Pay roll, salaries	236.16	128	S. P. Langley, transportation	5.00
80	Geo. Ryneal jr., supplies	17.90	129	Elliott Bros., apparatus	180.01
81	Washington Gas Light Co., supplies	28.50	130	Gustav E. Stechert, books	29.50
82	Pay roll, salaries	218.16	131	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	5.66
83	Easton & Rupp, stationery	1.17	132	Pay roll, salaries	211.41
84	Jordan & MacLeod, supplies	4.14	133	Darling, Brown & Sharpe, apparatus	6.90
85	Geo. Ryneal, jr., supplies	6.20	134	W. C. Winlock, traveling expenses	2.75
86	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	.95	135	United States Express Co., freight	2.75
87	Williams, Brown & Earle, apparatus	42.50	136	L. H. Schneider's Son, supplies	4.28
88	Hill, Clarke & Co., apparatus	46.70	137	L. E. Jewell, special services	123.50
89	E. J. Pullman, supplies	76.44	138	Church & Stephenson, lumber	1.01
90	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	7.15	139	Washington Gas Light Co., supplies	26.25
91	Washington Gas Light Co., supplies	25.25	140	Pay roll, salaries	256.67
92	The Scovill & Adams Co., books.	.50	141	Karl W. Hierscmann, books	4.70
93	S. S. Shedd & Bro., heating apparatus	19.80	142	James B. Lambie, supplies	53.80
94	The Electric Storage Battery Co., supplies	12.00	143	J. T. Walker Sons, supplies	1.20
95	Pay roll, salaries	237.67	144	Wm. H. Butler, supplies	1.15
96	James S. Cummins, supplies	6.25	145	Geo. White & Sons, castings	1.92
97	Pay roll, salaries	289.66	146	Jordan & MacLeod, supplies	.75
98	C. Schneider, apparatus	12.00	147	L. H. Schneider's Son, supplies	7.95
99	Pay roll, salaries	271.67	148	Boston Gear Works, apparatus	1.08
100	John A. Brashear, apparatus	296.00	149	D. Ballauf, apparatus	10.55
101	Judd & Detweiler, stationery	7.00	150	Geo. Ryneal, jr., supplies	1.20
102	J. Edw. Chapman, fuel	6.25	151	Henry H. Brown, supplies	33.63
103	G. T. Ennis, castings	.67	152	Hill, Clarke & Co., apparatus	116.80
104	Mutual District Messenger Co., special services	.25	153	Brentano's, stationery	2.50
105	W. B. Moses & Sons, furniture	6.80	154	R. Wilson, services	5.69
106	....do	34.00	155	Pay roll, salaries	192.58
107	Jordan & MacLeod, supplies	1.70	156	E. J. Pullman, supplies	46.01
108	O. L. Woltsteiner & Co., supplies.	7 50	157	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	7.02
109	The Electrical Engineer, books	3.20	158	J. T. Walker Sons, supplies	3.70
110	John S. Leng's Son & Co., supplies	12.72	159	T. H. Harper, services	6.00
111	Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co., apparatus	22.00	160	Hill, Clarke & Co., apparatus	1.50
112	W. & L. E. Gurley, supplies	3.00	161	W. & L. E. Gurley, supplies	5.00
113	Pay roll, salaries	201.66	162	Washington Gas Light Co., supplies	.50
			163	John. A. Brashear, apparatus	328.68
			164	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams	.99
			165	Pay roll, salaries	206.21
	Total disbursements Astrophysical Observatory, 1894				8,924.23
	Less disallowance in voucher No. 1				.13
					8,924.10
	Balance July 1, 1894				75.90

ASTRO-PHYSICAL OBSERVATORY, 1893.

Balance as per last report, July 1, 1893 ..... $266.96

Expenditures July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

Apparatus	$148.05	
Castings	2.17	
Freight	3.89	
Lumber	14.10	
Supplies	98.74	
Total expenditure July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894		266.95
Balance July 1, 1894		.01

Detailed list of disbursements from appropriation, Astro-Physical Observatory, Smithsonian Institution, 1893, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.	Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.
276	United States Express Co., freight	$1.30	284	O. L. Wolfsteiner & Co., apparatus	$26.00
277	Bausch & Lamb Optical Co., apparatus	2.00	285	Kane & Roache, supplies	17.46
278	E. J. Pullman, supplies	51.28	286	People's Dispatch Co., freight	.59
279	Williams & Hanks, apparatus	61.55	287	Adams Express Co., freight	2.00
280	Robert Leitch & Sons, castings	2.17	288	James B. Lambie, supplies	12.99
281	L. H. Schneider's Son, hardware	.70	289	M. E. Kahler, apparatus	58.50
282	Z. D. Gilman, supplies	.90	290	Church & Stephenson, lumber	14.10
283	F. P. May & Co., hardware	2.66	291	James B. Lambie, supplies	12.75
	Total disbursements, Astro-Physical Observatory, Smithsonian Institution, 1893.				266.95
	Balance July 1, 1894				.01

ASTRO-PHYSICAL OBSERVATORY, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, 1892.

Balance July 1, 1893, as per last report $37.03

Balance carried, under the provisions of Revised Statutes, section 3090, by the Treasury Department to the credit of the surplus fund June 30, 1894.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK, 1894.

Appropriation by Congress "for continuing the construction of roads, walks, bridges, water supply, sewerage, and drainage, and for grading, planting, and otherwise improving the grounds, erecting and repairing buildings and enclosures for animals, and for administrative purposes, care, subsistence, and transportation of animals, including salaries or compensation of all necessary employés, and general incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, fifty thousand dollars, one-half of which sum shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half from the Treasury of the United States. A report in detail of the expenses on account of the National Zoological Park shall be made to Congress at the beginning of each regular session." (Sundry civil act, March 3, 1893) $50,000.00

Expenditures July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

1 acting manager, 4½ months, at $208.33, $937.48; superintendent, 7½ months, at $208.33, $1,562.44	$2,499.96
1 property clerk, 12 months, at $125	1,500.00
1 clerk, 12 months, at $60	720.00
1 stenographer, 12 months, at $62.50	750.00
1 messenger, 7 months, at $25, $175; 5 months, at $35, $175	350.00
1 head keeper, 3 months, at $75, $225; 9 months, at $83.33, $749.97	974.97
1 underkeeper, 12 months, at $50	600.00
1 underkeeper, 12 months, at $50	600.00

Expenditures July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894—Continued.

1 underkeeper, 9 months and 27 days, at $50	$493.55	
1 underkeeper, 2 months, at $45	90.00	
1 underkeeper, 3 months, at $45, $135; 9 months, at $50, $450	585.00	
1 underkeeper, 8 months, at $50, $400; laborer, 1 month, at $50, $50; laborer, 3 months, at $45, $135	585.00	
1 foreman, 12 months, at $75	900.00	
1 assistant foreman, 7 months, at $60, $420; watchman, 5 months, at $50, $250	670.00	
1 blacksmith, 12 months, at $75	900.00	
1 assistant blacksmith, 12 months, at $60	720.00	
1 carpenter, 12 months, at $65	780.00	
1 carpenter, 12 months, at $65	780.00	
1 watchman, 4 months, at $50	200.00	
1 watchman, 12 months, at $50	600.00	
1 watchman, 12 months, at $50	600.00	
1 night watchman, 12 months, at $45	540.00	
1 watchman, 4 months, at $50, $200; laborer, 8 months, at $50; $400	600.00	
1 attendant, 7, months, at $15	105.00	
1 laborer, 11 months and 29 days, at $45	537.10	
1 laborer, 12 months, at $45	540.00	
1 laborer, 12 months, at $45	540.00	
1 laborer, 12 months, at $45	540.00	
1 laborer, 12 months, at $45	540.00	
1 laborer, 12 months, at $25	300.00	
1 driver, 11½ months, at $45	517.50	
Total salaries or compensation		$20,658.08
Miscellaneous:		
Building material, lime, stone, and cement	929.01	
Business wagon	300.00	
Freight	979.25	
Food for animals	5,100.84	
Fuel	699.64	
Granolithic pavement	400.00	
Iron, steel, piping, fencing, and hardware	2,084.54	
Lumber	1,657.78	
Machinery	280.00	
Miscellaneous supplies	492.11	
Paints, oils, etc	212.36	
Postage, telephone, and telegraph	178.35	
Stationery, printing, etc	106.18	
Surveying, plans, etc	596.90	
Traveling expenses	85.50	
Tools and implements	140.56	
Trees, plants, fertilizers, etc	591.46	
Water supply	850.09	
Total		15,684.57
Wages of mechanics and laborers and hire of teams in constructing buildings and inclosures, laying water pipes, building roads, gutters, and walks, planting trees, and otherwise improving the grounds:		
1 carpenter, 151¼ days, at $3	455.25	
1 carpenter, 18¾ days, at $3	56.25	
1 carpenter, 23¾ days, at $3	71.25	
1 carpenter, 23¾ days, at $3	71.25	
1 carpenter, 21¾ days, at $3	65.25	
1 carpenter, 142¾ days, at $2.50	356.87	
1 carpenter, 136¾ days, at $2.50	341.87	
1 laborer, 301¾ days, at $1.50	452.62	
1 laborer, 69¾ days, at $1.50	104.62	
1 laborer, 36 days, at $1.50	54.00	
1 laborer, 154 days, at $1.50	231.74	
1 laborer, 136¼ days, at $1.50	204.36	
1 laborer, 150¼ days, at $1.50	225.37	
1 laborer, 15 days, at $1.50	22.50	
1 laborer, 4 days, at $1.50	6.00	

Expenditures July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894—Continued.

Wages of mechanics and laborers, etc.—Continued.		
1 laborer, 152 days, at $1.50		$228.01
1 laborer, 199½ days, at $1.50		299.25
1 laborer, 159¼ days, at $1.50		238.86
1 laborer, 336½ days, at $1.50		504.75
1 laborer, 162½ days, at $1.50		243.74
1 laborer, 125 days, at $1.50		187.50
1 laborer, 178½ days, at $1.50		267.75
1 laborer, 194½ days, at $1.50		291.75
1 laborer, 227½ days, at $1.50		341.25
1 laborer, 242½ days, at $1.50		363.75
1 laborer, 59½ days, at $1.50		89.25
1 laborer, 210¼ days, at $1.50		315.38
1 laborer, 236 days, at $1.50		354.00
1 laborer, 230½ days, at $1.50, $345.73; 7½ days, at $1.25, $9.38		355.11
1 laborer, 274¾ days, at $1.50, $412.14; 7 days, at $1.25, $8.75		420.89
1 laborer, 3½ days, at $1.25		4.37
1 laborer, 24 days, at $1.25		30.00
1 laborer, 98⅛ days, at $1.25		123.12
1 laborer, 108¼ days, at $1.25		135.32
1 laborer, 103¾ days, at $1.25		129.68
1 laborer, 13 days, at $1.25		16.25
1 laborer, 269 days, at $1.25		336.25
1 laborer, 111½ days, at $1.25		139.37
1 laborer, 100 days, at $1.25		125.00
1 laborer, 57½ days, at $1.25		71.87
1 laborer, 71½ days, at $1.25		89.37
1 laborer, 120 days, at $1.25		149.99
1 laborer, 114 days, at $1.25		142.50
1 laborer, 23 days, at $1.25		28.75
1 laborer, 5 days, at $1.25		6.25
1 laborer, 45½ days, at $1.25		56.88
1 laborer, 38¼ days, at $1.25		47.81
1 laborer, 11 days, at $1.25		13.75
1 laborer, 66¼ days, at $1.25		82.81
1 laborer, 72¼ days, at $1.25		90.30
1 laborer, 65 days, at $1.25		81.25
1 laborer, 15 days, at 50 cents		7.50
1 attendant, 3 days, at $1		3.00
1 water boy, 159¼ days, at 50 cents		79.62
1 water boy, 61½ days, at 75 cents, $46.12; tool boy, 303 days, at $1, $303		349.12
1 water boy, 47¼ days, at 75 cents		35.44
1 stonebreaker, 7½ cubic yards, at 60 cents, $4.50; 104½ cubic yards, at 75 cents, $78.37		82.87
1 stonebreaker, 12⅜ cubic yards, at 60 cents, $7.60; 171 5-12 cubic yards, at 75 cents, $128.56		136.16
1 stonebreaker, 21⅜ cubic yards, at 60 cents, $13; 153½ cubic yards, at 75 cents, $115.13		128.13
1 stonebreaker, 21¼ cubic yards, at 60 cents, $12.75; 25 4-5 cubic yards, at 75 cents, $19.35		32.10
1 stonebreaker, 2⅜ cubic yards, at 60 cents, $1.60; 3⅛ cubic yards, at 75 cents, $2.50		4.10
1 stonebreaker, 13 cubic yards, at 75 cents		9.75
1 stonebreaker, 39½ cubic yards, at 60 cents, $23.70; 111 1-6 cubic yards, at 75 cents, $83.37	107.07	
1 wagon and team, 11 days, at $4	44.00	
1 wagon and team, 73 days, at $4	292.00	
1 wagon and team, 198¾ days, at $4	795.00	
1 wagon and team, 101½ days, at $4	406.00	
1 wagon and team, 15½ days, at $3.50, $54.25; 105½ days, at $4, $422	476.25	
1 mower and team, 3 days, at $3.50	10.50	
		$12,119.94
Total expenditures		48,462.59
Balance July 1, 1894, to meet outstanding liabilities		1,537.41

Detailed list of disbursements made by William W. Karr, disbursing clerk Smithsonian Institution, from appropriation National Zoological Park, 1894, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.	Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1	W. T. & F. B. Weaver, pipe, etc	$257.50	69	U. S. Express Co., freight	$3.50
2	Belt Railway Co., car tickets	10.00	70	Peter Henderson & Co., paints, oils, etc	1.15
3	Pay roll, salaries	1,515.58	71	S. S. Daish & Son, food	141.35
4	Cropley & Boteler, supplies	2.42	72	Joseph Mace, freight	45.50
5	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	90	73	W. T. & F. B. Weaver, hardware	162.65
6	Frank Ross, fertilizer	16.50	74	R. T. Spinks, supplies and service	14.49
7	H. Hixson, fertilizer	35.25	75	W. A. Pate, hardware	22.00
8	.....do	21.00	76	Pay roll, salaries	1,707.39
9	Pay roll, salaries	1,732.04	77	Geo. W. Knox, freight	1.40
10	Collector of Taxes, D. C., water pipe	29.43	78	Melville Lindsay, supplies	49.92
11	R. J. Shepherd, supplies	4.00	79	A. Routt, fertilizer	70.00
12	H. L. Cranford, granolithic pavement	400.00	80	C. W. Lewis, fertilizer	12.75
13	Frank Ross, fertilizer	75	81	J. H. Anderson, fertilizer	21.75
14	J. Gerhardt, fertilizer	2.00	82	J. J. Mahoney, food	18.00
15	A. B. Baker, salary	12.50	83	L. W. Purinton, transportation	2.00
16	J. H. Chesley & Co., supplies	2.76	84	W. T. & F. B. Weaver, hardware	134.51
17	F. M. Walker, food	2.15	85	Church & Stephenson, building material	115.45
18	Charles Becker, paints, oils, etc	15.15	86	D. J. Howell, surveying, etc	57.90
19	Edw. S. Schmid, food	23.50	87	F. M. Walker, food	22.60
20	S. S. Daish & Son, food	72.80	88	Pay roll, salaries	1,642.09
21	Dan'l Shanahan, supplies	3.55	89	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., telephones	47.50
22	Feddeman & Earle, fencing	25.00	90	Danl. Shanahan, lime, cement, etc	63.80
23	Edw. L. Dent, supplies	8.28	91	Fred. A. Schmidt, stationery	.85
24	John Thomas, fertilizer	2.50	92	Chas. H. Javin's Sons, food	13.00
25	Smith, Kline, French & Co., seed	20.02	93	Chas. Schneider, food	54.00
26	Chas. Schneider, food	45.00	94	J. Lohmann, harness	3.45
27	Wm. M. Neitzey, food	13.00	95	U. S. Express Co., freight	12.70
28	Peter Henderson & Co., seed	3.55	96	The American Automatic Protector Co., telephones	30.00
29	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons, stationery	5.00	97	L. H. Schneider's Son, hardware	3.26
30	D. J. Howell, plans, drawings, etc.	78.00	98	Adams Express Co., freight	9.50
31	J. J. Mahoney, food	18.60	99	John Welch, special services	40.00
32	Pay roll, salaries	1,797.46	100	Wm. Reynolds, fertilizer	26.00
33	Chas E. Gross, supplies	4.50	101	L. R. Trembly, supplies	4.00
34	Church & Stephenson, building material	194.29	102	J. Edw. Chapman, fuel	18.80
35	C. O. Chenault, transportation	35.00	103	Frank Ross, fertilizer	.75
36	W. T. & F. B. Weaver, hardware	138.61	104	Belt Railway Co., supplies	10.00
37	W. H. Blackburne, traveling expenses	6.35	105	Edw. Gillett, trees, plants, etc	59.50
38	Edw. L. Dent, castings	14.16	106	William F. Bassett & Son, trees, plants, etc	90.50
39	W. A. Pate, hardware	11.59	107	Saml. C. Moon, trees, plants, etc	10.50
40	Feddeman & Earle, fencing	137.50	108	P. Mann & Co., tools and implements	88.09
41	L. H. Schneider's Son, supplies	11.13	109	F. H. Horsford, trees, plants, etc	20.75
42	Thomas Somerville & Sons, pipe, etc	97.97	110	F. G. Pratt, trees, plants, etc	10.00
43	Pay roll, salaries	1,894.37	111	John C. Parker, supplies	8.50
44	F. M. Walker, food	19.25	112	Watto Gerkes, transportation	1.00
45	Nixon Brewer, food	91.44	113	Alex. Kerr, Bro. & Co., food	1.25
46	B. J. Leach, stone for roads, etc	77.74	114	Hygienic Ice Co., supplies	15.20
47	J. J. Mahoney, food	18.80	115	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	284.00
48	Pay roll, salaries	1,697.29	116	United States Express Co., freight	217.65
49	Danl. Shanahan, supplies	10.80	117	Adams Express Co., freight	.60
50	L. W. Purinton, boxing and transportation	1.50	118	Pay roll, salaries	1,799.40
51	W. H. Butler, paints, oils, etc	9.80	119	Wm. Reynolds, fertilizer	51.00
52	Bettie Lewis, fertilizer	1.75	120	W. H. Blackburne, traveling expenses	12.25
53	Wm. M. Neitzey, food	13.00	121	F. M. Walker, food	16.27
54	Capitol Hill Brick Co., bricks	18.00	122	W. T. & F. B. Weaver, hardware	240.97
55	J. H. Chesley & Co., hardware	16.40	123	Lewis, Lipphard & Locke, supplies	5.00
56	Church & Stephenson, building material	128.83	124	Lee Henderson, transportation	23.75
57	Remsburg & Elliott, supplies	12.00	125	J. J. Mahoney, food	18.60
58	Fred. A. Schmidt, stationery	2.00	126	R. J. Shepherd, apparatus	225.00
59	J. Lohmann, harness	.25	127	J. H. Anderson, fertilizer	9.00
60	C. C. Davis, services	2.00	128	Danl. Shanahan, lime, cement, etc	38.65
61	Edw. L. Dent, castings	6.93	129	S. S. Daish & Son, food	235.76
62	Edw. L. Dent, special services	5.00	130	Chas. H. Javins & Sons, food	13.00
63	Chas. Schneider, food	55.50	131	Woodward & Lothrop, supplies	11.00
64	W. T. & F. B. Weaver, hardware	157.61	132	D. J. Howell, surveying, etc	195.00
65	A. T. French, transportation	30.00	133	Church & Stephenson, building material	437.12
66	Charl Wherle, plants	1.00			
67	C. E. Hoover, food	140.95			
68	L. H. Schneider's Son, supplies	27.00			

Detailed list of disbursements made by William W. Karr, disbursing clerk Smithsonian Institution, from appropriation National Zoological Park, etc.—Continued.

Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.	Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.
134	Washington City post-office, postage	$5.00	199	Lansburgh & Bro., supplies	$9.30
135	Pay roll, salaries	1,899.62	200	Pettit & Dripps, hardware	42.30
136	George Pinney, trees, plants, etc.	30.50	201	S. S. Daish & Son, food	226.08
137	Wm. W. Brion, transportation	7.25	202	Henry Miller, supplies	36.65
138	C. W. Lewis, fertilizer	3.00	203	Church & Stephenson, building material	27.50
139	Thos. W. Smith, lumber	57.00	204	J. Edw. Chapman, fuel	33.72
140	Edw. L. Dent, hardware	15.52	205	J. J. Mahoney, food	18.60
141	R. D. Wood & Co., pipe, etc	103.16	206	J. H. Chesley & Co., supplies	5.45
142	Chas. Schneider, food	60.15	207	J. T. Walker Sons, cement	13.45
143	Remsburg & Elliott, supplies	4.55	208	Chas. H. Javins & Sons, food	12.50
144	Wm. H. Butler, paints, oils, etc	39.65	209	P. Mann & Co., supplies	20.96
145	Thos. Somerville & Sons, hardware	32.33	210	Chas. Schneider, food	83.70
146	Chas. Becker, paints, oils, etc	11.06	211	F. I. Ruppert, supplies	10.00
147	J. B. Kendall, hardware	304.20	212	Remsburg & Elliott, supplies	6.05
148	J. Edw. Chapman, fuel	450.72	213	L. H. Scheider's Son, supplies	.90
149	Littlefield, Alvord & Co., transportation	55.60	214	Thos. Somerville & Sons, hardware	7.64
150	Joseph Mace, freight	70.95	215	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., telephones	47.50
151	Pennsylvania R. R. Co., transportation	51.55	216	Edw. S. Schmid, food	7.00
152	Smith, Kline & French Co., supplies	40.36	217	Forest and Stream Publishing Co., books	8.00
153	Edw. S. Schmid, food	22.50	218	Pay roll, salaries	1,237.42
154	Pay rolls, salaries	1,505.26	219	W. T. & F. B. Weaver, pipe, etc	46.18
155	H. T. Burrows, building stone	60.45	220	C. Cusack, fertilizer	2.00
156	Chas. Becker, paints, oils, etc	19.15	221	C. E. Hoover, food	146.63
157	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons, stationery	3.97	222	Joseph Mace, freight	23.65
158	George Eppert, food	109.50	223	W. A. Pate, hardware	1.70
159	James O. Benton, apparatus	10.00	224	F. M. Walker, food	5.65
160	J. J. Mahoney, food	18.13	225	B. F. Guy & Co., hardware	1.25
161	E. G. Wheeler, agent, apparatus	5.60	226	Lewis, Lipphard & Lockie, supplies	4.00
162	Shoemaker & Busch, supplies	12.69	227	Olmstead, Olmstead & Eliot, surveying, etc	200.00
163	L. H. Schneider's Son, supplies	12.10	228	John Crown, services	7.50
164	Feddeman & Earle, fencing	16.00	229	Wm. F. Shoemaker, food	18.50
165	Libbey, Bittinger & Miller, building material	11.40	230	L. R. Trembly, supplies	4.00
166	S. S. Daish & Son, food	255.06	231	Lock Wire Fence Co., fencing	14.38
167	Herman Baumgarten, stationery	.50	232	W. J. Stewart, fencing	26.00
168	Chas. H. Javins & Sons, food	13.00	233	Easton & Rupp, stationery	3.06
169	Fred A. Schmidt, stationery	.80	234	T. R. Mitchell, general printing	11.00
170	Chas. Schneider, food	77.40	235	Chas. Becker, supplies	6.65
171	A. P. Swoyer & Co., supplies	11.20	236	W. H. Butler, paints, oils, etc	7.50
172	Easton & Rupp, stationery	1.50	237	O. L. Wolfsteiner & Co., drainage, etc	121.40
173	J. H. Chesley & Co., supplies	4.35	238	Lewis Hopfenmaier, pipes, etc	77.00
174	Danl. Shanahan, lime, cement, etc.	140.25	239	Morris L. Orum, tools	34.50
175	James W. Magarity, building material	82.00	240	Pay roll, salaries	1,092.22
176	Amesburg Carriage Co., wagon	300.00	241	H. T. Burrows, stone	12.62
177	W. T. & F. B. Weaver, hardware	196.96	242	W. H. H. Cissel & Son, food	293.55
178	F. M. Walker, food	16.25	243	John R. Galloway, supplies	1.05
179	W. A. Pate, supplies	29.40	244	Alex. Kerr, Bro. & Co., food	1.25
180	L. R. Trembly, supplies	2.00	245	W. B. Moses & Sons, furniture	12.85
181	Edw. L. Dent, hardware	6.00	246	W. J. Stewart, fencing	4.50
182	Pay roll, salaries	1,346.94	247	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams	.85
183	James Y. Davis's Sons, supplies	16.00	248	W. J. Stewart, fencing	24.50
184	Littlefield, Alvord & Co., stone	95.20	249	W. A. Pate, hardware	.35
185	Church & Stephenson, building material	449.98	250	Chas. Becker, glass, oils, etc	13.01
186	D. J. Howell, surveying, etc	39.00	251	W. T. & F. B. Weaver, hardware	32.80
187	Chas. Becker, paints, oils, and glass	15.74	252	J. J. Mahoney, food	18.60
188	Thos. Somerville & Sons, hardware	172.60	253	Chas. Schneider, food	83.70
189	A. P. Swoyer & Co., supplies	9.46	254	Chas. H. Javins & Sons, food	12.50
190	J. B. Kendall, hardware	27.17	255	Conrad Becker, supplies	9.00
191	John C. Parker, supplies	8.50	256	J. H. Chesley & Co., hardware	9.98
192	H. T. Burrows, stone	32.22	257	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons, stationery	2.95
193	C. E. Hoover, food	71.30	258	United States Express Co., freight	48.50
194	.....do	77.22	259	Adams Express Co., freight	2.55
195	.....do	132.50	260	A. P. Swoyer & Co., freight	2.08
196	Locked Wire Fence Co., fencing	109.56	261	Thos. Somerville & Sons, hardware	4.80
197	Pay roll, salaries	1,285.40	262	Wm. Ramsay, furniture	15.00
198	F. Bangerter, food	14.50	263	Remsburg & Elliott, supplies	5.35

Detailed list of disbursements made by William W. Karr, disbursing clerk Smithsonian Institution, from appropriation National Zoological Park, etc.—Continued.

Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.	Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.
264	Church & Stephenson, building material	$45.19	326	Chas. Werner, stone	$72.21
265	J. H. Wilkerson, special services	10.00	327	S. S. Daish & Son, food	255.91
266	Belt Ry. Co., supplies	10.00	328	Pay roll, salaries	1,027.10
267	C. E. Hoover, food	148.23	329	United States Express Co., freight	1.30
268	Pay roll, salaries	1,041.56	330	Adams Express Co., freight	5.35
269	Geo. W. Knox Express, freight	10.40	331	David Lawrence, supplies	5.05
270	Edw. L. Dent, hardware	3.00	332	John Saul, plants, etc	15.13
271	L. H. Schneider's Son, hardware	1.50	333	Mary Smith, lime, etc	12.00
272	F. M. Walker, food	11.90	334	O. L. Wolfsteiner & Co., building supplies	3.00
273	T. R. Mitchell, general printing	16.25	335	Chas. H. Javins & Sons, food	12.50
274	Pay roll, salaries	1,050.47	336	Fields & Trail, food	29.35
275	S. S. Daish & Son, food	260.45	337	J. H. Chesley & Co., supplies	2.15
276	Pay roll, salaries	1,104.32	338	Church & Stephenson, building material	63.81
277	J. J. Mahoney, food	16.80	339	C. E. Hoover, food	145.13
278	W. T. & F. B. Weaver, hardware	36.10	340	Fred A. Schmidt, stationery	2.25
279	Smith & Hellen, food	43.70	341	Chas. Schneider, food	63.00
280	Chas. Schneider, food	75.60	342	J. T. Walker Sons, lime, cement, etc	2.00
281	Littlefield, Alvord & Co., transportation	4.00	343	W. T. & F. B. Weaver, hardware	62.16
282	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, stationery	.75	344	W. A. Pate, hardware	10.74
283	J. H. Chesley & Co., hardware	9.92	345	Lewis Hoffenmaier, apparatus	45.00
284	Chas. Werner, fuel	82.43	346	J. J. Mahoney, food	18.00
285	Easton & Ruff, stationery	22.10	347	Pay roll, salaries	1,088.44
286	Chas. Becker, paints, oils, etc	4.38	348	Adams Express Co., freight	2.10
287	Church & Stephenson, building material	32.64	349	Wm. H. Butler, paints, oils, etc	4.00
288	L. R. Trembly, supplies	3.60	350	Chas. Becker, paints, oils, etc	2.67
289	Chas. H. Javins & Sons, food	12.00	351	Arthur E. Brown, special services	25.00
290	B. Westermann & Co., publications	1.22	352	E. Morrison Paper Co., stationery	4.80
291	Wm. H. Butler, paints, oils, etc	5.75	353	Eckington and Soldiers' Home Ry. Co., supplies	10.60
292	M. Tregor & Co., supplies	2.00	354	S. S. Daish & Son, food	216.17
293	C. E. Hoover, food	130.32	355	Geo. W. Knox Express Co., freight	.50
294	Wm. Ballantyne & Sons, publications	5.00	356	W. H. Blackburne, traveling expenses	2.25
295	S. S. Daish & Son, food	281.67	357	Pay roll, salaries	1,052.48
296	J. Edw. Chapman, fuel	41.85	358	F. I. Ruppert, supplies	5.00
297	Smith, Kline & French Co., food	13.68	359	Albert L. Pitney, fencing	24.00
298	H. D. Walbridge, stone	3.00	360	Chas. Becker, paints, oils, etc	7.38
299	Pay roll, salaries	1,080.98	361	Edw. S. Schmid, food	14.00
300	J. J. Mahoney, food	18.60	362	Judd & Detweiler, printing	4.00
301	Frank Baker, traveling expenses	13.10	363	Chas. H. Javins & Sons, food	13.50
302	Fields & Trail, food	39.89	364	J. H. Chesley & Co., hardware	3.22
303	Chas. Becker, supplies	17.55	365	Thos. Somerville & Sons, supplies	26.02
304	P. Mann & Co., harness	2.00	366	L. H. Schneider's Son, tools	1.20
305	J. Lohmann, harness	2.65	367	Hugh Reilly, paints, oils, etc	.35
306	Chas. H. Javins & Sons, food	13.50	368	Smith, Kline & French Co., food	13.00
307	United States Express Co., freight	16.95	369	J. H. Corning, building material	39.26
308	Chas. Schneider, food	83.70	370	J. J. Mahoney, food	18.60
309	Church & Stephenson, building material	32.39	371	Wm. Wesley & Son, books	2.19
310	Joseph Mace, freight	6.00	372	Chas. Schneider, food	64.20
311	A. P. Swoyer & Co., supplies	6.40	373	W. T. & F. B. Weaver, hardware	24.96
312	J. T. Walker Sons, supplies	19.50	374	Pay roll, salaries	1,047.68
313	Peter Henderson & Co., seed	34.90	375	Fields & Trail, food	31.25
314	L. H. Schneider's Son, supplies	2.90	376	D. E. Buckingham, special service	20.00
315	Frank Libbey & Co., building material	9.00	377	Church & Stephenson, building material	20.58
316	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., telephones	47.50	378	J. B. Kendall, supplies	24.67
317	C. M. Bell, photographs	15.00	379	L. W. Purinton, transportation	6.75
318	Pay roll, salaries	1,087.92	380	M. M. Crocker, transportation	3.00
319	W. T. & F. B. Weaver, hardware	14.31	381	P. Mann & Co., fertilizer	3.20
320	David Lawrence, harness	1.50	382	Pay roll, salaries	1,025.09
321	W. A. Pate, supplies	3.00	383	D. N. Walford, supplies	.85
322	Paul Hiser & Bro., supplies	3.00	384	Adams Express Co., freight	1.40
323	Thos. Somerville & Sons, hardware	8.95	385	W. H. Veerhoff, supplies	20.00
324	Fred A. Schmidt, stationery	4.40	386	S. S. Daish & Son, food	148.57
325	J. B. Kendall, hardware	60.06			
	Total disbursements, National Zoological Park, 1894				48,463.34
	Less disallowance in voucher No. 48				.75
					48,462.59
	Balance July 1, 1894				1,537.41

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK, 1893.

Balance July 1, 1893, as per last annual report..... $2,198.98

Expenditures from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

Apparatus	$238.45	
Books and binding	6.75	
Copper cornice	199.20	
Food for animals	203.18	
Freight	176.61	
Lumber	60.73	
Paints, oils, etc	32.39	
Granolithic pavement	557.64	
Supplies	16.61	
Services	46.78	
Telephones	47.50	
Roofing tiling	565.98	
Water supply	47.14	
Total expenditures July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894		2,198.96
Balance July 1, 1894		.02

Detailed list of disbursements from appropriation, National Zoological Park, 1893, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.	Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.
384	Edward L. Dent, castings	$14.66	399	Geo. Ryneal, jr., supplies	$2.81
385	J. J. Mahoney, food	18.00	400	Church & Stephenson, building material	60.73
386	F. M. Walker, food	11.80	401	H. L. Cranford, granolithic pavement	557.64
387	S. S. Daish & Son, food	34.13	402	Thomas Somerville & Sons, pipes, etc	32.48
388	Wm. H. Penland & Co., carriage hire	4.00	403	T. Woody, transportation	100.00
389	Joseph Mace, freight	59.26	404	C. E. Hoover, food	82.80
390	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., telephone	47.50	405	J. H. Corning, tiles	337.80
391	Wm. M. Neitzey, food	11.45	406	W. M. Whyte & Bro., copper cornice	199.20
392	E. G. Wheeler, agent, apparatus	3.00	407	Adams Express Co., freight	2.90
393	Remsburg & Elliott, supplies	13.80	408	P. L. Jouy, transportation	10.45
394	Danl. Shanahan, paints, oils, etc	32.39	409	Binder & Kelly, books	2.00
395	Chas. Schneider, food	45.00	410	John Welch, special services	10.00
396	Buff & Berger, apparatus	235.45	411	N. D. C. Hodges, books	3.50
397	Byron G. Daniels, special services	36.78	412	J. H. Corning, tiles	228.18
398	J. H. Wills, books	1.25			
	Total disbursements, National Zoological Park, 1893				2,198.96
	Balance July 1, 1894				.02

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK; ORGANIZATION, IMPROVEMENT, AND MAINTENANCE.

Balance July 1, 1893, as per last report..... $843.73

Expenditures from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

Current expenses	710.00
Balance July 1, 1894	133.73

Statement of the total expenditures of the appropriation for the Zoological Park, act of April 30, 1890.

	From Apr. 30, 1890, to June 30, 1892.	From July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1894.	Total to June 30, 1894.
Shelter of animals	$14,925.21	.....	$14,925.21
Shelter-barns, cages, fences, etc	8,956.06	.....	8,956.06
Repairs to Holt mansion, etc	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
Artificial ponds, etc	1,089.14	$910.86	2,000.00
Water supply, sewerage, and drainage	7,000.00	.....	7,000.00
Roads, walks, and bridges	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00
Miscellaneous supplies	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
Current expenses	36,251.25	733.75	36,985.00
Total	90,221.66	1,644.61	91,866.27
Balance	1,778.34	133.73	133.73

Detailed list of disbursements made from appropriation, National Zoological Park; organization, improvement, maintenance, from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	Amount.
836	W. R. Emerson	$710.00
	Balance July 1, 1894	133.73

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 41.

J. W. J. MOORE, DECEASED.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of J. W. J. Moore, deceased, against the United States

JANUARY 3, 1895.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 22, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 2441. W. A. Fenwick, administrator of James W. J. Moore deceased, *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that James W. J. Moore, deceased, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 14, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 2441. William A. Fenwick and Mary J. Moore, administrators of James W. J. Moore, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 16th day of February, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 14th day of May, 1894, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 24th day of October, 1894. F. P. Dewees, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by S. A. Putnam, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in petition makes the following allegations:

That they are the administrators of the estate of James W. J. Moore, deceased.

That James W. J. Moore, deceased, resided during the war of the rebellion at Leonardtown, in the county of St. Marys, Md. That they represent a claim of said estate against the United States for quartermaster stores taken by or furnished the Army of the United States at Leonardtown, Md., amounting to $4,362, as follows, viz.:

1,675 bushels of corn, at $1 per bushel, being 720 pounds per day for feed to 60 horses from December 1, 1864, to April 1, 1865	$1,675.00
50⅘ tons of hay, at $40 per ton, being 840 pounds per day for feed of 60 horses from December 1, 1864, to April 1, 1865	2,032.00
30 cords of cut wood, at $3.50 per cord	105.00
Rent, use, and occupation for storage of premises from October 19, 1864, to April 19, 1865, at $50 per month	300.00
Rent of stable from December 1, 1864, to April 1, 1865, at $25 per month	100.00
Rent and use of office for C. C. Hogebone, U. S. A., from June 27, 1864, to April 2, 1865, fifteen months, at $10 per month	150.00
	4,362.00

The court upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACTS.

There were taken from J. W. J. Moore, of St. Marys County, Md., since deceased, during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, by military authority, for the use of the United States Army, stores and supplies and for rent then reasonably worth the sum of one thousand and forty ($1,040), which does not appear to have been paid for.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 5, 1894.
A true copy.
Test this 22d day of November, A. D. 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 42.

W. Y. CONINE, DECEASED, AND GEORGE SULM, DECEASED.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the cases of the following-named persons against the United States: W. Y. Conine, deceased, and George Sulm, deceased.

JANUARY 3, 1895.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 22, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in each of the aforesaid causes, which cases were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3536. Estate of William Y. Conine *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that William Y. Conine (since deceased), the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 24, 1892.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 3536. William P. Conine, administrator of William Y. Conine, *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled cause for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 6th day of March, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 24th day of October, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 11th day of June, 1894.

Clarence A. Brandenburg, esq., appeared for the claimant and the Attorney-General, by James H. Nixon, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant, in his petition, makes the following allegations:

I.

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Clayton County, State of Georgia, where he resided during the late war of the rebellion.

II.

That during the said war of the rebellion the military forces of the United States, under proper authority, took from petitioner's decedent and appropriated to their use the following quartermaster stores and subsistent supplies of the value stated, to wit:

Taken by Gen. W. T. Sherman's army on or about the 1st to the 3d of September, 1864:

250 bushels corn, at $1 per bushel	$250.00
1,600 pounds beef cattle, at 9 cents per pound	144.00
2,000 pounds fodder, at $15	30.00
2,000 pounds hogs, at 14 cents per pound	280.00
20 bushels oats, at 75 cents per bushel	15.00
50 bushels potatoes, at 75 cents per bushel	37.50
Total	757.50

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT:

That there was taken from the claimant's decedent, as alleged, during the late war of the rebellion, by military authority, for the use of the Army, stores and supplies as above described, the reasonable value of which at the time and place of taking was ($430) four hundred and thirty dollars.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 17, 1894.

A true copy.

Test this 22d day of December, 1894.

[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4819. Estate of George Sulm, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that George Sulm, deceased, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 14, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional Case No. 4819. Catherine Sulm, administratrix of George Sulm, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States, for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, on the 2d day of July, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 14th day of May, 1894, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were

alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 6th day of December, 1894.

Clarence A. Brandenburg, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant, in her petition, makes the following allegations:

That she is the administratrix of the estate of George Sulm, deceased, by virtue of her appointment as such by the chancery court of Madison County, Miss., on the 2d day of November, 1894.

That she is a citizen of the United States, residing in Madison County, in the State of Mississippi, where the said George Sulm, now deceased, resided during the late war of the rebellion.

That during said war the military forces of the United States, under proper authority, took from the said George Sulm, deceased, and appropriated to their use the following quartermaster stores and subsistence supplies of the values stated, to wit:

Taken by the command of General Sherman in February and March, 1864:	
350 bushels corn, at $1 per bushel	$350.00
2,000 pounds smoked pork, at 25 cents per pound	500.00
4,000 feet of lumber, at $30 per M	120.00
2 kegs of nails	50.00
6 cords of wood, at $5 per cord	30.00
3 cows, at $25 each	75.00
Plank fence for wood	15.00
250 pounds sugar, at 20 cents per pound	50.00
30 gallons molasses, at $1.25 per gallon	37.50
200 pounds lard, at 25 cents per pound	50.00
1,300 pounds flour, at 10 cents per pound	130.00
Carpenter's tools for building barracks, etc	150.00
Total	1,557.50

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

There were taken from George Sulm, of Madison County, Miss., since deceased, during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, by military authority, for the use of the United States Army, stores and supplies then reasonably worth the sum of ($837) eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars, for which no payment appears to have been made.

Filed December 10, 1894. BY THE COURT.

A true copy.

Test this 22d day of December, 1894.

[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 43.

JACOB PEEBLES.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Jacob Peebles against the United States.

JANUARY 3, 1895.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 31, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7402. Jacob Peebles *v.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Jacob Peebles, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 29, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 7402. Jacob Peebles *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 4th day of March, 1890.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 29th day of January, 1894, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 20th day of December, 1894.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by G. H. Gorman, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States residing in Natchez, Miss., where he resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from him quartermaster stores of the value of $2,100 and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army as follows:

2 match mouse-colored carriage horses, valued at $500 each	$1,000
1 dark bay horse	500
1 dun-colored pacing horse	300
2 common saddle horses	300
Total	2,100

There were taken from the claimant, as alleged in petition, during the late war of the rebellion, by military authority, for the use of the Army, stores and supplies the reasonable value of which at the time and place of taking was ($750) seven hundred and fifty dollars.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 24, 1894.
A true copy.
Test this 31st day of December, 1894.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 45.

[Report No. 1553.]

DELAY IN OPENING THE KICKAPOO INDIAN RESERVATION.

JANUARY 8, 1895.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
December 18, 1894.

Mr. Flynn submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

Whereas the agreement made between the United States, by its duly authorized commission, and the Kickapoo Indians, for the sale of a portion of their lands in the Territory of Oklahoma, on the 21st day of June, 1891, was ratified by act of Congress March 3, 1893, and appropriation made for carrying the said agreement into effect; and

Whereas the allotment of lands provided for in said agreement and. act has been made as therein provided; and

Whereas it is for the best interest of said tribe, as well as the General Government and the Territory of Oklahoma; and

Whereas there appears to be tedious delay in the opening of said lands so acquired to settlement: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to report to this House the causes, if any, which exist for the delay in opening said lands to settlement under the homestead laws, as provided in said act.

Attest: JAMES KERR, *Clerk.*

By T. O. TOWLES, *Chief Clerk.*

o

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 46.

[Report 1554.]

THOMAS M. HOBBS.

JANUARY 8, 1895.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. STONE, of Kentucky, from the Committee on War Claims, reported the following

RESOLUTION:

[As a substitute for H. R. 4505.]

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 4505) for the relief of Thomas M. Hobbs, of Limestone County, Alabama, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the provisions of the acts of March 3, 1883, and March 3, 1887, and commonly known as the "Bowman" and "Tucker" acts.

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 47.

[Report No. 1561.]

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF JOHN AVERY.

JANUARY 10, 1895.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. STONE, of Kentucky, from the Committee on War Claims, reported the following

RESOLUTION:

[As a substitute for H. R. 3749.]

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 3749) for the relief of the legal representatives of John Avery, deceased, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts, under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1887, and generally known as the "Tucker" Act.

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 48.

[Report No. 1564.]

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF ANN D. HALSEY, DECEASED.

JANUARY 10, 1895.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. STONE, of Kentucky, from the Committee on War Claims, reported the following

RESOLUTION:

[As a substitute for H. R. 3527.]

Resolved, That the following bill (H. R. 3527), for the relief of the legal representatives of Ann D. Halsey, deceased, be, and the same is hereby, referred, together with all accompanying papers, to the Court of Claims, under the provisions of the act of Congress "To provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States," approved March 3, 1887.

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 49.

[Report No. 1580.]

KINNEY C. MILLER.

JANUARY 14, 1895.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. STONE, of Kentucky, from the Committee on War Claims, reported the following

RESOLUTION:

[To accompany H. R. 8050.]

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the bill (H. R. 8050) for the relief of Kinney C. Miller, of Scottsboro, Jackson County, Ala., be, and the same is hereby, transmitted to the Court of Claims to find and report the facts in said case, as provided by section 14 of an act "to provide for bringing suits against the Government of the United States," approved March 3, 1887.

O

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 50.

ANACOSTIA AND POTOMAC RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

JANUARY 16, 1895.—Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER presented the following

Annual report of the Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company, for the year ended December 31, 1894, submitted by the president of said company.

THE ANACOSTIA AND POTOMAC RIVER R. R. CO.,
Anacostia, D. C., January 15, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company, year ending December 31, 1894.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. A. GRISWOLD, *President.*

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington.

Stockholders of record and statement of receipts and expenditures of the Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company, year ending December 31, 1894.

STOCKHOLDERS.

Name.	Shares.	Name.	Shares.	Name.	Shares.
Acker, N	5	Halley, Jas. F	100	Smithson, T. E	20
Barbour, Jas. L	10	Haines, D. E	4	Somerville, Thos	15
Burr, W. H	50	Hutchinson, Thos	1	Shea, N. H	5
Bartley, J. W	5	Jolly, John	15	Smith & Wimsatt	5
Baldwin, W. B	100	Johnson, K. J	10	Talbert & McCauley	10
Brinkley, John	2	Leitch, Robert	5	Talbert, R. T	7
Clark, R. B	40	Mades, Chas	15	Turton, Wm. E	5
Collierre, L. E. C	5	McCauley, T. F	10	Upson, J. A	20
Coleman, C. C	25	Martin, Thos	10	Van Riswick, John	10
Christie estate	100	Moulton, C. H	10	Van Riswick, L	5
Custis, J. G. B	100	Miller, Jas. E	5	Willard, H. K	25
Chapin, E. M	10	Pettit, Smith	3	Williams, J. Z	1
Cannon, A. D	2	Pitcher, J. B	100	West, W. H	10
Dripps, Jas	3	Phillips, S. L	5	Windsor, D. A	2
Deming, Edw	100	Riley, Wm. R	279	Wilcox, M. J	3
Douglass, Fred'k	10	Richards, F. E	25	Welles, J. L	120
Exel, C	10	Riley, T	5	Xander, C	5
Ford, Chas	25	Randall, H. K	5	Young, T. E	20
Griswold, H. A	213	Roane, R. A	1	Young & Hill	6
Griswold, M. H	50	Roane, R. B	1		
Golden, S. M	100	Richards, A	60		

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

	Receipts	Expenditures.
Bonds	$25,500.00	.....
Traffic	53,667.28	.....
Manure, horses, old rails, and materials	1,015.60	.....
Bills payable	129,702.90	$131,457.80
Construction	.....	9.31
Equipment	.....	2,774.37
Real estate	.....	98.87
Interest	.....	13,166.65
Salary and wages	.....	26,004.47
Hay, feed, and straw	.....	18,748.72
Maintenance (track, car, and motive power repairs)	.....	12,124.77
Sundry (freight, rent, etc)	.....	3,206.36
Blacksmithing and shoeing	.....	2,383.75
Taxes and insurance	.....	455.38
Oil, chimneys, burners, and wicks	.....	85.06
	209,885.78	210,515.51

Passengers carried, 1,528,987.

We, H. A. Griswold, president, and J. B. Pitcher, secretary, of the above-named company, do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

H. A. GRISWOLD, *President.*
J. B. PITCHER, *Secretary.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of January, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL.] WM. E. JORDAN, *Notary Public.*

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 51.

WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.

JANUARY 17, 1895.—Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER presented the following

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN RAILROAD FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1894, SUBMITTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF SAID COMPANY.

OFFICE WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN RAILROAD CO.,
Washington, D. C., January 16, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the treasurer's annual report of the receipts and disbursements of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company for the year ending December 31, 1894.

Very respectfully,

G. T. DUNLOP, *President.*

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Treasurer's annual report, Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, 1894.

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
Central power station	$5,795.41	Accidents	$9,903.95
Miscellaneous	3,877.66	Bills payable	40,000.00
Passenger receipts	1,052,902.59	Construction	94,501.94
Rents	6,240.54	Dividends	100,000.00
Track rent	600.00	Donations	2,960.73
Tickets	1,530.19	Interest	213,021.77
	1,070,946.39	Insurance	879.68
Balance January 1	7,792.99	Law expense	12,364.29
		Local taxes	33,170.15
		Special taxes	1,633.97
		Alarm punch	2,852.57
		Building repairs	1,875.97
		Conductors and gripmen	229,707.70
		Car-house service	19,633.32
		Car repairs	35,480.92
		Cables	69,777.03
		Engines and boilers	20,702.96
		Electric light	1,399.45
		Fuel	31,521.36
		General expense	4,949.49
		Gas	1,693.42
		Machine shop	18,295.98
		Office expense	15,390.65
		Oil, tar, and waste	3,373.62
		Pulleys	590.00
		Road service	44,414.41
		Road repairs	13,744.35
		Salt	138.00
		Salaries	27,912.00
		Stationery	7,271.08
		Stable expense	4,817.27
		Water rent	1,334.21
			1,065,312.24
		Balance December 31	13,427.14
	1,078,739.38		1,078,739.38

C. M. KOONES, *Treasurer.*

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 52.

L. M. LOWENBURG AND J. J. NANCE, DECEASED.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the cases of the following-named persons against the United States, L. M. Lowenburg, J. J. Nance, deceased.

JANUARY 17, 1895.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 16, 1895.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in each of the aforesaid causes, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3756. Levi M. Lowenberg *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States, for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Levi M. Lowenberg, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 2, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 3756. Levi M. Lowenburg *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States, for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 6th day of March, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 2d day of April, 1894, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 27th day of November, 1894.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States residing in Warren County, State of Mississippi, where he resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during the said period, the United States forces, by proper authority, took from him quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $2,708.04 and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

50 barrels of flour, $10 per barrel	$500.00
6 hogheads sugar, weighing 6,765 pounds, at 12½ cents	845.63
4 sacks of coffee, weighing 660 pounds, at 14 cents per pound	92.41
2 hogsheads bacon, weighing 1,200 pounds, at 12½ cents	150.00
10 barrels molasses, 400 gallons, at 80 cents	320.00
2 good serviceable horses, $150 each	300.00
1 very valuable horse	500.00
Total	2,708.04

The court, upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

At the time and place alleged in the petition the military forces of the United States took, for the use of the Army, from the claimant stores and supplies of the kind alleged, amounting in value to the sum of one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars ($1,825).

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 14, 1894.
A true copy.
Test this 16th day of January, 1895.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 8823. James J. Nance *v.* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that James J. Nance, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed March 19, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 8823. C. A. French, administrator, James J. Nance deceased, *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 23d day of March, 1892.

On a preliminary inquiry, the court, on the 19th day of March, 1894, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 20th day of December, 1894. Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by George H. Gorman, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant, in his petition, makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States residing in Claiborne County, Miss., where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from said decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies consisting of horses, mules, cattle, hogs, and sugar, and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

There were taken from the decedent, James J. Nance, stores and supplies of the kind aforesaid, in Claiborne County, Miss., during the late war, by proper authority and appropriated to the use of the United States Army, the reasonable value of which at the time and place was five hundred and fifty dollars ($550).

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 7, 1895.
A true copy.
Test: This 16th day of January, 1895.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 53.

J. A. CARTER.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of J. A. Carter against the United States.

JANUARY 17, 1895.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 16, 1895.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4040. John A. Carter *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that John A. Carter, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 10, 1890.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 4040. John A. Carter *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 20th day of April, 1888.

W. Penn Clark, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 10th day of February, 1890, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 31st day of March, 1891. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations, in substance:

That in 1864 the United States military forces, by proper authority, took from him, for the use of the Army, stores and supplies consisting of mules, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, potatoes, corn, cart, saddle, bacon and beef of the value of $1,933, in the State of Georgia, during the late war.

The court, upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

I.

In said year, at the place aforesaid, the said military forces of the United States, for the use alleged, took from the said claimant stores and supplies of the kind and quality alleged, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of seven hundred and thirty dollars ($730).

II.

It does not appear that any payment for said stores and supplies has been made to said claimant or for any part of same.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 6, 1891.
A true copy.
Test, this 16th day of January, 1895.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

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53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 54.

METROPOLITAN RAILROAD COMPANY.

JANUARY 21, 1895.—Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER presented the following

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY COMPANY FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1894, TRANSMITTED BY THE PRESIDENT OF SAID COMPANY.

METROPOLITAN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Washington, D. C., January —, 1895.

SIR: I herewith inclose a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Metropolitan Railroad Company for the year ended June 30, 1894.

Very respectfully,

S. L. PHILLIPS,
President.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Washington, D. C., June 30, 1894.

Receipts and disbursements of the Metropolitan Railroad Company for the year ended June 30, 1894.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance on hand July 1, 1893	$58,271.97	Conductors	$59,309.66
Passenger receipts	348,511.53	Drivers	59,862.97
Bills payable, "discounts"	35,000.00	Dividends	58,600.50
Bonds and premium	26,350.00	Electrical equipment, Four-and-a-half-street power house	33,510.98
Ticket exchance	3,369.25	Stable men	24,232.83
Old material	1,380.79	Interest	23,699.45
Horses	1,113.00	Hay	22,473.76
Manure	626.32	Corn	21,204.33
Corn	125.44	General tax (R. and P.)	17,177.70
Pay roll	104.79	Bills payable	15,000.00
Bridge (refunded by District of Columbia)	97.36	Oats	13,703.99
T. J. Anderson	96.00	Electrical equipment, P-street power house	12,625.62
Oats	52.18	Bridge (over Rock Creek)	11,705.86
Interest	46.20	Superintendence	10,914.61
Profit and loss	39.12	Horses	9,609.49
Car account (damage to car)	20.35	Salaries	7,936.70
Gas	7.68	Legal expense	5,853.00
General expense	3.17	Road repairs	6,419.74
Total	475,215.15	Blacksmiths	4,482.47

Receipts and disbursements of the Metropolitan Railroad Company—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS—continued.	
Special tax	$4,401.97
Horseshoes	3,634.47
Ticket exchange	3,584.00
Carpenters	3,545.30
General expense	3,455.23
Bran	3,274.60
Car account (new cars)	3,100.00
Car expense (repairs)	2,125.03
Accident	1,962.28
Straw	1,788.26
Brightwood Railroad Co	1,580.81
Painters	1,381.03
Real estate repairs	1,113.38
Coal	955.90
Hill boys	868.20
Gas and electric light	839.87
Harness materials	873.40
Transfers	797.38
Insurance	631.68
Horseshoe nails	512.75
Paints, oils, and varnish	502.35

DISBURSEMENTS—continued.	
Harness maker	$500.53
Tickets (slip)	437.89
Bond scrip (redeemed)	346.70
Printing and stationery	365.99
Oil, shades, and globes	420.16
Salt	253.80
Medicine	237.91
Office expense	222.23
Fare receiver	200.00
Stable expense	143.50
Blacksmith materials	128.06
Wagon repairs	120.60
Snow cleaning	100.84
Brooms and buckets	89.35
Mill repairs	80.38
Currycombs and brushes	75.03
Old material	58.14
Pay roll	54.17
Balance on hand June 30, 1894	12,128.32
Total	475,215.15

S. L. PHILLIPS,
President Metropolitan R. R. Co.
WM. J. WILSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, a notary public, this 19th day of January, 1895, by S. L. Phillips, president, and William J. Wilson, secretary and treasurer, of the Metropolitan Railroad Company.

[SEAL.]

JEREMIAH FICKLING,
Notary Public.

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 55.

[Report No. 1645.]

CHARLES H. PAGE.

JANUARY 22, 1895.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
December 17, 1894.

Mr. HAYES submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on Elections:

Resolved, That the sum of ——— dollars be paid to Charles H. Page for balance due him as salary, mileage, and expenses of contest as a Member of the Forty-ninth Congress from the Second Congressional district of Rhode Island.

Attest:

JAMES KERR, *Clerk.*
By T. O. TOWLES, *Chief Clerk.*

O

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 56.

OWNERS OF CERTAIN STEAM VESSELS.

JANUARY 23, 1895.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. O'NEIL, of Massachusetts, presented the following

COMMUNICATION FROM THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, TRANSMITTING INFORMATION IN REGARD TO CERTAIN CLAIMS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., June 6, 1894.

SIR: In reply to a communication dated the 21st ultimo, signed by yourself and eight other Members of Congress, requesting to be informed if certain claims enumerated therein are of the same character as those reported upon by the Second Comptroller and contained in Senate Ex. Doc. No. 98, Fifty-third Congress, second session, I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a report thereon by the Second Comptroller, dated the 5th instant.

Respectfully, yours,

S. WIKE,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. CHARLES A. RUSSELL,
House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECOND COMPTROLLER,
Washington, D. C., June 5, 1894.

SIR: In the matter of the letter of Hon. Charles A. Russell and eight other Members of Congress, dated the 21st ultimo (copy herewith), and which you referred to me for consideration and report, I have now the honor to report as follows, namely:

The letter incloses House Report No. 2750, Fifty-first Congress, first session, and selects from page 4 of said report nineteen cases which are claims for services rendered to the Government of the United States by persons who are constituents of some one or more of the writers of the letter referred. And they "request to be informed if these selected claims are of the same character as those recently reported in answer to a resolution of the Senate (Ex. Doc. 98, present session); and, if so, whether there be any objection, legal or equitable, why said claims should not be paid."

Each one of these nineteen cases is a claim by the owners of certain

steam vessels for time occupied in making repairs of the vessels during the period they were in the Government service under charter party. In this respect they are the same as those reported to the Senate.

I find that while a member of the Committee on Claims, at the first session of the Fifty-first Congress, I examined all of these claims, with others embraced in House Ex. Docs. Nos. 35 and 153, Forty-eighth Congress, second session, and reported to the House, in behalf of the committee, that—

> There is nothing upon the face of the official report of Secretary Windom, of date April 7, 1890, to throw any suspicion upon any claim in the list reported, and inasmuch as these claims have been investigated and allowed by the proper and final accounting officers of the Treasury, and nothing submitted for the guidance of your committee that tends to throw suspicion upon any part of them, or to invite special investigation of any of them, it is the judgment of your committee that that principle of law is here applicable in full force to the claims recited in said Ex. Doc. No. 314, viz, that the presumption is that the proper and final accounting officers of the Government did their duty; that with all the facts before them, and with the skill and experience gained by them in the investigation of other claims of the kind submitted, their judgment, until something is shown to impeach it in some mode and by appropriate testimony, should stand as the action of the Government.

The committee therefore recommended that all the claims certified in said Executive Documents should be paid, including, as I have stated, the nineteen claims cited in the letter to which you refer.

I have now taken from the files of the Auditor all the papers in all of these nineteen cases, and have carefully reexamined the same. There is in each case, except one, a certified copy of the charter party, and in that one case I procured the original charter party. These cases are all substantially, and in every essential particular, they are precisely the same as the six cases reported to the Senate in your letter of May 16, 1894 (SenateEx. Doc. No. 98, Fifty-third Congress, second session).

In fifteen of the cases the vessels were chartered in 1862, three of them in 1861, and one in February, 1863, so that all the charters were made before the Quartermaster-General had so modified the form of the contract as to exempt the Government from payment for time lost in repairing. One of these nineteen vessels was chartered for six months, one for four months, one for three months, one for ten days, and the other fifteen for one month each. In every case the vessels were to serve for a longer period, at the option of the War Department. In ten of the cases the Government assumed the war risk and the owners assumed the marine risk north of Cape Henry, and the Government assumed both the war and marine risk south of the Capes. In the other nine the Government bore the war risk and the owners the marine risk all through.

Everyone of the charters in these cases contains the provision that the vessel is and shall be kept, during the whole period, in repair, etc., at the cost and charges of her owners, and the Government agrees to pay, as a freight or hire of the vessel, a certain sum, varying from $45 to $1,350 per day for each and every day said vessel may be employed, etc.

There is not and never has been any question of fact in the cases. The proof of diligence in repairing, the certificates of faithful performance, are produced in these cases as in those reported to the Senate. The subsequent proceedings in both classes of cases were the same.

There is nothing to be determined in any of the cases of both classes but the legal question whether, under the provision of the charter and facts, as presented and proven, the hirer is bound to pay the stipulated per diem during the time occupied in repairing. In my opinion, under

the law, he is. These claims, therefore, are all good and valid, subsisting obligations. I do not know of any reason, legal or equitable, why they should not be paid.

Very respectfully,

C. H. MANSUR,
Second Comptroller.

Hon. J. G. CARLISLE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *May 21, 1894.*

SIR: In House Report No. 2750, Fifty-first Congress, first session, page 4, the following claims therein described are for services rendered the Government of the United States, as we are informed, by persons one or more of whom are our constituents: Nos. 174, 161, 176, 331, 162, 210, 333, 332, 543, 544, 701, 711, 805, 944, 1206, 1536, 1538, 1715, 939. The amount thereof is $37,313.44.

We would respectfully request to be informed if these claims are of the same character as those recently reported in answer to a resolution of the Senate (see Ex. Doc. No. 98, present session), and if so, whether there be any objection, legal or equitable, why said claims should not be paid.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES A. RUSSELL,
Third Connecticut.
HENRY H. BINGHAM,
First Pennsylvania.
JOS. H. O'NEIL,
Ninth Massachusetts.
CHARLES D. HAINES,
Nineteenth New York.
JAMES P. PIGOTT,
Second Connecticut.
H. C. LOUDENSLAGER,
First New Jersey.
ROBT. ADAMS, Jr.,
Second Pennsylvania.
J. J. GARDNER,
Second New Jersey.
J. W. CAUSEY,
Delaware.

HON. J. G. CARLISLE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 57.

GEORGE MARKHAM, DECEASED, AND N. K. THORNTON.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the cases of George Markham, deceased, and N. K. Thornton against the United States.

JANUARY 25, 1895.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 24, 1895.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in each of the aforesaid causes, which cases were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

HON. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 1168. George Markham *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that George Markham, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 14, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 1168. W. J. Folkes, administrator George Markham, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies, or stores, alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States, for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 30th day of July, 1886.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 14th day of May, 1894, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 27th day of November, 1894.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannigan, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States residing in Warren County, State of Mississippi, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during the said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $9,879 and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army as follows:

7 mules	$1,050
2 horses	300
1 mare	100
1 mule wagon	125
60 hogs	600
4 yoke oxen	400
3 young oxen	180
10 milch cows	300
21 beef cattle	273
2,000 bushels corn, in crib	2,000
2,400 pounds sugar	336
1 barrel molasses, 40 gallons	20
3,000 pounds bacon	360
10,000 pounds hay	100
8,000 pounds fodder	80
2,000 bushels corn, in field	2,000
480 bushels pease	480
35,000 fence rails (350 cords)	1,050
5,000 feet lumber	125
Total	9,879

The court upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT:

There were taken from claimant's decedent as alleged, during the late war of the rebellion, by military authority for the use of the Army, stores and supplies of the kind above described, the reasonable value of which at the time and place of taking was ($5,035) five thousand and thirty-five dollars.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 21, 1895.
A true copy.
Test, this 24th day of January, 1895.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 6902. Nathaniel K. Thornton *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Nathaniel K. Thornton the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 3, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 6902. Nathaniel K. Thornton *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 19th day of February, 1889.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 3d day of December, 1894, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 15th day of January, 1895.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Samuel A. Putman, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Sampson County, State of North Carolina, where he resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during the said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from him quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $935, and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army as follows:

1 horse	$150.00
30 barrels corn	150.00
2,000 pounds fodder	25.00
1,000 pounds bacon, 25 cents per pound	250.00
100 pounds lard	25.00
10 head cattle, at $20 each	200.00
1 work steer	50.00
12 hogs, at $5 each	60.00
A horse cart and saddle	25.00
Total	935.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

There were taken from Nathaniel K. Thornton, of Sampson County, N. C., during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, by military authority, for the use of the United States Army, stores and supplies, as alleged in the petition, then reasonably worth the sum of six hundred and seventy dollars ($670), which does not appear to have been paid for.

BY THE COURT.

Filed.
A true copy.
Test, this 24th day of January, 1895.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 59.

[Report No. 1676.]

SELECTIONS AND PATENTING OF PUBLIC LANDS.

JANUARY 25, 1895.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
January 19, 1895.

Mr. HARTMAN submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, requested to suspend all action looking to the approval of selections and patenting to any railroad company of any lands selected under and by virtue of the provisions of the rules and regulations issued by the Secretary of the Interior under date of July 9, 1894, until such time as Congress may dispose of H. R. 3476, now pending before the Senate, and finally settle the question of the classification of granted lands.

Attest:

JAMES KERR, *Clerk.*
By T. O. TOWLES, *Chief Clerk.*

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 60.

[Report 1684.]

CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

JANUARY 28, 1895.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
January 21, 1895.

Mr STORER submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

Whereas it is widely reported that the recent rebellion against the lawfully constituted and universally recognized Government of the Hawaiian Islands was incited, supplied with arms, and in part led by persons who claim to be British subjects; and

Whereas it is reported that the minister of Great Britain to Hawaii has intervened in order to prevent the application of the martial law, as proclaimed by said Government, to those concerned in said rebellion who claim to be British subjects;

Resolved, That, if not inconsistent with the public interest, the President be requested to transmit to Congress all correspondence, documents, and other information on this subject which he may have received.

Attest: JAMES KERR, *Clerk.*
By T. O. TOWLES, *Chief Clerk.*

SUBSTITUTE.

Resolved, That the President be requested to transmit to the House of Representatives, if not incompatible with the public interests, all correspondence, documents, or other information, if any, in the possession of the Government, in regard to arms having been furnished by British subjects to persons in rebellion against the Government of the Hawaiian Islands; or in regard to any intervention by representatives of Great Britain to prevent the application of martial law as proclaimed by said Government to those concerned in said rebellion who claim to be British subjects.

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53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 61.

J. R. D. MORRISON ET AL.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of J. R. D. Morrison et al. against the United States.

JANUARY 28, 1895.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERKS'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 26, 1895.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 9254. James R. D. Morrison and William H. Morrison et al. *v* The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that William M. Morrison, James R. D. Morrison, Charles J. Morrison, and William H. Morrison, the persons alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, were loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 24, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 9254. James R. D. Morrison, William H. Morrison, executor of William M. Morrison and administrator of Charles J. Morrison, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

This case having been heard by the Court of Claims, the court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, make the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

I.

William M. Morrison owned until the time of his death, on the 9th day of January, 1863, a farm in the District of Columbia, near Brightwood. In August, 1861, said farm was under cultivation and was producing apples, peaches, pears, small fruits, hay, and vegetables. Part of the tract was in cultivation and the balance was in timber.

II.

About the 1st of August, 1861, the military forces of the United States took possession of said farm, and erected Forts Stevens and Slocum on lands adjacent thereto, extending a line of rifle pits across this farm connecting said fortifications. They also constructed targets upon the land which were used for practice during the war. In the construction and maintenance of said defenses the United States forces occupied said farm, so as to obstruct its use for farming purposes, from the 1st of August, 1861, to August, 1865. The reasonable value of said premises for the time so occupied was three thousand one hundred dollars ($3,100).

III.

The said military forces of the United States prior to January 9, 1863, cut down the timber growing upon said lots, and used the same in the erection of said defenses, and also for quarters for the troops and for fuel and abatis. The fences upon said farm were used for fuel. The reasonable value of all the standing timber and rails cut and used by the troops was three thousand dollars ($3,000).

IV.

William M. Morrison died on the 9th day of January, 1863, leaving a will, the devisees thereunder being the claimants above named.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 7, 1895.
A true copy.
Test, this 26th day of January, 1895.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk, Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 62.

[Report No. 1692.]

ESTATES OF JOHN FLOWER AND THOMAS B. FLOWER, DECEASED.

JANUARY 29, 1895.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. COOPER, of Texas, from the Committee on War Claims reported the following

RESOLUTION:

[As a substitute for H. R. 3852.]

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 3852) for the relief of the estate of John Flower and Thomas B. Flower, deceased, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1887, and commonly known as the Tucker Act.

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 63.

[Report No. 1711.]

MILDRED P. POULLAIN.

JANUARY 29, 1895.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GOLDZIER, from the Committee on War Claims, reported the following

RESOLUTION:

[As a substitute for H. R. 983.]

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 983) for the relief of Mildred P. Poullain, widow of Dr. Thomas N. Poullain, deceased, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the provisions of the acts of March 3, 1883, and March 3, 1887, and commonly known as the Bowman and Tucker acts.

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 64.

JOHN W. CATO, ADMINISTRATOR, AND GEORGE M. CAMPBELL, ADMINISTRATOR.

Findings of Court of Claims in cases of John W. Cato, administrator of John H. Cato, deceased, and George M. Campbell, administrator of F. M. Vandergriff, deceased.

FEBRUARY 1, 1895.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 31, 1895.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings of the court in each of the aforesaid causes, which cases were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 5625. John W. Cato, administrator, of John D. Cato, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that John D. Cato (since deceased), the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 3, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 5625. John W. Cato, administrator of John D. Cato, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 1st day of August, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 3d day of April, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 8th day of November, 1894.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by George H. Gorman, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant, in his petition, makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Warren County, State of Mississippi, where he resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from him quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $5,682 and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

1,000 bushels corn	$1,000
1,000 pounds bacon, at 20 cents	200
6 head of good mules, at $150	900
3 head horses, at $150	450
1 pony	100
1 set blacksmith's tools	25
100 head hogs, average weight dressed pork, 100 pounds each, 10,000 pounds, at 10 cents	1,000
50 shotes, valued at $2 each	100
40 head sheep, at $3 each	120
60 head cattle, average weight, 200 pounds; dressed beef, 12,000 pounds, beef, at 10 cents	1,200
3 saddles, at $15	45
4 bridles, at $3	12
1 barrel molasses	25
1 barrel sugar	30
1 carriage	400
1 set carriage harness	50
1 set buggy harness	25
Total	5,682

The court, upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT.

There were taken from said decedent, as alleged, during the late war of the rebellion, by military authority, for the use of the Army, commissary stores and supplies of the kind described in the petition, the reasonable value of which at the time and place of taking was ($2,636) twenty-six hundred and thirty-six dollars.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 14, 1895.
A true copy.
Test this 31st day of January, 1895.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. No. 5600 Congressional. George M. Campbell, administrator of F. M. Vandergriff, deceased.]

FINDINGS OF FACT.

The court, upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, finds the facts as follows:

I.

Claimant's decedent, F. M. Vandergriff, was a citizen of the United States, residing in DeKalb County, Tenn., and did not give any aid or comfort to the rebellion, but was throughout that war loyal to the Government of the United States.

II.

That said decedent enlisted and was duly mustered as a soldier in the Fifth Tennessee Cavalry, Federal Army, in the fall of 1862. He furnished one serviceable horse, valued at ($150) one hundred and fifty dollars, which died in the service.

III.

No payment has been made for said horse.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 28, 1895.
A true copy.
Test this 31st day of January, 1895.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

O

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 65.

[Report No. 1776.]

MATTIE S. HOLLAND.

FEBRUARY 6, 1895.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HERMANN, from the Committee on War Claims, reported the following

RESOLUTION:

[As a substitute for H. R. 7945.]

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 7945) for the relief of Mrs. Mattie S. Holland, of West Carroll Parish, La., together with all accompanying papers, be, and the same are hereby, referred to the Court of Claims, under the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States," approved March 3, 1887.

O

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 67.

GEORGE W. MARLAR.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of G. W. Marlar against the United States.

FEBRUARY 13, 1895.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 12, 1895.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 2053. George W. Marlar *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that George W. Marlar, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 16, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 2053. George W. Marlar *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 27th day of January, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 16th day of April, 1894, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 12th day of December, 1894.

Charles F. Benjamin, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Samuel A. Putman, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States and a resident of Tishomingo County, State of Mississippi, where he resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces by proper authority took from him quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $2,862.50, and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

Jan. 1, 1862:	
1 second-class mule	$150.00
1 yoke of oxen	75.00
7,500 fence rails, at 2½ cents	187.50
2 sides sole leather, at $5	10.00
8,750 pounds pork, at 10 cents	875.00
2,100 pounds beef, at 5 cents	105.00
22 head of sheep, at $2.50	55.00
14 head of goats, at $2.50	35.00
Sept. 15, 1862:	
360 bushels of corn, at $1	360.00
1,500 binds of fodder	15.00
1 second-class horse	150.00
1 second-class mule	150.00
Oct. 3, 1863:	
1 yoke of oxen	100.00
100 bushels of corn, at $1	100.00
3,000 pounds pork, at 10 cents	300.00
600 pounds beef, at 5 cents	30.00
Jan. 10, 1865:	
20 bushels of corn, at $1	20.00
1 anvil	15.00
3,000 fence rails, at 2½ cents	75.00
2,200 feet of lumber, at 2½ cents	55.00
Total	2,862.50

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

There were taken from the claimant, George W. Marlar, of Tishomingo County, Miss., during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, by military authority, for the use of the United States Army, stores and supplies then reasonably worth eleven hundred and fifty-four dollars ($1,154).

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 17, 1894.
A true copy.
Test this 12th day of February, 1895.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

O

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 68.

JOHN HIGHTOWER.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of John Hightower against the United States.

FEBRUARY 13, 1895.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 12, 1895.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

HON. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 9126. John Hightower *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that John Hightower, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 17, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 9126. John Hightower *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 9th day of July, 1892.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 17th day of December, 1894, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 29th day of January, 1895.

Joseph W. Stryker, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Charles W. Russell, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant, in his petition, makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of Jackson County, Mo., where he resided during the late war of the rebellion.

That during said war, November, 1862, the United States military, petitioner believes the Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Captain Adams, took from petitioner:

1 black horse, 4 years old, worth	$125
1 gray mare, 6 years old, worth	125
2 sorrel mares, 4 years old, worth	250
1 clay bank, 7 years old, worth	125
Total	625

That a claim was made up and filed for pay for said horses in the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, act of July 4, 1864.

That said Quartermaster-General disallowed said claim August, 1882, because "the taking and use was not proven."

The court, upon the evidence, and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

There were taken from John Hightower, of Jackson County, Mo., during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, by proper military authority, for the use of the United States Army, horses of the kind described in the petition, the reasonable value of which at the time and place of taking was five hundred and forty-five dollars ($545).

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 4, 1895.
A true copy.
Test this 12th day of February, 1895.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

O

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 69.

INDIANA MIAMI INDIANS.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the Indiana Miami Indians against the United States.

FEBRUARY 13, 1895.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 12, 1895.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on Indian Affairs, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3. 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 9255. The Indiana Miami Indians *v.* The United States.]

FINDINGS OF FACT.

[Filed February 11, 1895.]

This case having been heard by the court, the court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, finds the facts as follows:

I.

On the 6th day of November, 1838, by treaty of that date, the Miami tribe of Indians, then living in Indiana, ceded to the United States, for a money consideration, a portion of their lands in Indiana, looking to the eventual removal of the tribe to the country west of the Mississippi River.

II.

On the 28th day of November, 1840, the Miami tribe of Indians entered into another treaty, by which they ceded to the United States their remaining lands in Indiana and the United States stipulated to assign them a large tract of country in the then Territory of Kansas, to which they agreed to remove within five years.

III.

In compliance with the treaty of 1840, most of the Miami tribe of Indians removed to Kansas in the year 1846, but a large number of the tribe had special permission, under the treaties of 1838 and 1840 and joint resolutions of Congress, passed in March, 1845 (6 Stat.. 942), and in May, 1850 (9 Stat., 806), to remain in Indiana. They did not, therefore, emigrate with the tribe, but remained in Indiana and adjacent States, and the annuities due the tribe were divided, one part being distributed among the Western Miamis, or those who resided in Kansas, and the other part distributed among the Miamis of Indiana.

IV.

On the 5th day of June, 1854, both branches of the Miami tribe of Indians entered into another treaty with the United States (10 Stat., 1093). In the same month and year the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in consultation with the head men of the Indiana portion of the tribe, revised and corrected the list of those remaining in Indiana, and who were entitled to a distribution of the fund to be paid to the Indiana Miamis, which constituted a list of three hundred and two (302) persons. At the time of the ratification of said treaty (August 4, 1854) an amendment of the treaty was made for the benefit alone of the Miamis of Indiana, which amendment, after reciting the disposition to be made of that portion of the money to be paid to them, provided:

"That no persons other than those embraced in the corrected list agreed upon by the Miamies of Indiana in the presence of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in June, 1854, comprising three hundred and two names as Miami Indians of Indiana, and the increase of the families of the persons embraced in said corrected list, shall be recipients of the payments, annuities, commutation monies, and interest hereby stipulated to be paid to the Miami Indians of Indiana, unless other persons shall be added to said list by the consent of the said Miami Indians of Indiana obtained in council, according to the custom of Miami tribe of Indians.

V.

Under the provisions of the said treaty of 1854, payments were made annually to the Western Miamies and to the Miamies of Indiana until 1858, when, under an act of Congress passed on the 12th day of June of that year, the Secretary of the Interior took $15,629.27 from the funds set apart by treaty for the Indiana Miamies, without their consent and against their earnest protest, and paid the same to sixty-eight persons, none of whom were a part of the three hundred and two (302) Miamies named in the amendment to the treaty of 1854, or the descendants of any of said 302 persons.

VI.

These sixty-eight persons were then placed upon the pay roll of the Indiana Miamies (to which roll others were afterwards added), and they received additional annuities from the Indiana Miami funds, amounting to $32,899.11, until their names were stricken from said roll under an opinion of the Attorney-General dated September 20, 1867.

VII.

These sixty-eight persons so placed upon the Indiana Miami roll in January, 1859, and the others afterwards added, were not embraced in the corrected list of three hundred and two (302) persons agreed upon by the Miamies of Indiana and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in June, 1854, nor were they the descendants of any of the 302 persons who alone by the terms of said treaty were to share in the annuities and other moneys of the Indiana Miamies.

VIII.

The moneys so paid from 1859 to 1867 to said sixty-eight persons, and the others afterwards added, were taken from the funds then in the possession of the United States belonging to the Indiana Miamies, and were a part of thier proportion of the installments due them under the treaties of November 28, 1840, and of June 5, 1854, and also interest at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum on the sum of $221,257.86 held in trust for the Miamies of Indiana under the amendment of the treaty of 1854.

IX.

The aggregate amount paid to the persons so added to the Indiana Miami roll to the period when their names were stricken from the roll under an opinion of the Attorney-General was $48,528.38 (forty-eight thousand five hundred and twenty-eight $\frac{38}{100}$ dollars).

A true copy of the findings of the court filed February, A. D. 1895.

Test this 12th day of February, A. D. 1895.

SEAL.] JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

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53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 71.

[Report No. 1925.]

SELECTIONS FILED BY LAND-GRANT RAILROADS.

FEBRUARY 23, 1895.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
February 16, 1895.

Mr. CAMINETTI submitted the following; which was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Secretary of the Interior be requested to suspend action on all selections filed by land-grant railroad companies for lands situated in the State of California until the first day of January, 1896, unless legislation providing for the examination and classification of mineral lands within the limits of such selections shall be enacted previous to said date.

Attest: JAMES KERR, *Clerk.*

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 72.

[Report No. 1937.]

RICHARD P. BLACKISTONE.

FEBRUARY 27, 1895.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MAHON, from the Committee on War Claims, reported the following

RESOLUTION:

[As a substitute for H. R. 8834.]

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 8834) for the relief of Richard P. Blackistone, now pending in the House, together with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims, in pursuance of the provisions of an act approved March 3, 1887, entitled "An act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States," and generally known as the Tucker Act, to find and report to the House the facts bearing upon the merits of the claim, and all other facts contemplated by the provisions of said act.

O

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 73.

STATEMENT OF REMITTANCES MADE BY MATCH MANUFACTURERS (BONDED ACCOUNTS).

FEBRUARY 26, 1895.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE presented the following

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY AND STATEMENT OF REMITTANCES MADE BY MATCH MANUFACTURERS (BONDED ACCOUNTS).

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., February 26, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, inclosing House bill 6769, to refund internal-revenue taxes paid by owners of private dies, and Senate Report No. 119 of the Fifty-second Congress, first session, and saying that you would be glad to know the amount due, and to whom, and whether in my judgment the same ought to be paid.

In reply, I have to state that your letter was referred to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for his report, which he has made by letter of this date, and a copy of which is inclosed herewith.

I have also received from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and herewith transmit the inclosed statements:

(1) Statement of accounts of cash purchasers of private die stamps.

(2) Statement of remittances made by match manufacturers. (Bonded accounts.)

Respectfully, yours,

J. G. CARLISLE,
Secretary.

Hon. W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE, M. C.,
House of Representatives, City.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., February 26, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter addressed to you by the Honorable W. C. P. Breckinridge, inclosing H. R. 769 and H. R. 2486, and Senate Report No. 119 of the Fifty-second Congress, and other papers therewith referred by you to this office, relative to the refunding of internal-revenue taxes illegally collected from owners of private dies.

In compliance with your request for the opinion of this office in regard to the refunding of the amounts ascertained to be due to such owners of private dies, I have to state that in my opinion they should be refunded.

The bills, Senate report, and other papers forwarded by you are herewith returned.

Respectfully, yours,

G. W. WILSON,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, July 17, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, inclosing bill H. R. 6769, to refund internal-revenue taxes paid by the owners of private dies, and asking to be furnished with all the information this office has in its possession concerning the same, and for my recommendation in regard to it.

For the information you desire in the matter of commissions illegally withheld from the owners of private dies, I refer you to a copy (inclosed herewith) of a letter addressed by this office, February 21, 1888, to Hon. Frank T. Shaw, of the Committee on Claims, House of Representatives, containing a statement of the facts connected with the withholding of such commissions. The letter above referred to contains all the information in possession of this office on the subject.

I am of the opinion that the commissions decided by the Supreme Court of the United States to have been unjustly withheld from the owners of private dies should be refunded to them, and that the bill (H. R. 6769) for their relief should be passed.

Respectfully yours,

JOS. S. MILLER, *Commissioner.*

Hon. N. N. COX,
Chairman of First Subcommittee on Claims,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, February 21, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, in which you ask that the Committee on Claims be furnished with an estimate of the amount that would be required to pay claims under the provisions of bill inclosed (H. R. 1268), to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury and the proper accounting officers to restate, settle, and pay to the owners of private dies the balance of commissions due them.

You also ask for a statement of any facts in possession of this office touching the cause of the withholding of the commissions in the bill mentioned from the different claimants for the same, and state that any suggestions I may be pleased to make concerning the propriety of the proposed legislation will be duly appreciated.

In reply I state that the section 3425, Revised Statutes, provided for certain commissions, to be paid to owners of private dies on purchase of stamps from their dies, as follows:

On amounts purchased at one time of not less than $50 nor more than $500, 5 per centum; and on amounts over $500, 10 per centum on the whole amount purchased.

This office held that the commissions above referred to were payable in stamps, and they were so paid until the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the Swift & Courtney & Beecher Company, decided that the same should be allowed in money, and not in stamps.

The face value of stamps issued to owners of private dies up to May, 1882, was $56,650,000.

On which there was collected	$51,500,000
The amount which should have been collected under the decision of the Supreme Court is	50,985,000
Excess collected	515,000

It is believed that judgments have been rendered in the Court of Claims in favor of a number of claimants for reimbursement of amounts paid in excess, and that some of the judgments have been paid; the amount outstanding, therefore, and for which an appropriation will be necessary in case of the passage of the bill, would be $515,000, less the amount paid on account of such judgments.

This office has no record of the amount paid. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the Swift & Courtney & Beecher Company, before referred to, decided that the amount withheld by this office should be allowed.

It would seem to be equitable and just that the amount withheld from others on account of such commissions should also be allowed.

I see no objection to the passage of the bill.

Respectfully,

E. HENDERSON,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. FRANK T. SHAW,
Member of the Committee on Claims,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Statement of cash purchasers of private die stamps.

Name, etc	Judgment in Court of Claims.	Prior to July 1, 1876.	From July 1, 1876, to May, 1882.
Ayer, J. C., & Co., Lowell, Mass	$918.00	$632,000.00	$91,800.00
Alexander, T. H., & Co., Baltimore, Md	.....	45,720.00	.....
Allen, Anson, Orono, Me	.....	954.00	.....
Allen, Thomas, St. Louis, Mo	.....	800.00	.....
Allen & Powers, Orono, Me	.....	954.00	.....
Do	.....	.....	56,608.00
Alligator Match Co., St. Louis, Mo	1,050.00	.....	105,000.00
Anglo-American Drug Co., New York	220.00	.....	22,000.00
Allen Sons, J. J	.....	.....	.....
Brown, J. I., & Son, Boston, Mass	.....	221,000.00	44,500.00
Barnes, Demas & Co., New York	.....	189,000.00	.....
Brandreth, Dr. B., New York	2,060.00	205,000.00	206,000.00
Blow, Peter E., St. Louis, Mo	.....	1,490.00	.....
Bentz, H. & M., New York	.....	37,570.00	.....
Bennett & Pieters & Co., Chicago	.....	29,000.00	.....
Bennett, D. M., Cincinnati, Ohio	.....	2,040.00	.....
Brown, W. T., & Co., Portland, Me	.....	4,400.00	.....
Barry, A. C., New York	.....	5,900.00	.....
Blow, W. T., St. Louis, Mo	.....	8,760.00	1,408.02
Bull, John, Louisville, Ky	.....	114,804.00	.....
Brown & Durling, Wadsworth, Ohio	.....	1,000.00	.....
Bousfield & Poole, Cleveland, Ohio	.....	2,500.00	.....
Butterfield, E. T., Syracuse, N. Y	.....	400.00	.....
Bank, First National of, Peoria, Ill	.....	1,000.00	.....
Brown, F., Philadelphia, Pa	119.33	39,146.00	17,929.16
Barclay, Geo. C., New York	.....	6,450.00	.....
Barclay & Co., New York	94.25	10,115.00	9,652
Bent & Lea, Wilmington, Del	.....	1,000.00	.....
Barr, T. H., & Co., Terre Haute, Ind	.....	1,000.00	.....
Burnett, Joseph, & Co., Boston, Mass	183.60	22,950.00	18,360.00
Bauer, John, New York	.....	4,000.00	.....
Brown, C. F., Chemical Co., New York	.....	1,158.00	3,435.00
Bank, First National, Union City, Ind	.....	424.00	.....
Borneister, E. L., New York	.....	800.00	.....
Burdsal, J. S., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio	.....	900.00	1,100.00
Burhaus, D., & Co., Burlington, Iowa	.....	90.00	.....
Barnard, C. B. (assignee), Cleveland, Ohio	.....	.....	18,341.00
Bond, Wm., & Co., Portland, Oreg	160.00	.....	16,000.00
Barham Pile Cure Co., Durham, N. C	.....	.....	1,095.00
Brandreth, Geo. A., special administrator (included with Dr. Brandreth)	.....	.....	.....
Busch, Chas., New York	269.50	.....	26,950.00
Blow, Mrs. J. W., St. Louis, Mo	.....	.....	5,197.00
Bagley & Dunham, West Cheshire, Conn	.....	.....	2,506.00
Curtis, J., & Son, New York	440.00	393,950.00	44,000.00
Carpenter, Cyrus, Boston, Mass	.....	30,000.00	.....
Collins Bros., St. Louis, Mo	.....	2,085.00	.....
Crockett, W. E., Philadelphia, Pa	.....	400.00	.....
Crook, Oliver & Co., Dayton, Ohio	.....	19,550.00	.....
Clark, R. C. & C. S., Cleveland, Ohio	.....	10,000.00	5,095.00
Cook, S. H., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y	.....	350.00	50.00
Curtis & Brown, New York	.....	300.00	.....
Campion, J. W., & Co., New York	.....	.....	5,520.00
Crittenton, C. N., New York	375.00	.....	37,500.00
Clark, Henry A., & Co	.....	.....	.....
Cannon & Co., New York	.....	.....	1,903.00

Statement of cash purchasers of private die stamps—Continued.

Name, etc.	Judgment in Court of Claims.	Prior to July 1, 1876.	From July 1, 1876, to May, 1882.
Chase, A. W., Son & Co., Toledo, Ohio			$308.00
Centaur Co., New York	$301.50		30,600.00
Curtis & Brown Manufacturing Co., New York	46.50		9,600.00
Corning & Tappan, New York	230.00		23,000.00
Clark, W. E., Providence, R. I			4,350.00
Cromey, Wm., Ex., Louisville, Ky	342.00	$34,200.00	
Comstock, W. H., Morristown, N. Y	152.00		15,200.00
Caterson, Bratz & Co			
Cook & Bernheimer			
Daily, M., Philadelphia, Pa		434,100.00	
Dougherty, A., New York	3,840.00	529,500.00	384,000.00
Dalley, H., jr., New York		13,914.00	8,099.00
Doolittle, W. E., Hayesville, Ohio		813.00	
Donnelly, Charles, Baltimore, Md		4,000.00	
Drake, P. H., & Co., New York		99,000.00	
Drake, P. H., & Ward, New York		23,046.00	
Davis, Perry, & Son, Providence, R. I		109,090.00	72,927.00
Davis, G. W. H., Pittsburg, Pa		47,800.00	
Eichele, A., St. Louis, Mo		247,700.00	
Eaton, James, Utica, N. Y		2,000.00	
England & Bell, Baltimore, Md		1,060.00	
Excelsior Match Co., Syracuse, N. Y			1,000.00
Fahnestock, B. A., & Son., Pittsburg, Pa		16,770.00	
Ferrett, E., agent, Philadelphia, Pa		187,700.00	1,200.00
Fleming Bros., Pittsburg, Pa		98,200.00	37,800.00
Febridge & Co., New York		200.00	
Farr, G., & Co., Athel Depot, Mass		9,364.00	
First National Bank, Lockport, N. Y		200.00	
Fowle, S. W., & Son, Boston, Mass	$135.20	32,100.00	13,520.00
Flanders, A. H., New York		19,620.00	16,632.00
Frank Leopold			
Garnhart & Kelly, St. Louis, Mo		5,800.00	
Greenleaf & Co., Milwaukee, Wis		6,000.00	
Garnhart, J. H., St. Louis, Mo		9,000.00	
Goffett, G. W., & Co., New York		33,600.00	
Gregory, D. E., agent, New York		600.00	
Gorman, Thos., Westville, Conn		3,000.00	
Griggs, A. J., Pittsburg, Pa		1,000.00	
Green, G. G., Woodbury, N. J	1,092.24		111,224.00
Goldbeck, A., Richmond, Va			4,088.00
Gates, Wm., Sons, Frankfort, N. Y			12,602.00
Gates, Wm. B., executor, Frankfort, N. Y			14,807.00
Herrick & Co., Albany, N. Y		49,000.00	
Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburg, Pa	1,971.00	496,000.00	197,100.00
Holloway, Thos., New York		8,315.00	
Husband, Thos. J., Philadelphia, Pa	191.20	15,740.00	19,119.00
Hutchings & Hillyer, New York		7,234.00	
Haydock, Jos., New York		3,800.00	
Helmbold, H. T., Philadelphia, Pa		138,400.00	
Howard, B., & Co., New York		34,500.00	
Hall & Ruckle, New York		65,850.00	53,402.00
Hall, R. P., & Co., Nashua, N. H	160.00	168,000.00	16,000.00
Hart, Samuel, & Co., Philadelphia, Pa		268,300.00	
Hartman, S. P., & Co., Lancaster, Pa		31,170.00	3,398.00
Henning & Bontack, New York		3,000.00	
Harris, L. A., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio			1,000.00
Henry, Jno. F., New York	253.82	58,900.00	{26,095.00 {20,886.00
Hull, C. E., & Co., New York	40.08	7,094.00	4,008.00
Howe, S. D., New York		10,485.00	2,737.00
Hazeltine, E. T., Warren, Pa		16,834.00	12,477.00
Harter, M. G. & S. K., Co., St. Louis, Mo		8,980.00	
Hodge, John, Lockport, N. Y		16,830.00	1,020.00
Harter, Dr., Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo		15,810.00	78,710.00
Home Bitters Co., St. Louis, Mo	152.79	5,610.00	19,685.00
Hiscox & Co., New York	90.00		9,000.00
Hoyt, E. W., & Co., Lowell, Mass	730.00		13,600.00
Helmbold, A. L., Philadelphia, Pa			6,975.00
Hale, Chas. S			
Holman Liver Pad Co., New York	92.86		11,390.00
Hetherington, J. E., New York			9,500.00
Hop Bitters Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. Y			92,400.00
Henry, W. E., & Co., East Stroudsburg, Pa	341.25		34,125.00
Heaton, Edward, New Haven, Conn			4,080.00
Hutchinson, D. F., Somerville, Mass	30.00		3,060.00
Harsh, Samuel, & Co., New York		15,000.00	
Ives & Judd, West Cheshire, Conn			13,450.00
Ingham, H. A., & Co., Vergennes, Vt			900.00
Jayne, Dr. D., & Son, Philadelphia, Pa	1,764.31	354,000.00	176,431.00
Jackson, Jas. A., & Co., St. Louis, Mo		9,690.00	
Johnson, J. S., & Co., Boston, Mass	192.00	25,575.00	19,200.00

Statement of cash purchasers of private die stamps—Continued.

Name, etc.	Judgment in Court of Claims.	Prior to July 1, 1876.	From July 1, 1876, to May, 1882.
Jackson, Pfonts & Douglass, St. Louis, Mo		$5,610.00	
Johnston, Holloway & Co., Philadelphia, Pa	$168.00	7,200.00	$16,800.00
Jefferson, Thos. L., executor, Louisville, Ky		4,800.00	30,000.00
Kelley, J. B., & Co., N. Y		1,500.00	
Kyle, W. S., Boston, Mass			1,000.00
Kensett, Thos., & Co., Baltimore, Md			3,000,00
Kounts, G. L., & Bro., New Orleans, La		900.00	
Kerr, J. C., Cincinnati, Ohio		4,730.00	1,900.00
Kennedy, G. G., Roxbury, Mass		31,650.00	104,500.00
Kennedy, L. C., Pittsburg, Pa		18,510.00	
Kidder & Wetherill & Co., New York		200.00	
Kennedy & Co., Pittsburg, Pa	205.36		20,535.00
Kidder & Laird, New York			10,450.00
Kendall, B., J., & Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt			4,200.00
Lawrence & Cohen, New York		263,800.00	4,000.00
Lee & Osgood, Norwich, Conn		1,810.00	600.00
Loehr, J., New York	2,961.00	46,500.00	405,644.00
Levy, Jno. J., New York		111,570.00	
Lane, M. B., Ashburham, Mass		1,000.00	
Littlefield, A., Boston, Mass		14,010.00	1,520.00
Laird, Geo. W., New York		10,325.00	5,385.00
Lippman, J. & Bro., Savannah, Ga		3,000.00	300.00
Larman & Kemp, New York		18,900.00	55,800.00
Law, Andrew S., Philadelphia, Pa	112.20	2,040.00	11,220.00
Lyons Manufacturing Co., New York	483.53	1,002.00	48,352.00
Lawrence & Masten, Chicago, Ill			19,350.00
Ledds, Robinson & Co., New York			
Morehead, D. C., New York		2,300.00	
Messenger, A., Boston, Mass		7,500.00	
Marsden, F. W., New York		1,500.00	
McLean, J. H., St. Louis, Mo	1,030.00	88,000.00	103,000.00
Mercado, Sully & Co., San Francisco		1,070.00	
Mansfield, F., St. Louis, Mo		1,000.00	
Merchant's Gargling Oil Co., Lockport, N. Y	316.20	33,740.00	31,620.00
McDonald, R. H., & Co., New York		219,500.00	24,368.00
Mauger, V. E., New York	183.60	60,670.00	18,360.00
Mansfield & Higbee, New York		12,310.00	
Match Co., New York, N. Y			14,900.00
Munroe, W. S., Boston, Mass		4,180.00	2,070.00
Moody, Michel & Co., St. Louis, Mo		1,530.00	
McCullough, John, New York		1,100.00	1,412.00
Mann, William, Philadelphia, Pa		1,000.00	
Mansfield, S., & Co., Memphis, Tenn		1,200.00	11,400.00
Macklin, J. J., Covington, Ky			100.00
Moore, Dr. C. C., New York			13,600.00
Mauger & Petrie, New York	464.10		46,410.00
Manhattan Medicine Co., New York			7,470.00
Mishler's Herb Bitters Co., Lancaster, Ohio			1,515.00
Mette & Kanne, St. Louis, Mo	30.00		3,000.00
Meyer, A. C., & Co			
Matthew, Father, Temp. Co. Mfg., New York			520.00
New York Consolidated Card Co., New York (included with Eagle)	4,221 50		407,650.00
New York Pharmacal Association, New York			37,095.00
National Match Co			
New York Consolidated Card Co. (Eagle), N. Y. (included with New York Consolidated Card Co.)	145.00		14,500.00
New York Match Co., New York		20,950.00	14,900.00
Newbauer & Co., San Francisco			1,000.00
Powell, V. R., Troy, N. Y		32,247.00	
Pringle, David, New York			2,000.00
Pierce, R. V., Buffalo, N. Y	348.00	66,582.00	34,800.00
Pope, Chas. R., Westville, Conn		1,000.00	
Paper Fabrique Co., Cincinnati, Ohio		53,330.00	138,890.00
Penn Match Co., Philadelphia, Pa			4,600.00
Ransom, D., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y		40,020.09	
Ransom, D., Son & Co., Buffalo, N. Y	353.60	16,640.00	35,360.00
Roeber, W. & H., New York		20,300.00	
Radway & Co., New York		93,000.00	51,550.00
Russell, E. T., Ashburnham, Mass		9,000.00	
Roberts, Paul E., New York		800.00	
Ransom, Hamlin & Co., Buffalo, N. Y		17,120.00	
Redding & Co., Cambridge, Mass		1,550.00	3,500.00
Rose, J. B., & Co., New York		21,675.00	7,690.00
Reed & Thompson, South Boston, Mass			35,149.00
Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I	110.00		11,000.00
Russell, Morgan & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio			21,000.00
Ryder, Crounse & Welsh			
Russell & Morgan Printing Co			
Redding, J. A. (assignee), Cleveland, Ohio			600.00
Richardson Match Co., Detroit, Mich	4,250.00		255,500.00

Statement of cash purchasers of private die stamps—Continued.

Name, etc.	Judgment in Court of Claims.	Prior to July 1, 1876.	From July 1, 1876, to May, 1882.
Roeber, Wm., New York	.....	$20,300.00	$2,000.00
Sands, A. B., & Co., New York	.....	21,105.00	.....
Swaim, James, Philadelphia Pa	.....	3,005.00	.....
Scoville, A. L., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio	.....	229,600.00	.....
Schick, John, Philadelphia, Pa	.....	44,700.00	.....
Schenck, J. H., & Son, Philadelphia, Pa	$420.00	100,200.00	42,000.00
Seelye, D. H., & Co., Freeport, Ill	.....	1,600.00	.....
Smith, E. K., Philadelphia, Pa	.....	229,100.00	34,500.00
Stewart & Franklin, Philadelphia, Pa	.....	7,448.00	300.00
Stanton, H., Syracuse, N. Y	.....	9,000.00	.....
Swift & Courtney, Wilmington, Del	.....	1,000.00	.....
Sweet, George W., Boston, Mass	.....	4,600.00	.....
Schwab, McQuain & Co., Chicago, Ill	.....	5,200.00	.....
Schwartz & Haslett, Pittsburg, Pa	.....	18,000.00	.....
Schwartz, J. E., & Co., Pittsburg, Pa	200.00	1,000.00	20,000.00
Suire, F. E., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio	.....	3,675.00	.....
Swaim, Wm., Philadelphia, Pa	.....	4,047.00	7,050.00
Schultz, Jacob, Philadelphia, Pa	.....	1,720.00	.....
Schmitt & Schmittdiel, Detroit, Mich	.....	21,834.00	.....
Smith, S. N., Dayton, Ohio	.....	2,775.00	9,456.00
Simmons, M. A., St. Louis, Mo	.....	.....	361.00
Smett, Dr. G. W., Boston, Mass	.....	.....	200.00
Stevens, H. R., Boston, Mass	.....	.....	34,860.00
Seabury & Johnson, New York	165.00	.....	16,500.00
Sands, M. P. J. & H. M., New York	.....	.....	58,400.00
St. Louis Wine Co., St. Louis, Mo	32.30	.....	3,740.00
Sigismond, S. Brown, St. Louis, Mo	.....	.....	250.00
Standard Match Co	.....	.....	.....
Thompson, J. L., Son & Co., Troy, N. Y	.....	15,330.00	9,180.00
Tubbs, E. M., & Co., Manchester, N. H	.....	32,750.00	5,940.00
Truesdell, J. W., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y	.....	2,500.00	.....
Tarrant & Co., New York	.....	39,000.00	46,800.00
Trask, Geo, L., Philadelphia, Pa	.....	2,200.00	.....
Tallcott, Geo., New York	.....	.....	3,740.00
Titlam, Henry, & Bro., Philadelphia, Pa	.....	.....	17,700.00
Tappan, Hermann, New York (including Corning & Tappan)	210.00	.....	21,000.00
Tittlebaum & Macklin	.....	.....	.....
United States Proprietary Medicine Co., Cincinnati Ohio	.....	14,490.00	.....
Universal Safety Match Co., New York	.....	1,000.00	.....
Union Match Co., Detroit, Mich	.....	.....	22,000.00
Van Duzen, S. R., New York	.....	20,100.00	14,869.00
Voegler, A., & Co., Baltimore, Md	1,672.80	14,820.00	167,280.00
Vogeler, Meyer & Co., Baltimore, Md	382.50	.....	38,250.00
Vogeler, C. A., Co	.....	.....	.....
Wright, E. T., Syracuse, N. Y	.....	2,798.00	.....
Wright, R. & G. A., Philadelphia, Pa	.....	39,000.00	550.00
Wells, C. B., Chicago, Ill	.....	500.00	.....
Warner, L. W., & Co., New York	.....	61,200.00	43,135.00
Wilder, E., & Co., Louisville, Ky	31.20	12,200.00	6,120.00
Wilmington Parlor Match Co., Wilmington, Del	1,300.00	.....	.....
Ward, Southerland & Co., New York	.....	1,008.00	.....
Wilson, E. A., New York	.....	1,950.00	1,500.00
Ward, M., & Co., New York	.....	1,152.00	.....
Woodworth, C. B., & Son, Rochester, N. Y	.....	23,800.00	38,300.00
West India Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo	.....	.....	4,000.00
Weeks & Potter, Boston, Mass	725.00	.....	72,500.00
World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y	513.40	.....	51,340.00
Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt	240.00	.....	24,000.00
Warner, H. H., & Co., Rochester, N. Y	.....	.....	62,000.00
Young, Ladd & Coffin, Pittsburg, Pa	.....	.....	40,581.00
Young, Robert M	.....	.....	.....
Zain, F., Philadelphia, Pa	.....	266,745.00	.....
Zeilin, J. H., & Co., Philadelphia, Pa	.....	22,646.00	57,076.00
Zain, F., & Co	.....	.....	1,200.00
Total	.....	8,496,843.00	5,537,817.00

Remittances made by match manufacturers (bonded accounts).

[Figures in parenthesis are amounts unpaid and due the Uuited States.]

Name, etc.	Purchased prior to July 1, 1876.	From July 1, 1876, to 1882.
Alexander, T. H., & Co., Baltimore, Md	$25,000	.....
Allen, Anson, Orono, Me	115,560	.....
Allen. Thomas, St. Louis, Mo. ($2,200)	15,200	.....
American Match Co., Amsterdam, N. Y. ($7,299.68)	186,885	.....
Akron Match Co., Akron, Ohio	1,200	.....
Ault & Bachtel, Canton, Ohio	500	.....
American Fusee Co., Erie, Pa	13,000	$35.000
Beecher, A., & Sons, Westville, Conn	147,000	.....
Brown, W. T., & Co., Portland, Me	73,836	.....
Barber, Geo. & O. C., Middlebury, Ohio	61,500	.....
Barber & Peckham, Middlebury, Ohio	210,000	.....
Barber & Co., Milwaukee, Wis	261,442	.....
Barber Match Co., Middlebury, Ohio	1,051,500	1,684,500
Barber, Jones & Co., Milwaukee, Wis	41,500	.....
Byam, Carlton & Co., Boston. Mass	2,802,748	536,600
Bentz. H. & M., New York ($4,070)	21,650	.....
Bousfield & Poole, Cleveland, Ohio	432,300	.....
Bousfield & Poole Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, Ohio	70,100	3,500
Brown & Durling, Wadsworth, Ohio	2 989	.....
Bogardus & Griswold, Troy, N. Y	55,000	.....
Burdick, N., Watertown, N. Y	6,500	.....
Bauer, John, New York	31,000	.....
Buck, L. W., & Co., Clinton, Iowa	9,050	.....
Burhaus, D., Burlington, Iowa	4,590	.....
Buck, Schneider & Co., New York	1,000	.....
Brockett & Newton, Woodbridge, Conn	28,000	.....
Boutell, P. D., Minneapolis, Minn	2,000	.....
Bendell, B., & Co., San Francisco, Cal. ($1,570.46)	.....	292,600
Bard, Adam, Reading, Pa	.....	31,350
Brokings, H. G., St. Louis, Mo	.....	172,225
Bagley & Dunham, West Cheshire, Conn	.....	10.350
Bowers & Dunham, New York	.....	28,500
Cowles & Leete, New Haven, Conn	86,316	.....
Curtis, W. D., Oshkosh, Wis	32,400	.....
Clark, F. E., Woodbridge, Conn	78,000	.....
Clark, James L., Oshkosh, Wis	626,500	1,404,800
Clark Match Co., Woodbridge, Conn	105,000	39.000
Clark, H. A., South Chicago, Ill ($4,400)	.....	6,000
Donnelly, C. J., Baltimore, Md	145,000	.....
Davis, G. W. Hill, Pittsburg, Pa	27,000	19,000
Dunham, E. P., West Cheshire, Conn	.....	17,050
Diamond Match Co., Wilmington, Del	.....	2,417,277
Eichele, A., & Co., St. Louis, Mo	112,300	.....
Eaton, James, Utica, N. Y	429,650	362,000
Electric Match Co., Chicago, Ill. ($5,175)	42,995	.....
Earle & Carlisle, Elmira, N. Y	7,190	.....
Eichele, P., & Co., St. Louis, Mo	495,245	851,450
England & Bell, Baltimore, Md	20,950	.....
Eisenhart, Jno. W., York, Pa	4,500	76,900
Excelsior Match Co., Syracuse, N. Y	23,000	113,000
Eddy, E. B., Ogdensburg, N. Y	.....	59,727
Frank, Leopold, New Orleans, La. ($1,430)	2,500	11,000
Griggs & Scott, Pittsburg, Pa	38,000	.....
Gates, William, Frankfort, N. Y	2,275.404	292,666
Greenleaf & Co., Milwaukee. Wis	52,400	.....
Gorman, T., & Son, Westville, Conn	6,000	.....
Griggs, A. J., Pittsburg, Pa	135,500	.....
Gorm n, T., & Co., Westville, Conn	17,000	.....
Gaffitt, G. W., & Co., New York ($6,215)	103,825	.....
Griggs & Goodwill, Chicago, Ill. ($100)	9,000	.....
Goldback, A., & Co., Richmond, Va	30,000	5,600
Gorman, Thomas, New Haven, Conn	32,000	.....
Gorman Match Co., Westville, Conn	.....	2,000
Gates, Wm., Sons, Frankfort, N. Y	.....	779,683
Howard, B. & H. D., New York	38,500	.....
Howard, Benona, New York ($23,100)	196,000	.....
Howard, F. B. B., New York	34,000	.....
Hendrickson & Leigh, Trenton, N. J	126,050	.....
Henning & Bonhack, New York	17.000	.....
Hunt, L. G., Chicago, Ill	15,500	.....
Hotchkiss, James G., Westville, Conn	5,000	.....
Hotchkiss, J. G., Match Co., West Cheshire, Conn	25,000	66,030
Ives & Judd, West Cheshire, Conn	193,595	74,680
Ives, P. T., Wallingford, Conn	3,800	74,400
Jones, Geo. N., Oshkosh, Wis	15,500	.....
Jones, E. A. & Co., Milwaukee. Wis	16,000	.....
Kenosha Match Co., Kenosha, Wis	17,755	.....
Keim, B. W., Cincinnati, Ohio	600	.....
Kirby & Jones, Milwaukee, Wis	15,000	.....

Remittances made by match manufacturers (bonded accounts)—Continued.

Name, etc.	Purchased prior to July 1, 1876.	From July 1, 1876, to 1882.
Kirby & Sons, Milwaukee, Wis	$9,000	$5,000
Loehr, John, New York ($23.965)	441,100	.....
Lane, M. B., Ashburnham, Mass	19,000	.....
Lord, C. W., Baltimore, Md	141,527	.....
Leete, Chas. S., New Haven, Conn	47,590	.....
Leigh & Palmer, Trenton, N. J	13,000	16,800
Leigh, H., Trenton, N. J	.....	7,000
Macklin, J. J., Covington, Ky	13,800	.....
Messenger, A., Norton, Mass	385,900	317,000
Mansfield, F., & Co., St. Louis, Mo	473,400	359,000
Moffett, Chas. W., Watertown, N. Y	23,000	.....
New York Match Co., New York ($29,472)	597,225	500
Newbauer & Co., San Francisco, Cal. ($2,578.89)	9,500	499,400
Newton, F. P., Woodbridge, Conn	.....	156,000
National Match Co., New York	.....	13,000
Powell, V. R., Troy, N. Y	32,550	.....
Portland Star Match Co., Portland, Me. ($20,460)	784,000	1,165,502
Richardson, D. M., Detroit, Mich	2,396,000	.....
Roeber, H. W., New York	75,665	.....
Roeber, Wm., New York	446,380	602,800
Richardson Match Co., Detroit, Mich	320,000	595,000
Reilly, Bernard., New Haven, Conn	.....	27,680
Ryder, Crouse & Welsh, Syracuse, N. Y	.....	5,000
Swift & Courtney, Wilmington, Del	476,863	.....
Stanton, Henry, Syracuse, N. Y	317,200	168,870
Star Match Co., Portland, Me	35,000	.....
Swift & Courtney & Beecher, Wilmington, Del	333,000	.....
Smith, E. K., Philadelphia, Pa	110,000	105,000
Swift, Courtney & Beecher Co., Wilmington, Del	1,778,300	2,034,000
Schmitt & Schmittdiel, Detroit, Mich	49,040	283,601
Farr, George, & Co., Athel Depot, Mass	5,000	.....
Tyler, E. R., West Cheshire, Conn	46,000	.....
Trenton Match Co., Trenton, N. J	.....	37,000
Wilmington Parlor Match Co., Wilmington, Del	11,000	.....
Weedon, James H., Baltimore, Md	64,500	.....
Washington Match Co., Washington, Conn	2,600	1,100
Zaissman & Greisheim, St. Louis, Mo	2,000	.....
Zaiss, Fred., Philadelphia, Pa	332,909	191,200
Zaiss & Psotta, Philadelphia, Pa	125,600	.....
Total	21,245,674	16,946,341

The books of this office show that credit has been allowed to the following match manufacturers, as authorized by the Court of Claims:

Barber Match Co	$12,633.00
B. Bendel & Co	2.600.00
Diamond Match Co	23,969.75
Newbauer & Co	4,609.00

The following accounts closed by compromise:

The Richardson Match Co	52,500.00
F. Mansfield & Co	8,397.39

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53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 74.

[Report 1955.]

JOHN W. ALMARODE.

FEBRUARY 25, 1895.—Ordered to be printed.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
February 23, 1895.

Mr. SPRINGER submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on Accounts:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay, out of the contingent fund of the House, John W. Almarode, father of Ernest Almarode, deceased, late an employee of the House of Representatives, a sum equal to six months of the salary paid to him at the time of his death, and also to pay to him the amount of the expenses of the last illness and funeral of said Ernest Almarode, said expenses not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars, to be paid on bills of particulars as now required by law.

Atttest:

JAMES KERR, *Clerk.*

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 75.

[Report No. 1987.]

PAYMENT OF TREASURY NOTES.

MARCH 2, 1895.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
February 2, 1895.

Mr. Bailey submitted the following, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Whereas the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, authorizing the issuance of Treasury notes bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum provided that such of them as shall be made payable, principal and interest, at maturity, shall be a legal tender to the same extent as United States notes for their face value excluding interest: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby requested to inform the House of Representatives if any of the notes issued under that act were made payable, principal and interest, at maturity.

Attest:

JAMES KERR,
Clerk.

By T. O. TOWLES,
Chief Clerk.

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 76.

HENRY C. DOLLIS, DECEASED. AND SAMUEL S. McCUISTON, DECEASED.

Copy of the findings of the Court of Claims in the cases of the following-named persons against the United States: H. C. Dollis, deceased, and Samuel McCuiston, deceased.

MARCH 2, 1895.—Referred to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 2, 1895.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid causes, which cases were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 181. Henry C. Dollis *v.* The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Henry C. Dollis, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 7, 1888.

[Court of Claims. Congressional Case No. 181. Sarah A. Dollis, administratrix Henry C. Dollis, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States, for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 22d day of December, 1894.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 7th day of May, 1888, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 21st day of February, 1895

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by J. G. Capers, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in her petition makes the following allegations:

That she is a citizen of the United States, residing in Memphis, State of Tennessee, where deceased resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from said decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $1,157.10 and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

22,784 feet lumber, $25 per M	$569.60
1,900 feet flooring, at $4.50 per 100	85.50
5,200 feet flooring, at $1.50 per 100	78.00
9,000 feet common lumber, at $20 per M	180.00
1,200 feet scantling, at $2 per 100	29.00
2,100 shingles, at $5 per M	105.00
205 fence posts	57.00
6,000 brick, at $5.50 per M	33.00
5 kegs of nails	20.00
Total	1,157.10

Taken by the command of General Sherman, late in 1862 or 1863, from the decedent's premises, near Memphis, Shelby County, Tenn.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDING OF FACT:

There were taken from claimant's decedent, Henry C. Dollis, of Memphis, Tenn., during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, by military authority for the use of the United States Army, stores and supplies, then worth the sum of three hundred and sixty-five dollars ($365), which does not appear to have been paid for.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 25, 1895.

A true copy.
Test this 2d day of March, 1895.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 3943. Samuel S. McCuistion *v.* The United States.

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Samuel S. McCuistion, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 7, 1894.

[Court of Claims. Congressional Case No. 3943. Alex. Hynds, Administrator Sam'l S. McCuiston, deceased, *v.* The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States, for their use, during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 16th day of April, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 7th day of May, 1894, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 18th day of February, 1895.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Charles C. Binney, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Jefferson County, State of Tennessee, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces by proper authority took from said decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of $522 and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

40 bushels of corn, $1 per bushel	$40.00
3,800 pounds of hay, worth $1 per 100	38.00
12 head hogs, 150 pounds each, 8 cents per pound	144.00
100 cords dry wood, $3 per cord	300.00
Total	522.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT.

There were taken from Samuel S. McCuiston, of Jefferson County, Tenn., since deceased, during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, by military authority for the use of the United States Army, stores and supplies then reasonably worth three hundred and sixty-five dollars ($365), which does not appear to have been paid for.

BY THE COURT.

Filed February 25, 1895.
A true copy.
Test, this 2d day of March, 1895.
[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

53D CONGRESS, } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC.
3d Session. } { No. 77.

DIGEST

OF

CONTESTED-ELECTION CASES

IN THE

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

COMPILED, UNDER RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE,

BY

ALFRED J. STOFER,

CLERK TO THE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1895.

Resolved, That there be printed and bound for the use of the House the usual number, to wit, one thousand six hundred and seven copies, of the Digest of Contested-Election Cases in the Fifty-second Congress, together with an index of the same, to be prepared by Alfred J. Stofer, clerk to the Committee on Elections during the said Congress, for which and for the necessary preparation and superintendence thereof there shall be paid said Alfred J. Stofer, by the Clerk of the House, out of the contingent fund, the sum of one thousand dollars, as recommended by the Committee on Elections of the Fifty-third Congress; said sum to be paid when the manuscript of the work shall have been delivered to the Public Printer.

Passed the House March 2, 1895. (See Record, Fifty-third Congress, p. 3553.)

TABLE OF CASES.

	Page
(1) Craig *v.* Stewart, Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania	7
Minority report	12
(2) Noyes *v.* Rockwell, Twenty-eighth New York	23
Minority report	39
(3) Reynolds *v.* Shonk, Twelfth Pennsylvania	47
(4) McDuffie *v.* Turpin, Fourth Alabama	51
Minority report	89
(5) Greevy *v.* Scull, Twentieth Pennsylvania	141
(6) Miller *v.* Elliott, Seventh South Carolina	165
Minority report	176

The contestants in cases 1, 3, and 5 were Democrats, and the contestants in cases 2, 4, and 6 were Republicans. Cases 1 and 2 were decided by the committee in favor of contestants. The House seated Mr. Craig, but voted adversely on the resolution to seat Mr. Noyes. Cases 3, 4, 5, and 6 were all decided by the committee in favor of the sitting Members. The House adopted the resolutions reported in cases 3 and 4, but did not reach those reported on cases 5 and 6.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

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CLARENCE D. CLARK, Wyoming.

ALFRED J. STOFER, *Clerk.*

AUTHORITIES CITED IN REPORTS.

	Page.
American and English Encyclopedia of Law	17
1 Brewster, 102, 103	9
Burns *v.* Young, Forty-fifth Congress	186
67 Cal., 497	172
67 Cal	182
451 Cal., 241	30
Campbell *v.* Morey, Forty eighth Congress	182
Campbell *v.* Weaver, Forty-ninth Congress	15
59 Cinn., 477	172
Commonwealth *v.* Cornelius, 8 W. N. C., 215 (2 C., 20 S.)	9
20 Conn., 436	184
60 Conn., 544	185
Contested election (4 Kulp), 196	9
(42 L. I.), 304	9
Curtin *v.* Yocum, Forty-ninth Congress	15
Election Code of N. Y., sec. 676	43
Fenn *v.* Bennett (Idaho), 592, contested-election cases H. R., 1871–1876	186
Fowler *v.* Felthoff, ibid, 403	9
Goodrich *v.* Bullock, Fifty-first Congress	185
15 Ill., 492	188
78 Ill., 170	15
88 Ill., 498	15
19 Kansas, 177	30
Lawson on Presumptive Evidence, 438	34
Lowe *v.* Wheeler, Forty-seventh Congress	186
Lower Oxford Contest, 2 C. C., 323	9
Lynch *v.* Chalmers, Forty-seventh Congress	186
Marks *v.* Park, 2 Leg. Record, 62	9
McCrary on Elections, sec. 10, p. 13	161
127, p. 94	161
207	30
419	33
464	17
McDonough's Election, 105 P. S., 488	9
58 Miss., 502	185
58 Miss., 511	172
59 Miss., 229	185
61 Miss., 563	172
61 Miss., 556	185
53 Mo., 350	171
129 N. Y	171
8 Oregon, 493	188
Paine on Elections (citing 59 Miss.), 222	161
762	20

	Page.
Paine on Elections, 762	17
776	30
3 Pa. (S. & R.), 29	184
58 Pa. St., 339	9
59 Pa. St., 109	9
71 Pa. St., 302	9
105 Pa., 488	9
135 Pa. St., 459	9
136 Pa., 459	15
10 Phila., 213	9
11 Phila., 631	9
Smith, Election Cases, 355	50
2 S. & R., 267	9
2 Stew., 239	9
64 Texas, 500	185
5 W. N. C., 9	9
Wilson *v.* Gooding, Forty-second Congress	17
21 Wis., 574	15
23 Wis., 630	15
Yeates *v.* Martin, Forty-sixth Congress	184

ALEXANDER K. CRAIG v. ANDREW STEWART.

TWENTY-FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Contestant claimed that returns from one of the counties in the district were held back, and that by reason of fraud and the casting of illegal votes by unregistered voters he was deprived of the certificate of election; and on those grounds he contested the seat. The principal claim, however, and the only one sustained by the committee, was that a large number of ballots were cast at the election for the contestee by persons whose names were not on the registry list, and who did not furnish the affidavits required by the laws of Pennsylvania to entitle them to vote, and that a sufficient number of ballots were cast to change the result of the election.

The vote in the House was first taken on the minority resolution as a substitute for the majority, the former declaring that Stewart was elected, and therefore was entitled to the seat. The minority resolution was defeated by a vote of 57 yeas to 152 nays. (P. 1497 of the Record.) The resolutions of the committee declaring Craig entitled to the seat were adopted without division by the House on February 26, 1892, and Mr. Craig was sworn in.

The debate will be found on pages 1488 to 1497 of the Record.

(1) **Ballots.** *Subject to the call of courts.*

Under the Pennsylvania statutes governing elections, and which require certain papers to be sealed for a stated period, the ballots and papers in the ballot box are subject to the call of any court or tribunal authorized to try the merits of the election at which they were used.

(2) **Electors.** *Production of affidavits.*

"It is the duty of the elector whose name is not on the registry list to produce the required affidavits at the time he offers his vote. Election officers can not waive such production. A vote received without such affidavit is illegal, and can not be made legal at a subsequent investigation in the courts."

(3) **Burden of proof.**

The failure to find in the prothonotary's office the affidavits required to be taken is sufficient proof to raise the prima facie conclusion that they never were taken. Not having been produced, the burden of proof was cast on the contestee to show that they were in fact executed.

REPORT.

FEBRUARY 16, 1892.—Mr. BROWN, from the Committee on Elections, submitted the following report:

The Committee on Elections beg leave to submit the following report in the case of Alexander K. Craig *v.* Andrew Stewart, from the Twenty-fourth Congressional district of the State of Pennsylvania.

The contestant has stated many reasons why he should be declared elected to the Fifty-second Congress, but the principal one and the only one the committee deems it necessary to report on is: That there were a large number of ballots cast at the election of November 4, 1890, for the contestee by persons whose names were not on the registry list, and who did not furnish the affidavits required by the laws of Pennsylvania to entitle them to vote. That a sufficient number of such ballots were cast to change the result of the election.

The constitution of the State of Pennsylvania provides, article 8:

SECTION 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age possessing the following qualifications shall be entitled to vote at all elections, if—

First. He is a citizen of the United States for one month.

Second. He has resided in the State one year, or having been a former qualified elector, or native-born citizen, has removed therefrom and returned, then six months immediately preceding the election.

Third. He is a resident of the election district two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. He has, if twenty-two years old and upwards, paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election.

The statute law of the State, after providing for a careful registration of voters preceding elections, further provides that:

On the day of the election any person whose name shall not appear on the registry of voters, and who claims the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election, which witness shall be sworn or affirmed, and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter.

The statute further provides:

And the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating, to the best of his knowledge and belief, when and where he was born; that he has been a citizen of the United States for one month and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or, if formerly a qualified elector or a native-born citizen thereof, and has removed therefrom and returned; that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting; that he has, if twenty-two years of age or upwards, paid a State or county tax within two years which was assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

The statute further provides:

The affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be inclosed with the list of voters, tally list, and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the prothonotary's office, subject to examination as other election papers are.

The other papers, consisting of the ballots, registry lists, tally sheet, list of voters, and one of the triplicate returns, as soon as the election is over and the result is declared, shall be placed in the ballot box, which shall be securely sealed up and placed in the hands of the person designated as its depository, and be safely kept by him until the morning of the next election required by law to be held, when, if the ballot box is required for use at the election, the election officers are to open it and totally destroy all the ballots and other papers found in it by burning them. In the meantime, however, the ballots and the papers in the ballot box are subject to the call of any court or tribunal authorized to try the merits of the election at which they were used.

The third section of the act of January 30, 1874, of the laws of Pennsylvania, expressly provides:

And no man shall be permitted to vote at the election on that day whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote as hereinafter required.

The courts of Pennsylvania have ruled that a compliance with the law in this regard is absolutely indispensable. (58 Pa. St., 338; 59 Pa. St., 109; 1 Brewst., 103; 2 Stew., 239; 71 Pa. St., 302; 11 Phila., 631; 10 Phila., 213; 5 W. N. C., 9; 2 S. and R., 267; 1 Brewst., 102, 103; 135 Pa. St., 459.)

Under the act of January 30, 1874 (P. L., 31), it is the duty of the elector, whose name is not on the registry list, to produce the required affidavits at the time he offers his vote. Election officers can not waive such production. A vote received without such affidavit is illegal, and can not be made legal at a subsequent investigation in the courts. (McDonough's election, 105 P. S., 488; Lower Oxford contest, 2 C. C., 323; In re contested election, 42 L. I., 304; Marks *v.* Park, 2 Leg. Rec., 62; Fowler *v.* Felthoff, Ibid, 403; Commonwealth *v.* Cornelius, 8 W. N. C., 215; In re contested election, 4 Kulp, 196.)

The contestant claims that a large number of votes were received at certain polling places from men whose names were not on the registry lists, and who failed to make the affidavits and produce witnesses as required by law.

On this point the committee is unanimous in the opinion that more than a sufficient number of votes from unregistered voters whose affidavits are not on file as required by law were cast for the contestee to change the result and give the seat in contest to the contestant. But a minority of the committee contend that there is no sufficient evidence in the record that the affidavits required of all the unregistered voters were not duly executed.

The evidence shows that when the papers filed by the return judge with the prothonotary were delivered up by him for use in this contest, the affidavits in question were not with them. The contestant offered no other or further evidence to show that they were not taken than this failure to find them on file in the office of the prothonotary. He contends that the absence from the prothonotary's office of a large number of such affidavits which were required to be there, especially when a large number were found there, is sufficient proof to raise the prima facie conclusion that they never were taken.

The majority of the committee agree in this view. We insist that the presumption is that if these affidavits had been executed they would have been found where the law provides they should be filed, and that on failure of the officer to produce them the burden of proof was cast on the contestee to show that they were in fact executed. He offered no evidence on this point, and by this failure of the contestee the prima facie case of the contestant becomes conclusive.

Therefore the committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That Andrew Stewart was not elected as a Representative to the Fifty-second Congress from the Twenty-fourth district of Pennsylvania, and is not entitled to the seat.

"*Resolved*, That Alexander K. Craig was duly elected as a Representative from the Twenty-fourth district of Pennsylvania to the Fifty-second Congress, and is entitled to his seat as such."

VIEWS OF THE MINORITY.

(1) **Nonresident Voters.** *Proof that they are.*

In attempting to prove that nonresident voters sufficient to overcome the plurality of contestee voted for the latter without having made the affidavits by law, contestant should not be allowed to prove only a part of these facts. He must establish his entire case, and show affirmatively that every method whereby persons might have become legal voters was neglected.

(2) **Registration.**

Failure of a nonregistered person to make an affidavit required by law as a prerequisite to voting does not render his vote illegal after it has been cast and counted.

(3) **Affidavits.** *Failure to make.*

"If the rule that the statutes requiring nonregistered voters to make affidavits before voting is to be held mandatory by the House, and the voter thereby cut off from the privilege of proving after the election that he possessed the constitutional qualifications of an elector at the time he cast his ballot, the House should require of all contestants proof of a clear and satisfactory character that the nonregistered electors really did not make and produce the necessary affidavits."

(4) **Ballots.** *Qualifications of electors casting them.*

Evidences of a qualification to vote should be furnished at the polls when an elector is challenged, but after the ballot has been cast, the vote counted, and a certificate of election issued upon it, quite a different rule prevails. Every reasonable intendment should then be indulged in his favor, and his vote should not be rejected upon technical presumptions, and because some degree of doubt may be thrown upon it.

VIEWS OF THE MINORITY.

FEBRUARY 17, 1892.—Mr. JOHNSON, of Indiana, from the Committee on Elections, submitted the following as the views of the minority:

The undersigned, constituting a minority of the Committee on Elections, dissent from the report of the majority of said committee in the contested-election case of Alexander K. Craig against Andrew Stewart, from the Twenty-fourth Congressional district of the State of Pennsylvania, and respectfully submit to the House the following as an expression of their views in said case:

Article 8 of the constitution of the State of Pennsylvania defines the qualifications of electors in that State in the following language, to wit:

> Every male citizen twenty-one years of age possessing the following qualifications shall be entitled to vote at all elections: (1) He shall have been a citizen of the United States one month; (2) he shall have resided in the State one year, or, if having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned within six months immediately preceding the election; (3) he shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election; (4) being twenty-two years of age or upward he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

The general assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, by an act approved January 30, 1874, provided for the registration of all the electors of the State, which act contains the following provision with respect to all persons whose names shall not appear on the registry list on the day of the holding of an election, to wit:

> And no man shall be permitted to vote at the election on that day whose name is not on said list unless he shall make proof of his right to vote as hereinafter required.

The said act of said general assembly also contains the following provision, to wit:

> On the day of election, any person whose name shall not appear on the registry of voters, and who claims the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election, which witness shall be sworn or affirmed, and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter; and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit stating, to the best of his knowledge and belief, when and where he was born; that he has been a citizen of the United States for one month and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or, if formerly a qualified elector or a native-born citizen thereof, and he has removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding such election; that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding the said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has, if twenty-two years of age or upward,

paid a State or county tax within two years which was assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

The said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when and where and to whom paid, and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed or that he never received any; and, if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where, and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination. But if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native-born citizen of the United States, or, if born elsewhere, shall state the fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and shall further state in his affidavit that he is at the time of making affidavit of the age of twenty-one and under twenty-two years; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month and has resided in the State one year, or, if a native-born citizen of the State and removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election and in the election district two months immediately preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes.

In the same section of said act of January 30, 1874, and immediately following the foregoing provisions, it is provided, with respect to the disposition to be made of affidavits taken at the election from nonregistered voters, as follows, to wit:

The said affidavits of all persons making such claims and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be inclosed with the list of voters, tally list, and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the prothonotary's office subject to examination as other election papers are. If the election officers shall find that the applicant possesses all the legal qualifications of a voter he shall be permitted to vote and his name shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age, the same words being added by the clerk in each case, respectively, on the list of persons voting at such election.

The act in question also provides that the officers of election shall be of opposite politics; that any qualified voter of an election district may challenge any person who attempts to vote therein, and that thereupon the proof of his right to vote shall be publicly made by the person challenged and passed upon by the election officers; that it shall be the imperative duty of the election officers to require of all nonregistered persons who attempt to vote at the election proof by affidavit of their qualification, whether a challenge to their votes is interposed by a third person or not, and makes the failure of said officers so to do a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding $500, or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court. But it is not made a criminal offense for a nonregistered elector to vote without having made or furnished the affidavits. The election officers are also required by this act to count the votes when cast, to publicly announce the result at the polls as soon as it is by them ascertained, and, immediately thereafter, to put up at the door of the election house for the information of the public a brief statement signed by them showing the votes received by each candidate. The election officers are also required to make out and sign returns in triplicate, with return sheet in addition, which triplicate returns are to be inclosed in envelopes sealed in the presence of the officers, and one envelope with the unsealed return sheet is to be given to the judge of the election by them, which envelope it is provided shall contain a list of the voters at the election, a tally paper, and the oaths of the election officers. This judge shall deliver the said return sheet and said envelope and contents to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas at 12 o'clock the day following the election, and provision is made for the opening of the same by the said court and the

computing of the same by its sworn officers, appointed by the judge thereof, in the presence of said judge, and the certifying of the same under the seal of the court.

It is further provided that said proceeding shall be open to the public, and in case any returns shall be missing, or in case of complaint by any qualified elector under oath charging palpable fraud or mistake, or where fraud or mistake is apparent on the returns, the court may issue summary processes against the election officers to produce the missing paper in open court, and, if fraud or mistake be observed, that corrections may be made by the court. The ballots cast at the election, together with one of the tally sheets and list of voters and triplicate returns, are by this act required to be placed in the ballot box, which is to be securely sealed and delivered into the hands of some person designated by the law as a depositary for the same, to be by him safely kept, subject to the call of any court or tribunal authorized to try the merits of the election, until the ballot box may be needed for the holding of an election authorized by law, when the election officers, after being sworn, shall open it and destroy the ballots and papers therein contained.

Your minority have now quoted and stated enough of the election laws of the State of Pennsylvania to make intelligible what they have to submit with respect to the case now undergoing consideration.

At the regular election for Representative to the Fifty-second Congress from the Twenty-fourth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, held in that district on the 4th day of November, 1890, there were three candidates for that office, namely, Andrew Stewart, Republican; Alexander K. Craig, Democrat; and Edward Campbell, Prohibitionist. On the counting of the votes cast Andrew Stewart was by the proper canvassing officers declared to have been legally elected Representative to Congress from the district by a plurality of 123 votes, and thereupon the certificate of election was issued to him by the officer whose right and duty it was to issue certificates in such cases. Alexander K. Craig, however, contests the right of the sitting Member to the seat to which he was thus declared elected, mainly upon the alleged ground that a number of persons in excess of his plurality whose names did not appear on the registered lists of said district voted for him at said election without having made and furnished the affidavits required of non-registered persons by the law of Pennsylvania hereinbefore set out, which votes were canvassed and computed for him by the officers of election.

The contestant claims to have proven this state of facts by the testimony taken in this case and therefore asserts that he is entitled to and should be given the seat now occupied by the contestee in this House. It is upon this proposition that a difference of opinion exists among the members of your committee. The majority insist that the contestant has established all of these facts and that he should be admitted to the seat. The minority concede that the contestant has shown a sufficient number of votes to have been cast by nonregistered persons for the contestee and counted for him by the election officers to overcome his plurality, but they strenuously deny that the contestant has proved that these persons failed to make and procure affidavits required of nonresident voters and they doubt whether he is entitled to be seated even if he has.

That the burden of proof is on the contestant to establish his claim and contest is too plain to require the citation of authority. Assuming, for sake of the argument, that he is entitled to a seat in this body if he

proves that nonresident voters sufficient in number to overcome the plurality of the contestee voted for the latter at the said election without having made the affidavits required by law, it will not suffice for him to prove a part of these facts. He must establish his entire case and show affirmatively that every method whereby such persons might have become legal voters was neglected. It is not enough that he has proven certain persons to have voted for the contestee at such election without having made and furnished affidavits, since such persons may have been duly registered and hence possessed the right to vote without affidavits; nor will it suffice for him to show that certain persons voted without having been registered, since nonregistered voters could still enjoy the right of suffrage by making and producing affidavits.

Before proceeding, however, to examine whether the contestant has shown affirmatively and adequately that these nonresident voters who voted for the contestee failed to make and furnish the affidavits required of them by law, your minority desire to refer to some other matters connected with this case.

It has not been expressly decided in any case that has fallen under the observation of the minority that the failure of a nonregistered person to make an affidavit required by law as a prerequisite to voting renders his vote illegal after it had been cast and counted. The supreme courts of Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, however, have held that such was the effect where the nonregistered voters made and furnished affidavits which were defective in material particulars, and in so deciding they stated that laws requiring affidavits of nonregistered voters were mandatory rather than directory. It is a plain inference, however, that if in these cases there had been no affidavits whatever made by the nonregistered voters the holding would have been the same way. (See in recontested election of Martin McDonough, 105 Pa., p. 488; contested election of Owen Cusick, 136 Pa., p. 459; State on complaint of Doerflinger *v.* Helmantel, 21 Wis., p. 574; State ex rel. Bancroft *v.* Stumpf, 23 Wis., p. 630.)

The supreme court of Illinois, on the other hand, has twice held that a law of the kind referred to was simply directory, and that the vote of a nonregistered person, cast upon affidavits materially defective at an election where affidavits were by law required to be made by a nonregistered person before voting, was valid (78 Ill., p. 170; 88 Ill., p. 498).

In the case of Campbell *v.* Weaver, a contested election of the Forty-ninth Congress, from one of the Congressional districts of the State of Iowa, reported at page 455, volume 7, of the House Contested-Election Cases, the contest turned on the construction of the election law of that State which required of all nonregistered persons the making of certain affidavits before they could vote. The persons whose right to vote was in controversy had made affidavits defective in very material particulars. The majority of the election committee reported that the law should be held to be directory and not mandatory, and that the votes of such persons were legal and should be counted. The House adopted this report and retained Mr. Weaver in his seat.

In the contested election case of Curtin against Yocum, from a Congressional district of Pennsylvania, in the Forty-ninth Congress, reported at page 416, volume 5, of the House Contested-Election Cases, the construction of the very election law of that State under which the election in the case now under consideration was held is discussed in the report of the minority of the Committee on Elections, and it was therein declared that the provision of the law requiring affidavits of nonregistered voters was purely directory. This report was adopted by the House.

Insomuch, however, as the report was clearly right upon other grounds it can not fairly be said that by adopting it and retaining Mr. Yocum in his seat, the House necessarily held with the minority in their view that the provision of the law referred to was directory.

In view of the conflict in the authorities on this question, as hereinbefore pointed out, and insomuch as there are weighty reasons in support of each view, which reasons will be found fully set forth in the decision of the courts and in the reports adopted by the House of Representatives, your minority feel that if the rule that the statutes requiring nonregistered voters to make affidavits before voting is to be held mandatory by this House, and the voter thereby cut off from the privilege of proving, after the election, that he possessed the constitutional qualifications of an elector at the time he cast his ballot, the House should require of all contestants proof of a clear and satisfactory character that the nonregistered electors really did not make and produce the necessary affidavits.

Referring to the case now under consideration there is every reason why the House should hesitate to deprive the electors of the Twenty-fourth Congressional district of Pennsylvania of their votes by turning out the sitting member and installing the contestant in his place upon the purely technical, remote, and inadequate proof offered by the contestant.

It is quite apparent from the testimony that the nonregistered persons alleged to have voted without affidavit were, with but trifling exceptions, persons who actually possessed all of the constitutional qualifications necessary to make them electors.

The fact that although the parties to this contest diligently tried to prove that persons voted at the election without having these constitutional qualifications, they only succeeded in establishing the fact in a dozen or so instances, demonstrates this quite plainly. It is also very apparent from the evidence that, if these nonregistered voters made no affidavits, it was simply because they were universally recognized to be constitutional voters, and, for that reason, were allowed to vote without being challenged, either by the citizens present, who possessed, as before stated, the right of challenge, by the public challengers, who, it appears, were at the polls, or by the Democratic or Republican officers of the election boards.

That persons about whose constitutional qualifications there was any possible doubt were allowed to vote at the election without challenge is absolutely incredible, particularly when it is remembered that this was a close and heated election for Congress, where party spirit ran high and where the partisans of each party were exerting themselves to the utmost to win the day. Indeed it was stated before the committee and not denied that many of the nonregistered persons who are claimed to have voted without making affidavits were old and wealthy residents of the district in which they voted, and it seems that some of them had held prominent offices therein. It is in evidence, too, that if nonregistered persons actually voted at the said election without making affidavits, the practice was not at all confined to one political party, but extended to both.

On the question as to whether the contestant has sufficiently proven that no affidavits were made and produced by the nonregistered voters at this election, the minority contend that he has not. When a person offering to vote is challenged at the polls no presumptions are indulged in favor of his right to vote. He is then and there called upon to furnish evidence of his qualifications as an elector. But when he has once

voted unchallenged and his ballot has been deposited in the ballot box and counted and canvassed and a certificate of election issued upon it, quite a different rule prevails. Every reasonable intendment should then be indulged in his favor and his vote should not be rejected upon technical presumptions and because some degree of doubt may be thrown upon it. Particularly is this the case where a contestant upon whom rests the burden of proof and who asks that the vote shall be rejected refuses to make positive proof of the voter's disqualification which it appears it is easily within his power to do if the voter, in point of fact, had not the right of suffrage.

This principle is most forcibly expressed in the report of the minority of the Committee on Elections in the contested election case of Wilson against Gooding, which came before the House of Representatives in the Forty-second Congress from an Indiana Congressional district, and which report was adopted by the House. The language used is as follows:

> Evidence which might have been sufficient to put the voter to his explanation if challenged at the polls is not deemed sufficient to prove a vote illegal after it has been admitted; * * * after a vote has been admitted something more is required to prove it illegal than to throw doubt upon it. There ought to be proof which, weighed by the ordinary rules of evidence, satisfies and convinces the mind that a mistake has been made, and which the House can rest upon as a safe precedent in like cases.

This language is quoted at section 464 of McCreary on Elections, and that author approves of it, and in the section of his work which follows observes:

> Of course, some weight is to be given to the decision of the judges of election, whose province it is in the first instance to admit or exclude votes.

It is also a well-established principle that all proceedings of boards of election officers are presumed to have been regular and according to law, and that its presumption of regularity can not be overthrown by invoking a mere technicality or by throwing a doubt upon the lawfulness of their proceedings. This view is expressed at section 762 of Paine on Elections in the following language:

> The presumption is always against the commission of a fraudulent or illegal act and in favor of the honesty and correctness of the official acts of a sworn officer. The true rule, while it may not require the exclusion of all reasonable doubt, does require clear and satisfactory proof of fraud or mistake before the legal presumption in favor of the correctness of the acts of sworn officers will be nullified.

The same doctrine is laid down under title of "Elections" in the American and English Encyclopedia of Law, in the following language:

> The presumption is in favor of the legality of elections and the regularity of the canvass. The law presumes the sworn officers to perform their duty honestly and faithfully.

Now, with the burden of proof upon him to show in a clear and satisfactory manner that the nonregistered persons voting at the Congressional election in his district, whose votes were cast unchallenged and were canvassed by the election officers, did not make the affidavits required by law, and thus throw out their ballots, to what kind of evidence does the contestent resort? With what character of testimony does he assail the presumption that officers of the election board took the proper affidavits and seek to establish a neglect of duty upon their part in this particular?

If the officers of election failed to take the affidavits, why did he not call them as witnesses in this case and prove the fact? True, the law makes their failure to require such affidavits a misdemeanor, but it is

believed that either under the laws of Pennsylvania or of the United States they could have been compelled to testify on this point, and that if they had done so they would have been exempt from prosecution for their neglect of duty.

The party challengers at the polls also knew whether these affidavits were made. The citizens present at the election also doubtless had information upon this point. The persons voting of all others knew whether they made the proper affidavits and their testimony could easily have been obtained, for it was not made an offense by the laws of Pennsylvania for them to vote without having made affidavits.

All these sources of positive information were easily accessible to the contestant, and yet he makes no effort whatever to make by means of them the clear and satisfactory proof which the law requires; but seeks to establish the fact that said affidavits were not made by an indirect, circuitous, and insufficient method.

The law of Pennsylvania requires, as appears from what has heretofore been stated, that, after the election officers shall have taken the affidavits of nonregistered voters, and canvassed the votes and announced the result, they shall make out triplicate returns and shall then place said affidavits in an envelope along with the list of voters, a tally sheet, and their oaths as election officers and deliver them to one of their number, designated as a return judge, and that he, not the board, shall deliver the same to the prothonotary's office, subject to examination as other election papers are.

The contestant introduces the certificate of this prothonotary, made on the 27th day of January, 1891, nearly two months after the election, which states that certain affidavits to which the certificate is appended are true and correct copies of the affidavits of voters at the election held on November 4, 1890, as the same are on file in his office at the first-named date, to wit, January 27, 1890, and he also introduces a deputy in the prothonotary's office who swears that these copies are copies of all the affidavits on file in the said office at such last-named date. There is no certificate or any direct proof of any character as to whether the affidavits certified to were all the affidavits that were originally filed in the prothonotary's office. In fact, the deputy expressly stated in his testimony (record, p. 74) that he did not know whether these certified affidavits were the only ones originally filed in said office or not. These affidavits so certified were less in number than the nonregistered voters who were shown to have voted at said election for the contestee. The argument of the contestant now is that the prothonotary is presumed to have kept safely in his office to the date of his certificate all the affidavits that were filed therein by the election judge immediately after the election, and that hence the certificate and proof that the affidavits were all that were on file at the date of the certificate establishes the fact that they were all the affidavits that were originally filed by the return judge. He further insists that the failure of the judge to file any other affidavits than these certified is evidence that no other affidavits were in fact taken by the board of election officers and overturns the presumption that they obeyed the law and required affidavits of all nonregistered persons who voted at the election.

In a few instances the prothonotary's certificate, under date of January 27, 1891, is as follows: "That the following is a true and correct copy of * * * affidavits of voters of ——— borough at an election held on November 4, 1890;" but this fact is manifestly beyond his right, power, and jurisdiction as a public officer to certify, and this certificate

can only be made competent by implying the words "as the same appears of record in my office," which leaves it substantially as the first certificate made by him and referred to above. If the officer possessed any actual knowledge as to what affidavits were made at the election held November 4, he could have appeared as a witness and testified to the facts orally, but he could only certify as an officer to the records on file in his office.

The foregoing was the only evidence given in this cause by the contestant that the nonregistered electors who voted for the sitting member had not made the affidavits required of them by law at the polls. It is true that the contestee in taking his testimony at entirely different voting districts, and perhaps in other counties than those resorted to by the contestant for his evidence, proved in a few instances that certain nonregistered persons who voted for the contestant did not make the affidavits required by law. This he did by the sworn testimony of the persons who voted for contestant, but, for obvious reasons, this does not in anywise help out the contestant in his proof. It may be remarked, however, in this connection that the contestee adopted the proper method of proving that nonregistered voters had not made affidavits. This only serves to show how easily the contestant, with the burden of proof resting upon him, could have made the clear proof necessary to be made by him that nonregistered voters for the contestee failed to make affidavits, if in point of fact they did fail to make them.

Now, the minority submit whether the certificate of the prothonotary that certain affidavits appeared on record in his office, a public one to which all persons had access, on January 27, 1891, and the oral testimony of his deputy that these were all the affidavits on file in the office at that time, satisfactorily establishes the fact that they were all the affidavits originally filed by the return judge. But, assuming that it does, the minority earnestly insist that this fact simply rebuts the presumption of the regularity of the action of the return judge in the filing of all the affidavits of the nonregistered voters, and does not reach back, as claimed by the contestant, and prove, either that the nonregistered voters did not actually make or that the officers of the election did not actually take the affidavits. The making of the affidavits by the voters was one thing, the action of the election officers in taking another, the delivering of the affidavits by the election officers to the return judge another, and the action of the return judge in filing them still another. The act of taking by the board and the act of filing by the return judge were separable and distinct acts. The taking of the affidavits may well have been done by the election officers, and yet the filing of them by the return judge may have been neglected. That the acts are separable and that the first may have been performed but the second neglected holds good whether the board and the return judge are considered as one official or as different officials. The affidavits may have been lost, mislaid, or deposited in the wrong place by the return judge. Indeed this would be the legal inference on its being shown that he had not filed them. To infer this would be to put upon him no additional presumption of having failed to perform his duty than already attaches to him by the certificate of the prothonotary that the affidavits were not filed by him.

The contestee is not required to prove that this improper disposition of the affidavits was actually made by the return judge, for the reason that the contestant has the burden of proving that the affidavits were not taken, and his having merely shown that they were not filed in the prothonotary's office does not establish the fact that they were not taken,

does not discharge the burden of proof resting upon him, but only rebuts the presumption that the judge complied with the laws by filing all the affidavits. In support of this position there is ample authority. The very point was discussed in the minority report in the Forty-ninth Congress in the contested-election case of Curtin *v.* Yocum, hereinbefore referred to. In this case there were three reports made; one by the majority, one by the minority, and one by certain members of the election committee. The House adopted the report of the minority and retained Mr. Yocum in his seat.

In this report so adopted by the House the minority expressly held that proof that the return judge of election failed to file the affidavits of nonregistered voters in the office of the prothonotary raised no presumption that the affidavits were not made by the voters and taken by the board of election officers, and that proof of the nonfiling of the affidavits only rebutted the presumption of regularity in the proceedings as to the filing. This doctrine is quoted in the American and English Encyclopedia of Law under the head of "Elections," at pages 431 and 432, Curtin *v.* Yocum being cited, and the author then lays down the law as follows:

> When a series of acts is required to be done by the officer, the fact that some were not done does not affect the presumption that the rest were done.

See also section 762 of Paine on Elections, where Curtin *v.* Yocum is cited and where the doctrine is stated in the language following:

> The failure of the officers of election to return to the prothonotary's office the affidavits of nonregistered voters does not raise the presumption that they also failed to require such affidavits.

In conclusion it is submitted that in order to unseat the sitting Member in this case and admit the contestant to a seat in this House it is necessary to assume that votes were cast by nonregistered voters in the Twenty-fourth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, who knew at the time they were casting them that they were doing so in violation of law; that their unlawful act was concurred in by the election officers, some of whom were of opposite politics to said voters, and all of whom violated their oaths and made themselves liable to criminal prosecution by so doing; and that the voters and challengers of opposite politics around the polls also consented to such illegal voting.

This assumption has to be made with the consciousness on the part of the House that the contestant, having upon his shoulders the burden of proving his right to his seat and of overturning the presumption of law in favor of a vote cast and canvassed without objection, and of the regularity of the proceedings of an election board which is presumed to have done its duty, has passed by a kind of evidence which was easily accessible to him and which if given would have been clear and decisive upon the question at stake, and has introduced in support of his contention evidence of an exceedingly technical, inferential, and inadequate character. All this will have to be done, too, in a case where there has been no fraud, venality, coercion, or other reprehensible conduct on the part of the electors, where it is apparent that the votes objected to were those of electors possessing constitutional qualifications, and who, if in point of fact they did not comply with the provisions of a registry law, failed to do so because of the general acquiescence in the right to vote of all persons present at the polls, including those of opposite politics to themselves. It will have to be done, also, with the full knowledge that there is a grave conflict in the authorities whether, even if the electors voted without making affidavits, that fact rendered their votes illegal in law.

The minority insist that no such action shall be taken and that no such precedent shall be established by this House, and they therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions, to wit:

(1) *Resolved*, That Andrew Stewart was legally elected to a seat in the Fifty-second Congress from the Twenty-fourth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, and that he is entitled to retain his seat in this House.

(2) *Resolved*, That Alexander K. Craig was not legally elected to the Fifty-second Congress from the Twenty-fourth district of Pennsylvania, and is not entitled to a seat in this House.

HENRY U. JOHNSON.
C. D. CLARK.
A. A. TAYLOR.
J. E. REYBURN.

HENRY T. NOYES v. HOSEA H. ROCKWELL.

TWENTY-EIGHTH NEW YORK.

The New York State board of canvassers issued the certificate of election to Rockwell. There was a dispute growing out of the result of the election in Chemung County for Representative in Congress, and the contest being a very close one in the district the case was referred to the courts, finally going to the highest court in the State. Noyes claimed that he was elected, and charged that the ballots were tampered with, and that certain inspectors of election were responsible for frauds alleged to have been practiced upon him. Under the decisions of the courts given in the report made to the House, the committee held that Noyes was entitled to and ought to have been awarded the certificate of election, and that the burden of proof was shifted from Noyes to Rockwell. The minority held that the recount of ballots ordered by the courts in some of the election districts did not correspond with the count made from the face of the returns, although it gave contestant a small plurality of the votes cast. The State board of canvassers finally, by counting the numbers put on the sample ballots, found a plurality for the contestee, and held that he was elected, in which opinion the minority of the committee concurred.

The resolutions were considered by the House on April 22, 1892. The first vote (page 3538 of the Record) was on the minority substitute declaring that Noyes was not elected, and it was adopted—140 yeas to 98 nays. The next vote (page 3540 of the Record) was on the resolution declaring that Rockwell was elected, and was entitled to the seat. It resulted, yeas 128, nays 106.

A motion was then made to recommit the case to the committee with instructions to take testimony in regard to certain alleged irregularities, and on this motion the vote (page 3541) was 110 yeas to 124 nays.

The resolutions as amended declaring Mr. Rockwell entitled to the seat were adopted without division.

The debate will be found on pages 3536 to 3541 of the Record.

(1) **Burden of proof.**

The decision of the court of last resort of a State upon the construction of a statute of that State should be binding; and under the decision of the court of appeals, affirming the lower court, contestant was

prima facie elected, and ought to have been awarded the certificate of election. The burden of proof was thus shifted from contestant to contestee.

(2) **Recount.** *Not provided for by statute.*

The New York statute does not provide for or authorize a recount of ballots in any election. They are required to be destroyed immediately after the completion of the count by the inspectors. They had no legal existence after the board of inspectors dissolved the night of the election, and the board itself was functus officio.

(3) **Recount.** *When to be discredited.*

Under the statutes of New York there could not be a recount of the ballots, and if it were authorized by law no confidence whatever could be reposed in a recount of ballots which had been kept from the time they were counted on the night of the election to the recount made from twenty-four to forty-eight hours thereafter.

(4) **Recount.** *Violation of rule and precedent.*

"To recognize this recount would be in direct violation of every rule and precedent and convert a serious matter into a most ridiculous burlesque. It would, if the precedent should be followed, throw down the bars in every close contest, lead to frauds innumerable, and invite attacks without number upon the official returns of sworn officers of the law, and by boards composed of friends of each of the competing candidates, and destroy the verity of official returns."

(5) **Testimony.** *Worthless if not signed.*

Presumptions or suspicions of an imaginative mind should have no weight in determining contests, and testimony, even though the witness is sworn, is worthless if the witness afterwards repudiates the statement that has been prepared and refuses to sign it.

(6) **Bribery.**

Everything must be presumed against innocence. Because one man who admitted he was bribed voted the same ballot as others is no reason for resting the curse of bribery on them.

REPORT.

APRIL 2, 1892.—Mr. O'FERRALL, from the Committee on Elections, submitted the following report:

The Committee on Elections having had under consideration the contested-election case of Henry T. Noyes, contestant, against Hosea H. Rockwell, contestee, from the Twenty-eighth Congressional district of the State of New York, submit the following report:

At an election held on the 4th day of November, 1890, Henry T. Noyes and Hosea H. Rockwell were the Republican and Democratic candidates, respectively, for election as Representative to the Fifty-second Congress from the Twenty-eighth Congressional district of New York.

The latter received the certificate of election and now holds the seat. His right to the certificate as well as the seat is contested by the former, who claims that he was entitled to the certificate upon the face of the returns and to the seat by reason of having received a majority of the legal votes cast.

The issue to be determined by the committee involves both of these claims.

WAS THE CONTESTANT ENTITLED TO THE CERTIFICATE?

This question must first be determined to ascertain upon whom rests the burden of proof.

This district is composed of the counties of Chemung, Seneca, Schuyler, and Tompkins.

The election statute of New York provides that immediately after the closing of the polls the inspectors of election shall count the ballots and publicly proclaim the result of their count before they adjourn. They shall also make three written statements showing the result, and these statements they must complete and sign immediately after announcing the result.

The policy of the law is to make final the action of the board at its meeting immediately following the closing of the polls. (34 N. Y. State Rep., 127.)

The law contemplates that the duties of inspectors shall in these respects be as promptly performed as possible; for this purpose, among others, that the result may be determined and declared without any bias arising from the knowledge of its effect upon the aggregate result, or from exposure to subsequent influences. (46 Hun., 390.)

The statute also requires the inspectors of election to attach to these statements already mentioned sample copies of the various ballots cast and to write upon each the number received, like the sample. One copy of these statements the inspectors are directed to hand to the supervisor, or town or ward official, who is ex officio a member of the county board of canvassers; to file another with the county clerk of the county,

who is ex officio secretary of the county board aforesaid, and to file the third copy with the town or city clerk, as a local record of the election.

When the county board of canvassers of the county of Chemung convened they found a discrepancy between the statements made in accordance with the result publicly proclaimed, completed, and signed on the night of the election and the writing or indorsements on the sample ballots attached in six districts of four wards in the city of Elmira, in the county of Chemung.

The statements indicated the following result: Noyes, 488 votes; Rockwell, 458 votes; majority for Noyes, 30 votes.

The writing or indorsements on the sample ballots gave Noyes 466 votes, Rockwell 481; majority for Rockwell, 15 votes.

A discrepancy between the statements and sample-ballots indorsements, it will be observed, of 45 votes.

The manner in which this discrepancy occurred will be shown hereafter under the heading of "Recount." Suffice it to say here that the board of county canvassers of Chemung County discarded the statements completed and signed on the night of the election, which corresponded with the publicly declared result, which gave Noyes 30 majority, and adopted the figures as shown by the indorsements on the sample ballots attached, which gave Rockwell 15 majority, and certified the same to the board of State canvassers.

Application was thereupon made to the supreme court, under chapter 460 of the Laws of New York, passed May 27, 1880, which provides that "whenever it shall appear, by affidavit, that errors have occurred in the determination of the board of county canvassers in the State, the supreme court may by order require said board to correct such errors," for a mandamus to correct the returns of the county board of canvassers of Chemung County so as to make them conform to the statements of the inspectors and restore to Noyes his majority of 30 votes in the said six election districts of four wards of the city of Elmira, and on the 2d day of December, 1890, after due hearing, the supreme court in special term—present, Hon. Walter Lloyd Smith, justice—entered the following order:

The People of the State of New York, ex rel. Henry T. Noyes, against the Board of Canvassers of Chemung County.

On reading and filing the affidavits of A. J. Robertson, etc., on motion, etc.:

It is ordered, That a peremptory mandamus issue out of and under the seal of this court, directed to the board of canvassers of Chemung County, composed of J. Harvey Wood, John T. Smith, Joseph R. Lowe, Edward Kingsley, Wilson Ruggles, B. Burr McDowell, James Birmingham, Leonard H. Harding, G. Henry Roberts, Julian Goldsmith, Henry H. Worden, Isaac Marshall, John J. McMahon, Elijah Lazarus, Daniel Dempsey, Jacob Miller, O'Meara D. Goodrich, and William H. Hart, the supervisors of the various towns and wards of said county, and Daniel Finley, deputy county clerk and ex officio clerk of said board of canvassers, commanding them forthwith to reconvene and reassemble and recanvass, retabulate, and forward to the office of the secretary of state at Albany a true and correct canvass and statement of the result of the last general election, so far as the same relates to Representative in Congress, held in and for the first election district of the First Ward, the second district of the Third Ward, the fifth district of the Third Ward, the third district of the Fifth Ward, and the fourth district of the Sixth Ward, all of the city of Elmira, in the State of New York, making their estimate and tabulated statement from the face of the returns from said districts instead of from the ballots on the back thereof; and that as to the second election district of the First Ward of said city of Elmira, they estimate and tabulate such statement of the result of said election, so far as it relates to Representative in Congress, from the face of the original returns, signed and certified on the 4th day of November, 1890, and filed in the office of the Chemung County clerk on the 25th day of November, 1890. (Record, 15.)

From this order Rockwell, through the board of county canvassers of Chemung County, appealed to a general term of the supreme court, and on the 3d day of February, 1891, the following proceedings were had in the said court in general term:

Present: Hon. George A. Hardin, presiding justice; Hon. Celora E. Martin, Hon. Milton H. Merwin, associate justices.

The People ex rel. Henry T. Noyes, respondent, *v.* The Board of Canvassers of Chemung County, appellant.

The appeal from the order entered in the above-entitled proceeding on the 5th day of December, 1890, in the Chemung County clerk's office, directing that a writ of mandamus issue out of and under the seal of this court, directing the board of canvassers of the county of Chumung to reassemble and perform certain acts in the said order specified, having been heard at this term, it is hereby, on motion of W. A. Sutherland, of counsel for the respondent, and upon submission of points and argument on behalf of appellant by Reynolds, Stanchfield & Collin, its attorneys,

Ordered, That the said order be, and the same is hereby, wholly affirmed, with costs of the said appeal and disbursements to be paid to the said respondent by the appellant. (Record, 16.)

From this order affirming the supreme court in special term Rockwell again appealed to the court of appeals, and this court of last resort, on the 5th day of June, 1891, affirmed the decision of the lower court and entered the following order:

The People of the State of New York ex rel. Henry T. Noyes, respondent, against The Board of Canvassers of Chemung County, appellant.

Be it remembered, that on the seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, the board of canvassers of Chemung County, the appellant in this action, came here into the court of appeals, by Reynolds, Stanchfield & Collin, its attorneys, and filed in the said court a notice of appeal and return thereto from an order of the general term of the supreme court of the State of New York.

And the People of the State of New York ex rel. Henry T. Noyes, the respondent in said action, afterwards appeared in said court of appeals by Robertson, Smith & Bull, his attorneys.

Which said notice of appeal and the return thereto filed as aforesaid are hereunto annexed.

Whereupon the said court of appeals, having heard this cause argued by Mr. Hamilton Harris and Frederick Collin, of counsel for the appellant, and by Mr. W. A. Sutherland, of counsel for the respondent, and after due deliberation had thereon, did order and adjudge that the order of the general term of the supreme court, appealed from in this action to this court, be, and the same hereby is, affirmed with costs.

And it was also further ordered that the record aforesaid and the proceedings in this court be remitted to the said supreme court, there to be proceeded upon according to law.

Therefore it is considered that the said order be affirmed, with costs as aforesaid.

And hereupon, as well as the notice of appeal and return thereto aforesaid as the judgment of the court of appeals aforesaid, by them given in the premises, are by the said court of appeals remitted into the supreme court of the State of New York, before the justices thereof, according to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, to be enforced according to law, and which record now remains in the said supreme court before the justices thereof, etc. (Record, 16–17.)

Justice O'Brien, of this court, in delivering the opinion of the court, concurred in by the other eight justices, excepting Ruger, chief justice, who did not vote, and Earl, who dissented, used this language:

The words written into the paper by the inspectors must be deemed to express the actual and correct result of their count. They are precise and certain, and to the effect that a certain number of votes were given for a person therein named for a designated office. Not so with the writing on the ballot. That imports simply that a certain number of tickets of each variety were voted, from which and from an inspection of the sample ballots themselves the actual vote for any given candidate may or may not be accurately ascertained. * * * The act of the inspectors in

stating the vote in the body of the paper, the certificate that the same is correct, and the signature of each of them to the certificate, is, so far as the county canvassers are concerned, fundamental, jurisdictional, and controlling while the words on the ballot are subordinate and incidental, and the duty of the inspectors in respect to the same is probably directory merely. (Record, 181.)

Pending these proceedings in the courts, but after the decision of the supreme court in special session, to wit, on the 5th day of December, 1890, the State board of canvassers met, counted the figures as indorsed on the sample ballots, and not as shown by the statements of the officers of election, and awarded the certificate of election to Rockwell, and under and by virtue of it he now holds his seat.

Your committee are of the opinion that the decision of the court of last resort of a State upon the construction of a statute of that State, and in a matter before them involving the construction of a statute of that State, should be binding upon them, and therefore they held that under the decision of the said court of appeals, affirming the lower court, Noyes was prima facie elected and was entitled to and ought to have been awarded the certificate of election, and that the burden of proof was shifted from Noyes to Rockwell, and it was incumbent upon him (Rockwell) to establish his title to the seat upon the full merits of the case.

Has he done it?

By the restatement and retabulation made by the board of canvassers, under the order of the court, Noyes had a majority of 16 votes in the district.

Rockwell insists that in a recount of the ballots in the six districts of four wards of Elmira he gained a number of votes, and that certain illegal votes were cast for Noyes, and that ballots cast for him were rejected, and that the gains for him in the recount, deducting of the illegal votes from Noyes and the counting of rejected ballots for him, will show a clear majority for him.

These claims we will now consider in the order stated.

RECOUNT.

In the six districts of four wards of Elmira the inspectors of election did not, on the night of the election, attach to their statements samples of the ballots cast, nor did they destroy the ballots as required by statute. Why they neglected these duties does not clearly appear.

The statute of the State of New York does not provide for or authorize a recount of ballots in any election, but in terms renders a recount in law impossible by requiring all the ballots except those attached as sample copies to be destroyed immediately after the completion of the count by the inspectors, and the ballots in these districts, in the language of the court of appeals (Record, 181), were in contemplation of law destroyed. They had no legal existence after the board of inspectors dissolved the night of the election and the board itself was functus officio; there was no legal custodian nor depository of the ballots; they were worthless as evidence.

But, as we have said, they were not in fact destroyed, and a recount of them or some other ballots, in whole or in part, was afterwards made.

Why were they recounted?

It appears that the county clerk refused to receive the statements of the result because sample copies of the ballots were not attached and they were left in the hands of one of the inspectors in the respective

districts aforesaid that the sample ballots might be attached, and this being done they were returned to the clerk's office and there deposited.

By whom were the ballots recounted?

In the first district of the First Ward by two of the inspectors; the other three were not present. (Record, 99, 102, 103.)

In the second district of the same ward by two of the inspectors part of the time and then by three; the other two were not in attendance. (Record, 115.)

In the second district of the Third Ward one of the inspectors was absent. (Record, 126.)

In the fifth district of the Third Ward the recounting was done in the absence of one of the inspectors. (Record, 130.)

In the third district of the Fifth Ward there was no recounting.

JAMES H. KANE:

Q. You were one of the Democratic inspectors?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you were present when a subsequent counting and work was done upon these returns?—A. If you mean when we reconvened, I was present, but I didn't see any counting done.

By Mr. BISSELL. We don't claim there was any counting done. (Rec., 146, 148.)

It is claimed by the attorney for Rockwell in his brief (p. 7) that there was a recount in this last-named district, and that the count on the night of the election showed as follows: Noyes 73, Rockwell 87; that the recount indicated Noyes 66, Rockwell 94.

In the fourth district of the Sixth Ward all of the inspectors seem to have been present. (Record, 164.)

We find that in four of the districts the recount was made by only part of the boards, respectively, in one district by a full board, while in one there was no recount as claimed.

How were the ballots preserved?

There was no safeguard whatever thrown around them; they were in the custody of no one upon whom any responsibility rested; there was no care taken of them with a view to a possible recount; they were left exposed in every instance so that they could have been despoiled by the unscrupulous without fear of punishment, for they were in law as mere worthless paper. Full and ample opportunity was given to tamper with them and to change them.

In two instances there was no evidence whatever as to how they had been preserved or where they had been kept, the parties who had taken charge of them not having been examined as witnesses. In another instance they were left overnight and for twenty-four hours in the voting booth, a frail structure, and with simply a strip of white paper pasted partly around the box with mucilage, which it was not even necessary to break or tear when the box was opened. In another instance they were sealed with sealing wax, and, with no stamp or mark on them, taken by one of the inspectors to his house and put in a little room, "just off from his dining room," where they remained until late in the evening of the 6th of November (about forty-eight hours), when they were taken by him to the polling place and recounted. In another instance they were sealed with sealing wax, with no stamp or mark on them, and taken by one of the clerks to the house of one of the inspectors, and, according to his testimony, put in his dining room "in his writing desk," according to the testimony of his son, "on his writing desk," and on the following day they were taken to the clerk's office by him, and then back to his house by the clerks, and then recounted.

Now, while we hold that under the statutes of New York there could

not be a legal recount of ballots in any election, yet even if it were authorized by law no confidence whatever could be reposed in a recount. of ballots which had been kept, as the ballots were, from the time they were counted on the night of the election to the recount made from twenty-four to forty-eight hours thereafter.

Citations of authorities we think unnecessary, but we will refer to the following:

Before courts or legislative bodies can give weight to the results of recounts of ballots there must be absolute proof that the ballot boxes containing such ballots have been safely kept, and that the ballots are the identical ballots cast at the election. Payne on Elections, 776, citing Acklen *v.* Darrall (1 Ells., 124); Corle *v.* Cutts (2 Ib., 243); cases decided by the House of Representatives, Hudson *v.* Solomon, (19 Kans., 177); People *v.* Burden (451 Cal., 241).

Whereas in the case in several States the statute provides a mode of preserving the identical ballots cast at an election, for the purpose of being used as evidence in case of contest, such statute, and particularly those provisions which provide for the safe-keeping of such ballots, must be followed with great care. The danger that after the count is made known (especially if the vote is very close) the ballots may be tampered with is so great that no opportunity for such tampering can be permitted. Such ballots in order to be received in evidence, must have remained in the custody of the proper officers of the law from the time of the original count until they are produced before the proper court or officer, and if it appear that they have been handled by unauthorized persons, or that they have been left in an exposed and improper place, they can not be offered to overcome the official. (McCrary on Elections, sec. 277, p. 207. See, also, ibid., sec. 278, p. 208.)

In this case the evidence shows that on the day after the election it was known that the contest was very close and that the majority either way would be exceedingly small.

That the House may have all the facts we give here a table of the result of the two counts as claimed by the attorney for Rockwell in his brief:

	Official.		Unofficial.	
	Noyes.	Rockwell.	Noyes.	Rockwell.
First district, First Ward	82	103	81	104
Second district, First Ward	119	62	115	66
Second district, Third Ward	34	25	34	26
Fifth district, Third Ward	125	110	123	112
Third district, Fifth Ward *	73	87	66	94
Fourth district, Sixth Ward	55	71	47	79
	†488	458	466	‡481

* There was not a recount in this district. (See Record, 146, 148.)
† Majority for Noyes, 30,
‡ Majority for Rockwell, 15.

It will be observed that according to this claim Noyes lost at every point, except one where his vote remained unchanged, and Rockwell gained in every district.

To recognize this recount would be in direct violation of every rule and precedent and convert a serious matter into a most ridiculous burlesque. It would, if the precedent should be followed, throw down the bars in every close contest, lead to frauds innumerable, and invite attacks without number upon the official returns of sworn officers of the law, and by boards composed of friends of each of the competing candidates, and destroy the verity of official returns.

ILLEGAL VOTES.

Under this heading we present the claims of Rockwell as to the ballots known as "the Doyle ballots," and votes cast by unregistered and bribed parties.

THE DOYLE BALLOTS.

At the election in controversy a justice of the court of appeals of New York was elected. For this office neither the Democratic nor Republican party made a nomination, but the State committees of both parties placed the name of Robert Earl on their respective party tickets. It seems that there was some dissatisfaction with this action of the State committees, both among the Republicans and Democrats.

For instance, in the town of Fayette, Seneca County, Earl's name was erased on 8 Republican ballots and various names substituted, among them the names of S. Edwards, Sam. Small, J. Smith, and Thomas Maguire, parties not known and believed to be fictitious. (Record, 79.)

In the town of Waterloo, Seneca County, at two polling places very close to each other, Earl's name was scratched on 16 Republican ballots (not 17, as claimed in the brief of the attorney of Rockwell, record, 94, 95, 97, 98) and the names of A. Doyle, B. Doyle, C. Doyle, D. Doyle, E. Doyle, F. Doyle, G. Doyle, H. Doyle, I. Doyle, J. Doyle, K. Doyle, L. Doyle (2), M. Doyle, H. Doyle, and T. Doyle substituted, and all in the handwriting of one Duncan McArthur, a Republican committeeman.

At these two precincts the combined vote of Noyes and Rockwell was 326, while the entire vote of Earl was only 288, or 38 votes less. Earl received 7 votes less than Rockwell on the Democratic ticket and 31 votes less than Noyes on the Republican ticket, so he was scratched by 7 Democrats and 31 Republicans and the scratching was not confined to the 16 Doyle ballots. In the county of Schuyler he fell behind the combined vote of Noyes and Rockwell 118; in the county of Tompkins his vote was 62 less than the combined vote of Noyes and Rockwell. (Record, 20, 21.)

It is claimed by Rockwell that the 16 (not 17) Doyle ballots represented 16 corrupted and purchased votes.

Upon what proof is this claim based?

In our opinion, it is based upon ground absolutely untenable.

It is shown that two men by the names of Sheridan and Green, who did not vote Doyle ballots, were paid $2 each to vote the Republican ticket by McArthur, a Republican committeeman, and Harmon, a renegade Democratic office holder. There is nothing else in the record in the shape of legal and legitimate evidence upon which to found the claim that the Doyle ballots were cast by men who were bribed.

It is true that Rockwell insists that what he terms the deposition of one Ferris shows that he (Ferris) cast a Doyle ballot for which he received a pair of pants.

This so-called deposition will be found on pages 76, 77, 78 of the record, and we will give it in full.

OLLIE FERRIS, sworn:

Examined by Mr. STANCHFIELD:

Where do you live?
I reside in Waterloo.
And were you living here last November, 1890?
Yes, sir.
Were you voting in Waterloo—at that time was that your voting place?
Yes, sir.
In what district?
District No. 3, I think.
Did you vote in that district upon election day last November? Did you vote in Waterloo last fall?
In the town of Waterloo; yes, sir.

At the time that Noyes and Rockwell were candidates for Congress, you voted in that election?
Yes, sir.
Do you know Duncan McArthur?
I have seen the gentleman.
Did you see him election day?
I did.
Did you have any conversation with him in reference to voting?
In regard to the ticket, I did.
Did he furnish you a ticket to vote?
He did.
And was it one of these Doyle tickets, so called?
Yes, sir.
And for what Doyle did you vote; do you recollect?
I can't say; might have been A, B, C.
You have no recollection which?
No, sir.
Did he hand you such a ticket?
So say I.
Who wrote the name Doyle on there?
I couldn't say.
Was it written there when he gave it to you?
May have been and may not.
What is your recollection?
My faintest recollection is it was on there.
And what did McArthur say to you when he gave you that ticket?
He merely gave me the ticket.
What did he say to you?
To make a long story short, he didn't say much.
If he said a little, what did he say?
If he said nothing at all.
What did you say to him?
Says I.
Did he say anything to you?
No, sir.
Nor you to him?
Nor me to him. That is two noes.
Have you made an affidavit in the matter?
I have.
Signed it?
Signed it.
Sworn to it?
Sworn to it.
Did you state in that affidavit that he did say something to you?
That's a leading question.
You may discover it is leading if you don't see fit to testify now as you did there, sometime. Did you say in that affidavit, at the time he handed you this ticket—what did he say to you about what he wanted you to do and what he would do?
Don't know about that; no.
Do you now swear under oath he didn't say a word to you?
He might have said 3 or 4 and I couldn't understand him.
Did he say he would pay you anything, or there was anything in it?
No, sir.
Did you ask him if there was anything in it?
That's a leading question.
Did you ask if there was anything in it?
Hard work to get it out.
Did you ask him if there was anything in it, or in substance that?
I can't say.
What is the reason you can't say; you don't remember?
I disrecollect.
What is the matter; is your head off?
Yes, a little off.
Was it clear the day you signed the affidavit?
Sometimes it is clearer than others.
Was your head clearer when you signed the affidavit?
I couldn't say.
What did you do with the ticket McArthur gave you?
Put it in the box.
What did you get for it?
No things.

How much money did you get for it?
No things.
Didn't you get just that?
No, sir.
Are you sure about it?
Will swear I didn't.
Did you swear in the affidavit he promised you two of those things, or dollars?
No, sir.
Did he promise you two dollars, or any sum whatever?
No, sir.
Did he give you anything in any other way except money?
He gave me a pair of pants.
I wish to correct above testimony by making my answer to the last question, "I wished he did give me a pair of pants."
Stenographer's minutes were correct.
Attest:

GEO. H. HULBERT, *N. P.*

21st March, 1891, corrected April 7th, 1891, and refused to sign his testimony.
[SEAL.]

GEO. H. HULBERT,
Notary Public in and for Seneca Co., N. Y.

It will be seen that he says that his "head was a little off;" that his "faintest recollection is that it was on there," meaning, we presume, that the word Doyle was on the ticket he voted; that "it may have been on the ticket when McArthur gave it to him and may not;" didn't know for which Doyle he voted; "might have been A. B. C." He says, in answer to a question, that he had a conversation with McArthur, and then to the question, "Did he say anything to you?" he answers, "No, sir." Then, again, "He might have said three or four words, and he couldn't understand him;" and finally, after denying repeatedly that he had received anything for his vote, he is put down as saying in answer to the last question, "He gave me a pair of pants." Subsequently he says, when his statement, after being written up by the stenographer from his notes, was read to him, "I wish to correct above testimony by making my answer to the last question, "I wished he did give me a pair of pants," and then refused to sign what had been written as his statement.

This statement is not evidence at all; it is not a deposition; it lacks the attestation of the witness, and would not be received in any court of justice, and ought not to be in the record. The law under which this case is here expressly declares that "the officers shall cause the testimony, etc., to be reduced to writing in his presence, etc., and to be duly attested by the witnesses, respectively." (Sec. 122, Rev. Stat., McCrary, 419.)

But if it were a deposition what value could be attached to it? Can it be worth anything in passing upon a grave question, involving the high privilege of a seat in the House of Representatives?

The nature of the man's answers and his entire conduct indicate that he was a stupid, ignorant, and irresponsible fellow, who did not appreciate the solemnity of an oath, or that he was so drunk as not to realize his situation or know what he was saying until he became sober, or was aroused from his stupidity or stupor when his statement was read to him after it had been written up from the stenographer's notes. Then he repudiated the statement as it had been prepared and was read to him, and corrected it by substituting for the words, "He gave me a pair of pants," the words, "I wished he did give me a pair of pants," and refused to sign it.

But, strange to say, this stupid, incoherent, inconsistent, repudiated, and unsigned statement of this man is made the groundwork of the

contestee's claim that not only was he purchased, but that all the voters who cast Doyle ballots were also purchased. Without it there would not be a scintilla of matter in the entire record of this case bearing at all upon the Doyle ballots. To it the contestee pins his faith and asks the committee and House to place the brand of bribery upon fifteen other men simply and solely because they voted Doyle ballots, though they may be, and are presumed to be, incorruptible and unpurchasable.

The syllogism is this: A voted a Doyle ballot and admits he was bribed; B, C, D, and others voted Doyle ballots, therefore they were bribed.

Everything must be presumed against innocence. All these men must be presumed to be guilty because one man who voted the same ballot they did says he was bribed, and the curse of bribery must rest on them.

If it should be insisted that McArthur and Harmon were engaged in the business of bribing voters, and that this one man (Ferris), who voted one of the Doyle series of ballots, was bribed, therefore all that voted that series were bribed, why not carry the reasoning further and say that McArthur and Harmon were engaged in the business of buying votes, and that two men, Sheridan and Green, voted Republican ballots and were bribed, therefore all that voted the Republican series of ballots were bribed? There is as much reason, it seems to us, in one position as the other.

Suppose it was ascertained that E. F. voted one of these sixteen Doyle ballots, would any intelligent man hold that he could be indicted and put upon his trial for bribery upon the facts developed in this case? Would any man with ordinary powers to discriminate between right and wrong hold that a grand jury could find an indictment against E. F. for bribery upon the evidence in the record of this case? Would he even hold that any justice of the peace could be found who would send E. F. on to answer an indictment, on probable cause to charge him with bribery, under the facts we have stated?

We have reached our conclusion in regard to these Doyle ballots from the testimony in the record, and not upon presumptions or suspicions which may come to any imaginative mind; but if we were to enter the realm of presumptions we would prefer to presume that men are honest until the contrary is proved; that they are innocent of crime until they are proved to be guilty; if in a criminal case, to the exclusion of every reasonable doubt; if in a civil case, at least by the preponderance of evidence.

Where the facts of a case are consistent both with honesty and dishonesty a judicial tribunal will adopt the construction in favor of innocence. (Lawson on Presumptive Evidence, 438.)

We hold that there is nothing to impeach these sixteen Doyle ballots except the one cast by Ferris, and as to that we are in doubt whether it should be excluded; but as it is not material it makes no difference. Before concluding upon this point we desire to refer to a decision of the supreme court of New York, in which almost the identical question we have here, it seems, was presented. We have not been able to obtain the opinion of the court in any reporter or law journal, as the opinion was oral, hence we give it from a newspaper report. It was delivered in December last in what is know as the Dutchess County case.

Poughkeepsie, December 13.—Justice Barnard said, in rendering his decision:

"Gentlemen, I have carefully read the papers in this peremptory mandamus. I am free to say that I did not do so when I signed them, but I have since examined them carefully, and I find nothing in them, that entitled these relators to any relief. Take these Red Hook cases. Here were thirty-one ballots with only an ink mark

on them—nothing whatever to show that there was any design in placing it there or that there was anything connected with the ballot signifying any intent on the part of the voters. You can't deprive these 31 men of their votes because they happened to have an ink mark on them.

"As to the 18 ballots in East Fishkill, there is more cause for hesitation. Here it may be claimed that a man has gone to the voter and said: 'We have designed a scheme under which we will agree to pay you for your vote if the ballot marked with this particular name on it comes out of the box.' But you can't destroy 18 ballots because a man has gone to one voter and made such a proposition as that. You claim to have proof that this proposition was made to one or more parties and failed. You may surmise that in other cases it succeeded, but you can't take away these 18 votes on such surmise without a particle of proof.

"I am not responsible for the enforcement of a law. To make out your case you must find the 18 men who voted these ballots and take the list, A, B, and C, D, and E, F, each one by himself, and show he did it with evil intent. You rest your whole case on the assumption that every man is responsible for all there is on his ballot. The individual voter can't be deprived of his vote on such an assumption. There is no doubt evidence here of an illegal combination, but you can't destroy all the votes in the box on such evidence. A man may just as easily have voted one of these ballots innocently as with fraudulent intent. Suppose they tried to buy 1 man or 2 men on ballots marked in this way and failed? Suppose they bought some votes that were put in the box? That does not prove that all the votes that are alike that were put there with wrong intent. These votes must be presumed to have been properly and honestly cast unless there is proof as to each voter to the contrary. I will quash these papers. The certificate must be delivered to Mr. Sherrill and a return in the senatorial case must be sent to Albany."

In this connection we deem it proper to state that there were 28 ballots cast for Rockwell in the second district of the Fifth Ward of Elmira, upon which there was a check mark on one corner and a figure 5 on some and a figure 8 on others in the corner "diagonally opposite" the corner in which the check mark appeard. (Record, 24, 25, 26.) It was claimed by Noyes that these marked ballots were open to as much suspicion as the Doyle ballots. Several witnesses introduced by Noyes to testify in regard to them declined to answer the questions propounded under the advice of the attorney for Rockwell, upon the ground that this was evidence which should have been introduced in chief, and that as it was introduced in the time for testimony in rebuttal it was not admissible. (Record, 24, 25.)

A motion was made by the attorney for Rockwell to strike out this evidence upon the grounds stated, but the committee took no direct action upon the motion.

UNREGISTERED VOTE.

We find that 1 vote was cast for Noyes by a party (Lewis Beach) who was not registered and whose name was not upon the registry list of voters in the district in which he voted, as required by law. (Record, 175.)

We think this vote should be deducted from Noyes.

BRIBED VOTERS.

We find two parties, Sheridan and Green, who voted for Noyes, were each paid $2 to vote the Republican ticket. (Record, 52–54, 73, 84.)

These votes should be taken from Noyes.

BALLOT PUT IN WRONG BOX.

It is claimed that Rockwell lost 1 vote, cast by Patrick McDermott, by the ballot being put accidentally in the wrong box by the inspector of election who received it. (Record, 34, 35.)

The evidence is conflicting, but we think the vote should be added to Rockwell's column.

BALLOTS IMPROPERLY REJECTED.

In Chemung County there were 3 ballots cast for Hosea Rockwell, 4 for H. H. Rockwell, 1 for Hosey Rockwell, and 1 for H. Rockwell, making 9, which were rejected by the canvassing board; we think they should be counted for the contestee. (Record, 18.)

In the same county there was 1 ballot cast for H. Noyes and 1 for Henry T. Nois, and in Tompkins County 1 for Henry Noyes, making 3 which were rejected by the canvassing board. We think they should be counted for the contestant. (Record, 18, 22.)

CONCLUSION.

We have now embodied in our report every material question involved, and expressed our views upon it. The case has received the close and careful consideration of the committee. It was argued and submitted on the 9th day of February and decided in committee on the 18th day of March. Nothing is left for us to do but to recapitulate.

RECAPITULATION.

Returned vote for Noyes in the district		12,404
Add ballots rejected in count		3
		12,407
Deduct unregistered vote	1	
Deduct bribed votes	2	
		3
		12,404
Returned vote for Rockwell in the district	12,388	
Add ballot in wrong box	1	
Add ballots rejected in count	9	
		12,398
Clear majority for Noyes		6

We submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Hosea H. Rockwell was not elected a Representative to the Fifty-second Congress from the Twenty-eighth Congressional district of New York, and is not entitled to the seat.

Resolved, That Henry T. Noyes was elected a Representative to the Fifty-second Congress from the Twenty-eighth Congressional district of New York, and is entitled to the seat.

VIEWS OF MR. HAUGEN.

APRIL 15, 1892.—Mr. HAUGEN, from the Committee on Elections, submitted the following as the views of the minority:

I agree with the views of the committee except as to its action in deducting from the total number of votes cast for Noyes two votes as having been cast by Sheridan and Green, for the reason that these voters were bribed to vote the Republican ticket. There is nothing in the evidence to show that either Sheridan or Green voted for Noyes, or voted the Republican ticket.

Neither one says how he voted, or that he voted the ticket which it is claimed he was paid for voting.

This will not change the result, but I desire to protest against a statement in the report which there is not one iota of evidence to sustain.

NILS P. HAUGEN.

VIEWS OF THE MINORITY.

(1) **Ballot.** ***Distinguishing mark.***

Official ballots are provided by the State of New York, and are given to each voter by an authorized officer at the time the voter presents himself at the polls for the purpose of voting. It is a strict provision of the statute that the paster ballots shall be printed; and that any person who marks one of them in such manner that it may be known how he voted shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished on conviction.

(2) **Fraud.** *Direct evidence as proof.*

Fraud can rarely, if ever, be proved by direct evidence, and the rule is that whenever a sufficient number of independent circumstances which point to its existence are clearly established, a prima facie case of its existence is made.

(3) **Evidence.** *When not rebuttal.*

Attention not having been called to the alleged marked ballots in the notice of contest, and not until the contestant was closing his evidence in rebuttal, it was not rebuttal evidence at all, and should have been, on the motion made by the contestee, excluded from the record.

(4) **Identification of ballots.** *Distinguishing mark.*

If the marks were made for the purpose of identifying the ballots, and if the ballots could be identified by the marks, there could be no doubt as to the propriety of their exclusion.

REPORT.

APRIL 7, 1892.—Mr. COBB, of Alabama, from the Committee on Elections, submitted the following as the views of the minority:

The undersigned members of the Committee on Elections dissen, from the conclusion of the committee in the case of Noyes *v.* Rockwellt and beg leave to present this statement of their views:

The general election had in the State of New York on the 4th day of November, 1890, and at which the contestant and contestee were opposing candidates for Congress, was held under the Australian system of balloting in modified form then recently enacted in that State. It is not necessary to set forth in this statement at any length the provisions of this law. Its leading purpose is to secure to each voter absolute secrecy in casting his ballot. The provisions needed for clearness of statement of our views are the following:

Ballots known as official ballots are provided by the State and are given to each voter by an authorized officer at the time the voter presents himself at the polls for the purpose of voting.

These official ballots are prepared for each of the political parties having candidates in the field. When the voter presents himself he is handed one of each kind of ballot, and also a blank ballot, as it is called—that is, a ballot similar in all respects to the others, except that the names of the candidates are omitted. These ballots are arranged with a stub attached to each in such manner that the election officer is enabled to detach the stub without opening the ballot. The stubs are consecutively numbered, and the number opposite the name of each voter on the poll list corresponds with the stub number of the ballot which he casts.

After receiving the ballots the voter retires to a booth and there selects the ticket he desires to vote, or prepares his ticket, and then folds the tickets given him lengthwise and crosswise, and returning to the polling place hands the ticket he desires to vote to the election officers to be deposited in a box, and the unvoted tickets to be deposited in another box. The only ticket which the voter is allowed to carry with him into the booth, except the official ballot, is what is called a "paster."

This paster is a ballot somewhat smaller than the official ballots, which contains the names of the persons for whom the parties preparing it desire to be voted, and is gummed on the back, so that it may be readily attached to one of the official ballots. When so attached the paster is counted instead of the official ballot.

It is a strict provision of the statute of New York, as we construe it, that the paster ballots shall be printed, and that any person who marks one of them in such manner that it may be known how he voted shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished on conviction.

At the close of an election the inspectors shall count the ballots and make out a statement, written in words at length, showing the whole number of ballots taken for each person and designating the office for which they are given.

They shall also attach to this statement a sample ballot of each kind voted, and shall write, partly on the sample ballot and partly on the paper to which they are attached, the number voted of each kind.

The inspectors shall then destroy the remaining ballots; and shall cause to be delivered to the county clerk, by him to be put before the board of county canvassers, a copy of the statement made by them.

At the election referred to errors were committed by the inspectors of several of the polling places in not affixing the sample ballots to the statements. When these defective statements were handed to the county clerk he refused to receive them, because of the omission spoken of. Thereupon some of the inspectors of these precincts thus sending up defective returns reassembled on the next day, recounted the ballots, which had not been destroyed as provided by law, attached the sample ballots, and thus amended the returns were transmitted to the board of county canvassers.

When this board proceeded to estimate the result of the balloting it was discovered that the count made from the face of the returns did not correspond to the count made from the sample ballots.

By counting the numbers on the face of the returns the contestant had received a small plurality of the votes cast. By counting the numbers put on the sample ballots the contestee had the plurality. The board adopted the latter method, and it was declared that the contestee was elected.

The contestant sued out writs of mandamus against the county canvassers to compel them to count the numbers on the face of the returns. In these contentions the contestant was successful, the court of appeal deciding that the board of county canvassers should have adopted the method of counting the numbers on the face of the returns, and not the method of counting the numbers contained on the sample ballots. It must here be borne in mind that the court of appeal did not undertake to decide who of the two candidates was elected. That question was not before the court. It decided and attempted to decide nothing except as above stated.

Reestimates were had by the county board in accordance with the decisions of the court of appeal, and the contestant was declared to have received a few more votes than the contestee received.

In none of these proceedings was the question of legality or illegality of the votes cast and counted put in issue. And now for the first time arises the inquiry, Which of these two parties, the contestant and contestee, did in fact and law receive the greater number of legal votes?

Taking the view most favorable to the contestant, the following facts appear in connection with the contested precincts:

That it appears on such estimate and recanvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Representative in Congress in the county of Chemung, at the general election held on the 4th day of November, 1890, was nine thousand four hundred and ninety-six (9,496), of which—

Hosea H. Rockwell received forty-eight hundred and twenty	4,820
Henry T. Noyes received forty-two hundred and six	4,206
Isaac C. Andrews received four hundred and fifty-seven	457
——— Rockwell received one	1
Hosea Rockwell received three	3
H. H. Rockwell received four	4
Hosey Rockwell received one	1

—— Noyes received one	1
H. Noyes received one	1
Henry T. Nois received one	1
H. Rockwell received one	1
Total	9,496

RETURNS FROM TOMPKINS COUNTY.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Representative in Congress, 28th dist., was seven thousand one hundred and seventy-two (7,172), of which—

Henry T. Noyes received three thousand seven hundred and twenty	3,720
Hosea H. Rockwell received three thousand and seventy-five	3,075
Isaac C. Andrews received three hundred and thirty	330
Blank received forty-five	45
Henry Noyes received one	1
Nelson Stevens received one	1
	7,172

It thus appears that, giving to each the full number of votes to which he is clearly entitled on the face of the returns, and giving to the contestant the benefit of every doubt, there is a plurality for Noyes of 10 votes only, since it is clear that to the contestant's vote in the county of Chemung of 4,206, as estimated by the canvassers, there should be added 1 vote cast for H. Noyes and 1 vote cast for Henry T. Nois; and to his vote, as estimated by the canvassers, of 3,720 in the county of Tompkins there should be added 1 vote cast for Henry Noyes. It is likewise clear that to the count estimated by the canvassers there should be added to the contestee's vote of 4,820 in the county of Chemung the 3 votes cast for Hosea Rockwell, the 4 votes cast for H. H. Rockwell, the 1 vote cast for Hosey Rockwell, and the 1 vote cast for H. Rockwell—9 in all. The highest plurality claimed for the contestant is 16 votes, and this estimate is made without the additions just spoken of, which should have been given to the candidates respectively.

So that from this plurality of 16 there must be deducted 6 votes, that being the difference in favor of contestee of the additions mentioned. The question now is, Does this plurality of 10 votes represent the count as the same should be accepted by this House? We repeat here that the matter of fraud, or of sifting the votes so as to separate the legal from the illegal, has not heretofore been attempted.

We believe the weight of the evidence is that the vote of Patrick McDermott, cast for contestee, was not put in the box of votes to be counted. The evidence on this point is to be found on pages 34 and following of the record.

We submit that the vote of Abram D. Sheridin (p. 52 of record), which was cast for contestant, should be excluded, because he was bribed. And so of the votes of Calvin Green (p. 73) and of Ollie Ferris (p. 76). These men swear that they were paid for their votes, and while such testimony is to be closely scrutinized and received with caution, the probability seems to us to be that their testimony in this regard is to be accepted as true.

The evidence of Robert Warren (pp. 74, 75, 76) establishes to our satisfaction that the unknown man spoken of by him was a bribed voter for the contestant.

Louis Beach voted for the contestant and was not registered.

If this construction of the evidence is correct it reduces the plurality of the contestant to 4 votes.

But the chief contention in this case is in regard to what are known as Doyle ballots. These were sixteen in number, and were Republican pasters containing the name of the contestant for Congress.

At the election under examination Hon. Robert Earl was the candidate for judge of the court of appeals. His name was on all the printed tickets of the Democratic and Republican parties, and was the first name on each ticket.

On the sixteen tickets above mentioned the name of Robert Earl was erased and the name of Doyle was substituted in this manner: On one ticket was the name A. Doyle; on another ticket B. Doyle; on another, C. Doyle, and so on through the series. No two tickets contained the same initial letter except the name L. Doyle, which appeared on one ballot at two separate voting places. These several names, A. Doyle, B. Doyle, etc., were all written in pencil, and were all written, as the evidence clearly shows, by one Duncan McArthur. They were cast in the fourth and fifth districts of Waterloo. It is in proof that Duncan McArthur was an active worker for the contestant, and the proof tends to show that he was operating on the day of election with one Andrew Harmon and one B. H. Mougin. The three are shown to have been engaged in bribing voters. It is further shown by the evidence of one man who voted a Doyle paster that he was bribed.

It is contended that the taint of fraud can not attach to the whole Doyle series of votes without more convincing evidence than is to be found in the record.

Let it be remembered that fraud can rarely, if ever, be proved by direct evidence, and that the rule is that whenever a sufficient number of independent circumstances which point to its existence are clearly established, a prima facie case of its existence is made, and that if this case is not met by explanation or contradiction it becomes conclusive.

The circumstances, then, which are established in this contest and which strongly point to the guilt of the whole sixteen voters using the Doyle ballots are:

(1) The Doyle ballots were pasters which had been written on. This is contrary to law. (See section 676, Election Code of New York.)

(2) They were so marked as to be identified. This was contrary to law, and such marking subjected the persons engaged therein to punishment on conviction. (Sec. 686, Ib.)

(3) The ballots were prepared, all of them, by Duncan McArthur before they were given to the voters, and Duncan McArthur was a briber of voters.

(4) One voter at least, and, as we believe, two, Ferris and Green, were bribed to cast Doyle ballots.

(5) The name Doyle was fictitious.

These facts we believe to be clearly proven.

From them it is clear that McArthur and his abettors were guilty of gross fraud. Did the sixteen voters participate in the fraud?

If not, why did they vote for a fictitious person for judge of the court of appeals? What explanation can be given for the use of a series of fictitious names—no two of them alike?

How is it that these ballots were so marked as to be identified easily? Was it a coincidence merely? If so, it could have been explained. It seems to us that these circumstances connect the whole series of Doyle ballots and make a prima facie case at the least. Explanations were in order. It was imperatively demanded of the parties implicated. They were accessible; they were not called.

But it is said that there were 28 Rockwell pasters marked. This is true, but the proof is to the point that they were all similarly and slightly marked with a figure resembling a 5 or an 8 in one corner and a check mark in the opposite corner.

It was therefore impossible to identify one from the other. And, further, there is not the slightest evidence tending to show why or by whom the marks were made. Further still, attention was not called to these marks by any allegation in the notice of contest, nor until the contestant was closing his evidence in rebuttal. The contestee had no right nor opportunity to rebut this rebuttal evidence. Indeed it was not rebuttal evidence at all, and should have been, on the motion made by contestee, excluded from the record.

Indeed the contestant does not pretend that these ballots should not be counted. As he says in his brief, he only calls attention to them to show that the Doyle ballots should not be excluded. This evidence may perhaps raise suspicion of wrongdoing. But suspicion of fraud does not establish it.

If the circumstances in regard to the Doyle ballots, considered apart from the influence of the New York statutes, go no further than to raise suspicion, they should not be excluded. But we believe that these circumstances go further, and hence are constrained to the conclusion that the Doyle ballots should be excluded from the count.

If they are so excluded the contestee is entitled to the seat in controversy.

But we invite attention to the effect of the New York statutes to the facts of this case, and especially of one section of them.

The ballot reform act contains this provision:

> No voter shall place any mark upon his ballot by means of which it can be identified as the one voted by him.
>
> Whoever shall violate any provision of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

It is a familiar principle of law that when a person does an act for the doing of which he may be punished, the act is void whether it is in terms declared so to be or not.

The act thus held to be void embraces every circumstance following as a consequence from the immediate thing done, and especially every result intended by the person or persons offending.

In view of this law we submit that the necessary inquiry in this case is limited to an investigation of the effect of putting the Doyle names on the tickets.

Did the putting of the names A. Doyle, B. Doyle, C. Doyle, and so on through the series, on the ballots so mark them that each one could be identified as having been cast by a particular person? If so, the method displayed, taken in connection especially with the pregnant circumstances in evidence, and to which reference has been made, leads, it seems to us, inevitably to the conclusion that the intent was that they should be identified. If the marks were made for the purpose of identifying the ballots, and if the ballots could be identified by the marks, there can be no doubt as to the propriety of their exclusion.

We have spoken above of the purpose of the persons who cast the Doyle ballots, because if the evidence discloses this purpose, as we believe it fully does, our argument is strengthened. But we would not be understood to assert that the intent with which the Doyle names were put on the ballots should be disclosed. It is quite sufficient if these names were "marks" by means of which the ballots so marked could be identified as having been cast by certain persons. This, and

this only, is what the ballot-reform act, as it stood at the date of the election of 1890, required for their condemnation.

We therefore present as a substitute to the resolutions offered by the majority of the committee the following, and recommend their adoption:

Resolved, That Henry T. Noyes was not elected and is not entitled to a seat in the Fifty-second Congress.

Resolved, That Hosea H. Rockwell was duly elected the Representative to the Fifty-second Congress from the Twenty-eighth district of the State of New York, and is entitled to a seat in said Congress.

J. E. COBB.
E. P. GILLESPIE.

JOHN B. REYNOLDS v. GEORGE W. SHONK.

TWELFTH PENNSYLVANIA.

The contestant did not claim that he was elected, but in making the contest merely sought to impeach the title of the contestee to the seat; and the grounds upon which he relied appeared, according to the allegations made in the notice of contest, to be fraud in the election, bribery, intimidation, and corruption of voters by a lavish expenditure of money.

Contestee in his answer denied fully and specifically all the allegations in the notice of the contestant affecting the election, and in turn charged that many fraudulent votes were cast for contestant.

The committee find that the notice of contest in its various charges upon which there was any testimony was too vague and indefinite, and did not conform to the act of Congress. The amount admitted to have been spent by the contestee the committee conclude was not excessive for that district, and the fact also is noted that he accounted in detail for all the sums so spent "compatible with his innocence."

The report of the committee declaring Mr. Shonk entitled to the seat was unanimous.

The resolutions of the committee were presented to the House on February 15, 1893 (p. 1630 of the Record), and were adopted without division. There was no debate.

REPORT.

JANUARY 17, 1893.—Mr. MOORE, from the Committee on Elections, submitted the following report:

The Committee on Elections, to whom was referred the above contest, report as follows:

Your committee here give the notice of contest, which is as follows:

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

Hon. GEO. W. SHONK.

SIR: This is to notify you that I design and intend to contest your election and your seat in the 52d House of Representatives of the United States, and I specify particularly the grounds upon which I rely.

1st. Fraud in the election, and bribery, intimidation, and corruption of voters. *a*. In the use of money with election officials and Democratic pollmen. *b*. In the purchase of voters to vote for you, especially well-known Democratic voters, by the payment of sums of money of various amounts; in the employment of large numbers of men by you, at various prices, each to attend the polls, and by intimidation and numbers compel Democratic voters to vote for you; by bargaining with and paying to leaders and influential men of foreign nationality large sums of money, who agreed to and did, by various devices and tricks, by influence and violence, compel or influence their countrymen to vote for you; by the use of the regular Democratic ticket, with your name inserted as the candidate for Congress and my name excluded, and the employment and purchase with money of Democrats and others to induce voters to vote the same, by representing this fraudulent ticket to be the straight Democratic ticket; by this and other practices of deception and guile deceiving large numbers of voters; by promise of patronage of office; by agreement to nominate or procure the nomination of individuals to certain offices of our State and the United States; and by engagements to procure executive clemency or immunity from punishment for violation of the election laws, voters were induced to cast their votes for you in *every* election district of the 12th Congressional district of Pennsylvania.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN B. REYNOLDS.

WILKESBARRE, PA., *December 2, 1890.*

To which the contestee filed his exceptions, as follows:

ANSWER OF CONTESTEE.

TWELFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
Wilkesbarre, Pa., December 30, 1890.

JOHN B. REYNOLDS, Esq.

SIR: For answer to notice of your design and intention to "contest my election and my seat in the 52d House of Representatives of the United States," I protest that your notice is too informally drawn, and its vague and indefinite intimations, imputations, and allegations are too insufficient in law to constitute the basis of a contest or to authorize the introduction of evidence under any law of the United States or under the rules and practice of the House of Representatives relating to contested elections of Members of Congress. And among other exceptions and objections to its sufficiency I name these, viz:

First. The notice does not state for what district the election was held, nor who were the candidates, nor what were the votes received by each.

Second. It is nowhere alleged in your notice that I was not honestly and fairly elected to the 52d Congress.

Third. There is no allegation in your notice that the certificate of the result of the election, by which fourteen thousand five hundred and fifty-eight votes were declared to have been polled and counted and certified for me, and thirteen thousand and seventy-four votes for you, and less than one thousand votes for other candidates for Congress was not a true and correct count and certificate.

Fourth. No specific instance of any wrongdoing in connection with the election is alleged in your notice, nor is any locality mentioned where any such alleged wrongdoing was perpetrated, either in depositing, receiving, counting, or returning the votes, or in certifying the result, or in procuring the same to be done. The grounds upon which you rely, in your notice, consist in one general charge of fraud upon, and bribery of, election officers and Democratic voters by agencies of intimidation, corruption, and other unlawful practices perpetrated at every election district in the Twelfth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, notwithstanding the returns show that at a number of election districts the vote for the Democratic candidate for Congress equals or exceeds that of other candidates on the Democratic ticket.

Fifth. Your notice contains no allegation, in the statement of grounds upon which you rely, whereby the result of the election was affected or changed, or whereby any votes were unlawfully diverted from the Democratic candidate to me in the count and return.

Sixth. No bill of particulars of alleged irregularities, fraud, intimidation, corruption, or other unlawful acts, devices, or improprieties is annexed or attached to your notice, nor has any such bill of particulars been furnished me, such bill of particulars being the usual and ordinary requisites in all proceedings of this nature, recognized constantly in decisions as the right of the adverse party to have, and the omission to furnish which is the more noticeable from the reference in your notice "to well-known Democratic voters," to "leaders and influential men," to "certain offices," and to other special mention, necessarily implying thereby specific knowledge on your part as to persons and localities and details of acts impugned.

And so protesting, that for these and other manifold imperfections and informalities in the frame and substance of your notice and grounds therein alleged (and reserving the right hereafter to insist upon all said exceptions), I ought not to be required to answer your notice or have my election called in question.

These exceptions are followed by the answer of contestee denying fully and specifically all the allegations in said notice of contestant affecting the election, and alleging and charging the contestant specifically with many unlawful acts touching said election and charging many fraudulent votes were cast for him. These allegations, however, are noticed no further, as there was no proof offered upon them.

At this election there was returned for contestee 14,558 votes, for contestant 13,074 votes, and less than 1,000 for other candidates, giving the contestee 1,484 plurality over contestant, which were duly counted, returned, and certified, and the contestee received the certificate of election accordingly.

The laws of Congress provide as follows:

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members.—(Const., 1, 5, 5.)

Whenever any person intends to contest an election of any member of the House of Representatives of the United States, he shall, within thirty days after the result of such election shall have been determined by the officer or board of canvassers authorized by law to determine the same, give notice, in writing, to the member whose seat he designs to contest of his intention to contest the same, and in such notice shall specify particularly the grounds upon which he relies in the contest.—(R. S., sec. 105.)

Any member upon whom the notice mentioned in the preceding section may be served shall, within thirty days after the service thereof, answer such notice, admitting or denying the facts alleged therein, and stating specifically any other grounds upon which he rests the validity of his election; and shall serve a copy of his answer upon the contestant.—(R. S., sec. 106.)

It will be observed that the contestant nowhere claims that he was elected, but seeks only to impeach the title of the contestee to the office. The committee took no formal action upon the exceptions filed to the notice of contest, nor pronounced their decision upon it. But we are of opinion that the notice of contest in its various charges upon which there was any testimsny is too vague and indefinite, and does not conform to the act of Congress referred.

In Bromberg *v.* Haralson (Smith's Report of Election Cases, p. 355) the committee say:

> The statute requires that the contestant in his notice shall "specify particularly the grounds upon which he relies in his contest." It is impossible to conceive of a specification of the grounds of contest broader or more general in its terms. It fixes no place where the act complained of occurred. It embraces the whole district in one sweeping charge. The specifications embrace three general grounds of complaint, not one of which possesses that particularity essential to good pleading.

The committee, however, heard the whole case upon its merits, and have examined with great care all the proof touching the various charges upon which any proof was offered.

The testimony of Mr. Shonk himself was very full and frank. He admits he spent about $9,550 in the canvass, but denies under oath that he spent any money for the purpose of corrupting any voters. He denies that his agents or his friends spent any for that purpose within his knowledge. He accounts for all the various sums so spent compatible with his innocence.

He seemed to have been more "sinned against than sinning," and a great many prominent men and officials of both parties testified that the sums of money spent by him or through his agents were not immoderate, but rather in conformity to the custom as practiced in Luzerne County, which constitutes the twelfth district in the State of Pennsylvania.

We here add a sort of classification and statement of his expenditures in the canvass:

Assessment of campaign committee	$1,500
Literary bureau	1,800
Printing and messenger service	1,650
Salaried agents	600
Traveling and headquarter expenses	1,800
Poll men	2,000
Miscellaneous	200
Total	9,550

One of the largest items of expenses in the printing bill is an electrotype picture which he had taken of himself, and of these he distributed thousands of copies in his and neighboring districts. This picture is not before the committee. We can not know, therefore, whether it was a faithful likeness or whether it greatly flattered the candidate and in this mode induced the voters to cast their suffrage for him. But we are disposed to view it as one of those advertisements to which candidates may rightfully resort, whatever may be its cost or its surprising novelty.

The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That John B. Reynolds was not elected a Representative to the Fifty-second Congress from the Twelfth Congressional district, in the State of Pennsylvania, at an election held November 4, 1890.

Resolved, That Geo. W. Shonk was elected as a Representative to the Fifty-second Congress, from the Twelfth district, in the State of Pennsylvania, at an election held November 4, 1890.

JOHN V. McDUFFIE v. LOUIS W. TURPIN.

FOURTH ALABAMA.

Contestant charged that the Democratic managers in the district had complete control of the election machinery, and that they procured the candidacy of a so called Republican that they might defraud him (contestant) of many of his votes by counting them for the third candidate under the pretense that they had actually been cast for him. Contestant also charged that in not a single instance was any one appointed from his own party either a returning officer or clerk of election, and that where Republican inspectors were appointed—the instances being few—they were taken from the most ignorant classes, or else were under the complete domination and influence of white Democrats. Workers on behalf of contestant, it was also claimed, kept lists at the polls throughout the district, which lists showed that McDuffie had a plurality over Turpin in the district.

The committee accept the sworn evidence of the election officers in deciding the case, and hold that returns made out by irresponsible partisan workers at the polls should have no weight in a contest before the House.

The resolutions were presented to the House February 28, 1893. The vote was first taken on the minority substitute declaring McDuffie elected and entitled to the seat (p. 2310 of the Record), and it was defeated by 64 yeas to 190 nays. The majority resolution declaring Turpin elected and entitled to hold the seat was adopted by the House without division. The debate will be found on pages 2291 to 2310 of the Record.

(1) **Notice of contest.** *Right to serve amended specifications doubtful.*

The right of the contestant to serve amended specifications is doubtful, and it is not here passed upon; but the amended specifications are considered the same as if served with the original notice of contest.

(2) **Evidence.** *Secondary character.*

Failing to explain or give a reason for not producing the ballots—the best evidence—the contestant was, as a matter of law, estopped from producing the secondary evidence.

(3) **Ballots.** *Most positive evidence.*

The contestant did not want the best evidence, the certain and positive evidence of the ballots themselves, but preferred to make his contest upon the evidence of ignorant and prejudiced witnesses.

(4) **Evidence.** *Admitted by the courts.*

No court will permit secondary and uncertain evidence to have weight when absolutely certain and positive evidence can be produced.

(5) **Returns.** *Loss and destruction of.*

The loss and destruction of a return does not deprive the person voted for of the right to have the votes actually cast for him counted for him.

(6) **Witnesses.** *Recollection of, against documentary evidence.*

It would be an unwarrantable exercise of power to hold that the testimony of witnesses testifying to transactions from recollection as to what occurred two or three months previous should outweigh the certificates of the sworn officers of the election. The documentary evidence could have been produced to prove or disprove the allegations under investigation.

(7) **Returns.**

It would be an exceedingly dangerous precedent to permit the actual returns, as made by the inspectors and sworn officers of the election, to be disregarded and impeached by returns made out by irresponsible partisan workers at the polls.

REPORT.

JANUARY 17, 1893.—Mr. LOCKWOOD, from the Committee on Elections, submitted the following report:

The Committee on Elections, to whom was referred the above-entitled contested election have had the same under consideration and submit the following report:

At the election held on the 4th day of November, 1890, John V. McDuffie, Louis W. Turpin, and G. T. McCall were opposing candidates for a seat in the Fifty-second Congress from the Fourth Congressional district of the State of Alabama. By the returns of such election as filed with the secretary of State of Alabama, Louis W. Turpin received 9,595 votes, John V. McDuffie received 4,931, and G. T. McCall 3,899, the majority for Turpin over McDuffie being 4,664. The certificate of election was issued by the governor of the State to Louis W. Turpin, who has been during the pendency of this contest the sitting member, and still retains his seat. A brief statement of the law governing elections in the State of Alabama seems to be necessary to a proper understanding of this case. The inspectors of elections and precinct returning officers are appointed by the judge of probate, sheriff, and clerk of the circuit court.

CHAPTER 3, ARTICLE 1.

SEC. 352.—*Inspectors and precinct returning officers, how appointed.*—The judge of probate, sheriff, clerk of the circuit court, or any two of them, must at least thirty days before the holding of any election in their county appoint three inspectors for each place of voting, two of whom shall be members of opposing political parties, if practical, and one returning officer for each p ecinct to act at place of holding elections in each precinct, and it shall be the duty of the sheriff to notify such inspector and returning officers of their appointment within ten days after such appointment.

SEC. 353.—*Sheriff is county returning officer.*—The sheriff of each county or the person discharging the duties of such office is the returning officer for his county.

The duties of returning officers are defined by chapter 3, title 6, section 355.

SEC. 355. *Duties of inspectors and returning officers; how places supplied on failure to attend.*—It shall be the duty of the inspectors and returning officers appointed to meet at the place of holding elections in the several precincts for which they have been appointed by eight o'clock of the morning of the day of election, and before nine o'clock open the several polling places as designated; and on the failure of any inspector or returning officer to attend at the hour of eight o'clock such as may be present may complete the number. If none of the inspectors appointed are present the returning officer of the precinct shall appoint three inspectors to act, who in every instance shall be qualified electors who are entitled to vote at that polling place; and if there should be no inspector or returning officer present by the hour of eight o'clock at any polling place, then any three qualified electors who are entitled by law to vote at that polling place in the election then to be held may open the polls and act as inspectors during the election.

DUTIES OF INSPECTORS AND RETURNING OFFICERS—HOW PLACES SUPPLIED ON FAILURE TO ATTEND.

The inspectors, before opening the polls, must select two persons to act as clerks. The manner of voting is described by section 371 of chapter 3, article 3:

SEC. 371. *Ballot received and name called.*—When any elector votes one of the inspectors must receive his ballot folded and call his name audibly and distinctly, and the name of each elector whose ballot has been received must be immediately taken down by each clerk on separate lists which shall be headed, "names of voters," and called "poll lists;" and the number of the order in which such elector votes must, at the same time, be entered by each clerk against his name, the first elector voting being numbered one; the second, two, and so on to the last elector voting.

The manner of counting and returning a statement of the votes and the preservation of the ballots and second poll lists by the inspectors; declaring the result both by the board of supervisors and the State canvassing board and the issuing of certificates are fully and plainly provided for by the statute, Chap. 3, Art. 3, Sec. 381 to 392, inclusive.

CHAPTER 3, ARTICLE 4.

SEC. 381. *Counting votes.*—It is the duty of all inspectors of elections in the election precinct, immediately on the closing of the polls, to count the votes so polled.

SEC. 382. *Manner of counting votes.*—In counting, the returning officer, or one of the inspectors, must take the ballots, one by one from the box in which they have been deposited, at the same time reading aloud the names of the persons written or printed thereon, and the office for which such persons are voted for; they must separately keep a calculation of the number of votes each person receives, and for what office he receives them; and if two or more ballots are found rolled up or folded together, so as to induce the belief that the same was done with a fraudulent intent, they must be rejected; or if any ballot contains the names of more persons than the voter had a right to vote for, the first of such names on such ballot to the number the voter was entitled to vote for only must be counted.

SEC. 383. *Statement of votes and one poll list certified, sealed up, and delivered to returning officer.*—As soon as the ballots are all counted the inspectors must ascertain the number of votes received for each person and for what office, and must make a statement of the same in writing, which statement must be signed by them; they must also certify in writing on one of the poll lists that such poll list is the poll list of the election precinct or ward at which they were inspectors the day and year on which such election was held and for what offices, which certificates must be signed by them; and such statements of the poll lists and votes thus certified must be sealed up together with a list of the registered voters in such precinct or ward, at such election, on such day, in a box to be furnished by the sheriff of the county, one or more for each precinct or ward, and to consist of wood, tin, or sheet iron, and securely fastened by locks, directed to the sheriff of the county, if there be one, and if none, then to the person discharging the duties of such office, and immediately deliver the same to the returning officer of the precinct.

SEC. 384. *Ballots and second poll lists, how disposed of.*—The inspectors must count the ballots deposited in the box; as soon as all the ballots contained in the box are counted the inspectors shall roll up the ballots so counted and label the same, so as to show for what officer or officers the ballots contained therein were received, and, when so rolled up and labeled, shall be securely sealed; the rejected ballots, if any, shall also be rolled up and labeled as rejected ballots and sealed up as the other parcels; and the packages so sealed up and labeled, together with one poll list, shall also be securely sealed up, shall be returned to and securely fastened up in the box from which such ballots were taken and counted, and which shall also be sealed and labeled, so as to show the nature of its contents, *and shall be kept by one of the inspectors for sixty days; and then the packages shall be taken out of the box, without opening or unsealing the packages, and destroyed, unless within that time the inspector having them in custody is notified that the election of some officer for which the election was held will be contested, in which case he must preserve the box containing the ballots cast for such contestant until such contest is finally determined, or until such box is demanded by some other legally constituted custodian during such contest.*

SEC. 385. *Statements and poll lists returned to county returning officer.*—The statement of votes and the poll lists delivered to the returning officer of the precinct must be delivered to the returning officer of the county within forty-eight hours after the election.

SEC. 387. *Vote of county estimated.*—On Saturday next after the election, at the hour or twelve, meridian, the returning officer of the county, in person or by deputy, and the judge of the probate and clerk of the circuit court shall assemble at the court-house; if there be no such judge or clerk, or if either of them fails to attend, or if either of them is interested by reason of having been a candidate at such election, his place must be supplied by a respectable freeholder or householder of the county; and if all such officers are of the same political party, then the returning officer of the county must summon three reputable persons, resident householders or freeholders of the county, members of the opposite political party, to attend at such time and place; and in the presence of such other persons as choose to attend the board of supervisors shall make a correct statement from the returns of the votes from the several precincts of the county of the whole number of votes given therein for each other officer and the person to whom such votes were given.

SEC. 388. *Declaration of result of election.*—Within ten days after ascertaining the result of an election of county officers, including members of the house of representatives of the general assembly, the board of supervisors must make, in writing, a public declaration of the result, stating the name of each officer elected, and the office to which he was elected. The declaration must be signed by at least two of the supervisors, and must be published by filing the original in the office of the judge of probate, and by posting a copy thereof at the court-house door, and at three other public places in the county.

SEC. 389. *Certificate of result of election sent to secretary of State.*—The board of supervisors must, as soon as they have ascertained the result of an election, make, on blanks furnished by the secretary of State, certificates stating the exact number of votes cast in the county for each person voted for and the office for which such person was voted for and file the certificates with the judge of probate, who must immediately forward such certificates, as to all other officers than the governor, secretary of State, auditor, treasurer, superintendent of education, and the attorney-general, to the secretary of State.

SEC. 390. *Counting returns sent to secretary of State; proclamation of result.*—All returns of elections required by law to be sent to the secretary of State must, within fifteen days after an election, be opened and counted in the presence of the governor, secretary of State, and attorney-general, or two of them, and of the result of the election as thus ascertained, except as to officers provided for in section 389, the governor must give notice by proclamation published in some newspaper at the seat of government.

SEC. 391. *Certificates of result sent to speaker of the house of representatives.*—The certificate of the board of supervisors as to the election for governor, secretary of State, auditor, treasurer, superintendent of education, and attorney-general, must be by the judge of probate forwarded to the governor, for the speaker of the house of representatives, at least ten days before the time fixed for the next meeting of the general assembly, and must be by the governor delivered, unopened, to the speaker on his election.

SEC. 392. *Poll lists and lists of registered voters to be filed in office of judge of probate.*—After having ascertained the result of an election, made declaration thereof, and made the certificates provided for in sections 389 and 391, the board of supervisors must file the poll lists and lists of registered voters in the office of the judge of probate, which shall be open to the inspection of any elector of the county.

By the returns of the election now under consideration, made in conformity with the statutes of the State of Alabama, and as certified to the secretary of state of Alabama by the several boards of supervisors of the counties composing the said Fourth Congressional district of Alabama, it appears that the respective candidates received the votes as above stated and that the certificate of election was issued to Louis W. Turpin.

On the 13th day of December, 1890, Mr. McDuffie caused to be served on Mr. Turpin a notice of contest as the law provides, and on the 23d day of January, 1891, caused to be served amended or additional specifications or grounds of contest. The right of the contestant to serve amended specifications in the case is doubtful and is not here passed upon; but the amended specifications are considered the same as if served with the original notice of contest. The notice of contest and specifications are hereto attached and marked Schedule A.

Mr. Turpin made and served a demurrer and answer to the notice of contest and specifications within the time required, which is hereto at-

tached and marked Schedule B. In the contestant's notice of contest he charged that the judge of probate, sheriff, and clerk of the circuit court of Lowndes County, in making the appointment of inspectors, appointed as the Republican inspector in every election district in said county an ignorant and improper person, and that such appointment was made for the sole purpose to cheat and defraud the contestant. Serious as this charge is upon its face, there is no evidence in the case worthy of consideration even tending to establish the truth of the charge or cast even a suspicion upon the fairness or the integrity of the officers of this county in the discharge of their duty in the appointment of the inspectors and returning officers of the election. The counsel for the contestant does not contend, either in his brief or argument, that this charge was sustained; in fact, the counsel abandoned it.

The contestant in his first notice of contest made sixty-two separate and distinct charges or grounds of contest. In his amended specifications he named sixteen additional charges. It is not claimed by the contestant that the elections in any of the precincts were in any way interfered with or fraudulently conducted, the contention being that the vote as cast was either not returned at all or was improperly counted and improperly returned. The learned counsel for the contestant abandons, of the counts contained in his original notice, counts 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 16, 18, 19, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 35, 38, 39, 42, 43, 45, 46, 48, 49, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 62, and all of the counts of the amended notice but the first. We have considered the counts in the order in which they have been considered in the brief of the counsel for the contestant. The following brief statement will show the conclusion to which the committee have come:

Count 2: Lowndes County, Churchill Precinct.—The contestant claims that the returns from this district were changed after they had been made out and signed; that as the return was made out from an actual and correct count of the ballot as cast and found in the ballot box on the night of election, McDuffie received 153 votes and Turpin received 11 votes, and no votes were cast for McCall. The return made and signed by the inspectors on the night of election, and the one returned to the sheriff and counted by the board of supervisors of Lowndes County, showed that Turpin received 111, McDuffie 43, and McCall 19 votes. The contestant called but one witness, C. F. Hrabowskie, who testified in substance that he was present all day and in the room where the voting took place; that he remained and saw the votes counted, and that as counted on the night of election the count stood, McDuffie 153 and Turpin 11; that he made and filed his return as United States supervisor, giving to each the above number and none to McCall. The ballots, after being counted, were placed in the ballot box with a list of the voters, locked, and sealed; that no fraud was committed; that the election was peaceable and quiet. The contestee called Capt. Black, H. B. Liver, E. T. Robinson, T. H. Lundy, and J. A. May. Their evidence is inserted in full:

CAPTAIN BLACK, witness for contestee, being called, and first duly sworn according to law, deposes and says:

Q. What is your name, age, occupation, color, and politics, and where did you reside on the 4th day of November, 1890?—A. My name is Captain Black; I am a colored man and a Republican; I resided in Church Hill beat, Lowndes County, Ala., at that time; I am 49 years old; I have lived in that beat all my life.

Q. Was there an election held in that beat on the 4th day of November, 1890, for a Representative in the 52nd Congress of the U. S. A. from the 4th Congressional district of Ala.; if so, what official connection had you with said election?—A. There was such an election held on that day; I was one of the inspectors.

Q. Were you present from the time the polls opened until they closed, and until

the ballots were counted and the returns made out and signed?—A. I was there from the time the polls opened until the votes were counted and returns signed.

Q. Can you read and write?—A. I can read very well, but can not write.

Q. How many votes was casted at that election, and who for? State exactly, if you know.—A. There was casted at that election 173 votes; Mr. Louis Turpin got 111, Tons McCall got 43, and Judge McDuffie got 19. I kept a memorandum of the votes and know that this is correct.

Q. You have stated that you acted as an inspector at that election; state who were the clerks.—A. H. B. Lever and W. H. May acted as clerks.

Q. Do you know the character of H. B. Lever and W. H. May in the community in which they reside?—A. Yes, sir; I do. I have known both since 1852. They both stand high with the people. Their characters are good.

Q. Was the ballots read as they were printed, and counted and returned correctly?—A. Yes, sir; the tickets was all read right, and counted right, too; the election was fair in every way.

Q. Are there many of the colored people in Lowndes County members of the Farmers' Alliance?—A. There are a great many members of the Alliance. They have got the sub-alliances all over the county. The one I belong to has 106 members.

Q. Who did the majority of the colored Alliance men support for Congress at the last election in Lowndes County?—A. There wasn't but one Farmers' Alliance man running for Congress, and that was Mr. Louis Turpin. Most of the colored folks in the Alliance supported him; I heard a great many of them say that they would not vote for anybody else.

CAPTAIN BLACK.
(his x mark)

Attest:

H. D. LEWIS, *Commissioner.*

H. B. LEVER, being sworn according to law, deposes and says:

Q. What is your name, age, occupation, and place of residence?—A. My name is Henry B. Lever; I am 51 years of age; I am a farmer by occupation; I am a citizen of Church Hill beat, Lowndes County, Ala.

Q. Were you one of the clerks at an election held in Church Hill precinct, Lowndes County, Ala., on the 4th day of November, 1890, for a Representative in the 52nd Congress of the U. S. A. from the 4th Congressional district of Ala.?—A. I was.

Q. Who were the candidates at that election? Give their names and politics.—A. There were three candidates at that election: Lewis W. Turpin, a Democrat; Towns McCall and John McDuffie, both Republicans.

Q. Was Lewis W. Turpin an acceptable and popular candidate of the Democratic party at that election?—A. He was; and, considering that he is a Democrat, he is remarkably popular with the Republicans.

Q. Were you present during the entire time of holding the election and did you remain after the polls were closed and assist in counting the ballots?—A. I was present from the opening to the closing of the polls; I remained in the room and assisted in counting the votes.

Q. Was there any effort made by the inspectors or clerks to count votes that were cast for McDuffie or McCall, as if they were cast for Turpin?—A. There was not. The election was fairly, honestly conducted.

Q. State how many votes each candidate received.—A. L. W. Turpin received 111, McCall 43, McDuffie 19.

Q. Have you read the testimony of John V. McDuffie, given in his own behalf, in his contest with L. W. Turpin for a seat in the 51st Congress?—A. I have.

Q. In his reference to you, when he testified in that cause, did he report you correctly or not?—A. Most assuredly he did not. A fool would not belive such a statement, and McDuffie knew when he made it that he was not speaking the truth. I want to say right here that this statement of McDuffie's, and it is published in the book of testimony of McDuffie against Turpin, in his contest with Mr. Turpin in the 51st Congress, was never seen by me until a few days ago, when my attention was called to it. McDuffie has never been a strong man in my beat with his own party. In 1886, McDuffie espoused the cause of A. E. Coffee, the regular Democratic nominee for probate judge of the county, against Capt. M. L. Bowie, the Mugwump or Independent Democratic candidate. In my beat at that election it went for Bowie. The majority of the negroes in my beat were opposed to McDuffie then, and have been opposed to him ever since, and they never will forgive him for not supporting the Independent ticket instead of the regular ticket.

Q. When you speak of "my beat," you mean Church Hill beat, Lowndes County, Ala., do you not?—A. That is what I mean.

H. B. LEVER.

Attest:

H. D. LEWIS, *Commissioner.*

E. T. ROBINSON, being called and sworn, deposeth and sayeth:

Q. What is your name, age, occupation, and residence?—A. E. T. Robinson; 39 y'rs of age; life insurance and farmer; Benton, Lowndes Co., Ala.

Q. Are you personally acquainted with H. B. Lever? If so, how long have you known him?—Ans. I was born and raised until I was 15 years of age within one mile of H. B. Lever's home, and have known him all my life.

Q. Do you know H. B. Lever's character in the community in which he resides?—A. I do.

Q. Is his character in that neighborhood for truth and veracity good or bad?—A. Good. Lever is a man who is prompt and punctilious in the performance of all obligations. There is no man in our county whose character stands higher for truth and veracity than Mr. Lever's.

Q. Are you personally acquainted with John V. McDuffie, and, if so, how long have you known him?—A. I have known John V. McDuffie about 25 years.

Q. From your knowledge of H. B. Lever and John V. McDuffie, if they swore oppositely in the same cause, which one of the statements would you believe?—A. I would certainly believe Mr. Lever.

E. H. ROBINSON.

Attest:

H. D. LEWIS, *Commissioner.*

T. H. LUNDY, being called and sworn, deposeth as follows:

Q. What is your name, age, occupation, and residence?—A. My name is Thos. H. Lundy, 48 years of age, by occupation merchant, my residence Benton, Lowndes Co., Ala.

Q. Do you H. B. Lever? If so, do you know his character in the community in which he resides?—A. I do. I have known H. B. Lever for 35 years; I know his character in the community in which he lives.

Q. Is his character good or bad?—A. Good.

Q. Do you know John V. McDuffie? If so, how long have you known him?—A. I do. I have known him for 25 years.

Q. If John V. McDuffie were to swear in some cause the very of what H. B. Lever swore, which one would you believe?—A. I would believe anything H. B. Lever would swear to. From my knowledge of John V. McDuffie I would not believe him on oath where he was personally interested. In making this assertion I believe I voice the sentiment of nine-tenths of the respectable people of Lowndes Co.

T. H. LUNDY.

Attest:

H. D. LEWIS, *Commissioner.*

J. A. MAY, being called and sworn, deposeth and sayeth as follows:

Q. What is y'r name, age, occupation, and residence?—A. My name is Joseph A. May; I am 52 years of age, merchant, and reside in Lowndes Co., Ala., and have resided in the county all my life.

Q. Are you personally acquainted with H. B. Lever? If so, how long have you known him?—A. I know H. B. Lever well; I live within half a mile of him; have known him for about 30 years.

Q. Do you know the character of H. B. Lever in the community in which he resides? If you do, state whether his character for truth and veracity is good or bad.—A. I know the character of H. B. Lever in the community in which he lives. His character for truth and veracity is exceptionally good.

Q. Are you acquainted with John V. McDuffie; and, if so, how long have you known him?—A. I have known John V. McDuffie for at least 25 years.

Q. From your knowledge of the two men, John V. McDuffie and H. B. Lever, if they were to swear positively to opposite statements in the same cause, which statement would you believe, McDuffie's or Lever's?—A. I would unhesitatingly believe Mr. Lever in preference to McDuffie.

J. A. MAY.

Attest:

H. D. LEWIS, *Commissioner.*

It would appear from this evidence of Captain Black, the Republican inspector, and T. H. Lundy and J. A. May, the two clerks of election, that Turpin received 111 votes, McDuffie received 43 votes, and McCall received 19 votes; that the returns were so made out and signed. Under the laws hereinbefore stated the ballots had to be preserved for sixty days and longer, if notice was served requiring the ballots to be preserved, to be used in evidence in any contested election. The con-

testant in this precinct, as in others, made no effort to produce the ballot box and the ballots in evidence. It was within the contestant's power and was his legal right and duty to have produced the ballots in this precinct as in every other precinct in the Fourth Congressional District of Alabama and had them placed in evidence in this case, and failing to produce them, and failing to explain or give a reason for not producing the ballots, the best evidence, the contestant was, as a matter of law, estopped from producing secondary evidence. The application of this well-settled rule of evidence would terminate this contest without further consideration; but the evidence being before us and the contestee not urging it, we consider the case fully. Failure, however, to comply with the statute, and to make no effort to comply with it, and producing secondary evidence, warrants the conclusion that the contestant did not want the best evidence, the certain and positive evidence of the ballots themselves, but preferred to make his contest upon the evidence of ignorant and prejudiced witnesses. The vote of Churchhill should stand as canvassed.

Count 4, Lowndes County, Gordonville precinct.—The contestant claims that he should be credited with 208 votes from this precinct.

From the evidence of Howard Turner, who was the only witness called with reference to the election in this precinct by either party, it appears that but one of the regularly appointed inspectors appeared and participated in the election. Other inspectors were appointed on the morning of election and the polls properly opened; that of the ballots cast McDuffie received 208 votes, Turpin 13, and McCall 1; that after the poll was closed the ballots were counted, the returns were properly made out and signed by the inspectors, the vote being as above stated; that the returns and ballots were put in a box, the box sealed, and given with the returns to a returning officer. It further appears that the returns were not delivered pursuant to law to the sheriff of the county; the returning officer neglected or refused to deliver the same. That the board of supervisors in making their canvass of the vote had no return from Gordonville precinct, and therefore did not canvass any votes for either candidate for that precinct. There was a clear failure of duty upon the part of the returning officers, and the vote should be credited as established by the uncontradicted evidence of Turner, to wit: McDuffie 208, Turpin 13, and McCall 1.

Count 6, Lowndes County, Hopewell precinct.—The contestant claims that he should be credited with 96 votes from this precinct. The evidence is similar to that under the fourth count. Alex. Thomas was the only witness called. He testified that 96 votes were cast for McDuffie; that the returns were made out and signed by the inspectors, put in a box (a cigar box), sealed, and delivered to the returning officer, who failed or neglected to deliver them to the sheriff; therefore no return was before the board of supervisors from this precinct. Following the rule adopted in the fourth count McDuffie should be credited with 96 votes from this precinct.

Count 8, Fort Deposit precinct; 9, Sandy Ridge precinct; 11, Prairie Hill precinct; 12, Hayneville precinct, and 16, Steep Creek precinct, all in Lowndes County, and all standing upon the same class of evidence.—In each of these precincts the contention of the contesant is that his (McDuffie's) tickets were issued by his supporters to voters in excess of the number credited to him by the inspectors. The contestant failed to produce the ballot boxes and to place the ballots and returns from these precincts in evidence and gives no excuse or reason for his failure to do so. The contestant contents himself by attempting to impeach

the returns as made out by the inspectors and the returns made to the board of canvassers by secondary evidence. Suspicion must always attach to this kind of evidence when the best evidence is at hand and not produced. No court will permit secondary and uncertain evidence to have weight when absolutely certain and positive evidence can be produced. The vote as canvassed by the board of supervisors in each of these precincts must stand.

Count 13, Lowndes County, Letohatchie precinct.—In this precinct the contestant claims that he should be credited with 186 votes instead of the number 126 as canvassed and counted by the board of supervisors. One witness only is called, Zach. Kess, who testified that he was present at the election and acted as United States supervisor; saw the votes counted, and that McDuffie received 186 and Turpin 1. The contestant also produced in evidence a certified copy of a certificate of the inspectors of election filed in the office of probate judge in which McDuffie is given 186 votes and Turpin 1, though the best evidence is not produced. As to this precinct it would appear, from the evidence given by the contestant and the failure of the contestee to contradict or explain the same, that the contestant's claim to a credit of 60 additional votes should be allowed, and the same are allowed.

Count 15, Lowndes County, Pinetlala precinct.—The contestant claims that in this precinct he should be credited with 220 votes. No return was made to the board of supervisors and no votes were counted from this precinct. The evidence of Witness House, and he is uncontradicted, is that the poll was regularly opened and that there were 220 votes cast for McDuffie. That a return was duly made out and signed by the inspectors, giving the 220 votes to McDuffie and no votes to any other candidate. The return, with a list of the voters, was put into the ballot box, sealed up, and given to the returning officer. The returning officer reported in the morning after election that the box containing the return and list of voters had been stolen. The loss and destruction of a return does not deprive the person voted for of the right to have the votes actually cast for him counted for him. The proof in this case might have been made more clear and definite, but it is uncontradicted by the contestee; therefore, the contestant should be credited with 220 votes cast in this precinct.

Dallas County.—In each of the precincts of this county the contestant has failed to establish any of his material allegations by legal and competent evidence, all of which evidence, or the greater part thereof, was within his reach, and should have been produced by him if the allegations made were true. The best evidence of a fraudulent count or fraudulent return was the return itself, and the ballots as cast by the voters and preserved in the ballot box, and in the absence of evidence showing the destruction of the ballots or the ballot boxes, or inability to obtain the same, he can not be excused for not producing them in evidence. No effort seems to have been made by the contestant to produce either. The canvassing boards canvassed the vote as it appeared by the returns, as is shown by the witnesses sworn for the contestee. It would be an unwarrantable exercise of power to hold that the testimony of witnesses testifying to transactions from recollection as to what occurred two or three months previous should outweigh the certificates of the sworn officers of the election, especially when the documentary evidence was at hand or could have been produced to prove or disprove the allegations under investigation. The result as declared in Dallas County by the board of supervisors must stand.

Perry County.—Count 52, Marion Precinct; count 59, Hamburg Precinct; and count 58. Scott's Precinct.—These are all the precincts contested and referred to in the brief of the contestant's counsel in this county. In each precinct the contestant seeks to impeach the returns made by the board of inspectors and duly returned to the board of supervisors and filed in the office of the probate judge, by secondary evidence, by giving evidence of the number of ballots passed out and the number of colored men in the precinct. Such evidence can not prevail over the official count when better evidence could have been had. The canvassing of the votes for Perry County must stand as made and certified to by the board of supervisors of that county.

Hall County.—The contestant, by count 20, claims that he should have been counted 33 votes, instead of 16 votes, in Harrison precinct, the number returned by the board of inspectors. The evidence does not sustain the contestant's claim.

Count 21, Greensboro precinct; count 25, Laneville precinct; count 23, Hollowsquare precinct; count 22, Newberne precinct.—In each of these precincts the claim is made that the number of ballots as passed out by inspectors were not counted by the inspectors and returned by the board of supervisors. The evidence is of the same character as heretofore referred to under similar counts, and must take the same course and the vote as declared by the board of supervisors stand.

Count 24, Leaderville precinct.—It is claimed by the contestant that he should be credited with 292 votes. It appears from the evidence that the duly appointed inspectors failed to attend and open the polls on the day of election; that during the morning of election between 9 and 11 o'clock (the evidence is very conflicting), the polls were opened by the organization of a new board of inspectors and votes were cast and received by them. No returns were made and no report was made by the inspectors or the returning officer to the board of supervisors, and the board of supervisors when they met as a board of canvassers did not have any return before them for this precinct. The contestant's claim in this precinct is refused for the reason that the evidence fails to establish that a legal election was held in that precinct on the 4th day of November, 1890. This completes all of the counts in the contestant's notice and amended notice of contest as to which evidence was taken and claim made by the counsel for the contestant that error was committed.

STATEMENT.

Whole number of votes cast for each of the three candidates, as appeared by the several certificates filed by the board of supervisors with the secretary of State of Alabama.

For L. W. Turpin	9,595
For J. V. McDuffie	4,931
For G. T. McCall	3,899

From the facts found by this report there should be added to L. W. Turpin, 13 votes; J. V. McDuffie, 684 votes; and G. T. McCall, 1 vote, making the votes stand—

L. W. Turpin	9,608
J. V. McDuffie	5,615
G. T. McCall	3,900

In reaching a conclusion herein we have considered the evidence, its force and effects under the law of the State of Alabama, and the well-settled rules of evidence. The evidence, both on the part of the con-

testant and the contestee, is in the main of a very unreliable and unsatisfactory character. About the only well-substantiated facts as appear in the case are the returns made to the boards of supervisors and their returns to the secretary of State. The contestant could not hope or expect to make a successful contest by declarations in notice of contest and secondary evidence for proof.

It is a well-established rule of law that the best evidence shall be produced if possible to produce the same. In this case it was within the power of the contestant to have produced from each of the precincts the ballot boxes with the ballots in each of the election precincts, with the exceptions hereinbefore stated, and the ballots, together with a list of all the voters, could have been placed in evidence, as there is no proof of their loss or destruction, and if a fraudulent count of the ballots by the inspectors and a fraudulent return of the votes for the several candidates had been made, the same would have fully and satisfactorily appeared by a recount and an examination of the ballots. The contestant in this case makes the grave charge that the inspectors made fraudulent return of the votes actually voted and put in the ballot boxes. To establish this charge he produced from the election precincts, not the ballot boxes containing the ballots as voted and deposited in the box, all of which had to be and were preserved and were accessible to contestant, and which he admits were correct, but called witnesses who had been stationed at the several precincts who testified that on election day they were at the beat or precinct in dispute and distributed McDuffie ballots, and that witness kept or had kept a list of names of those voters to whom they passed out McDuffie ballots and that the persons receiving such ballots voted the same.

It would appear from the statute governing elections in Alabama, and from the evidence, that the witnesses who handed out the McDuffie ballots were at least from 30 to 100 feet from the ballot boxes. The majority of the witnesses were ignorant, and some of them could not read or write. The proposition sought to be established, and which must be established by the contestant in order that he should succeed in this contest, is that persons working in his interest, who kept a list or had a list kept of those to whom they gave ballots, that their return should be taken and counted as the correct return instead of the sworn statement of the inspectors, clerks, and the officers of the election districts. It would be an exceedingly dangerous precedent to permit the actual returns, as made by the inspectors and sworn officers of the election, to be disregarded and impeached by returns made out by irresponsible partisan workers at the polls. We therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That J. V. McDuffie was not elected as a representative to the Fifty-second Congress of the United States from the Fourth Congressional District of Alabama, and was not entitled to occupy a seat in this House as such.

Resolved, That Louis W. Turpin was duly elected as a Representative from the Fourth Congressional District of Alabama, and is entitled to retain his seat as such.

SCHEDULE A.

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

To Hon. LOUIS W. TURPIN:

You will please take notice that it is my intention to contest your right to a seat in the 52d Congress of the United States of America from the 4th Congressional district of Alabama.

And that in said contest I will claim that in the election held in said 4th Congressional district of Alabama for a Representative from said district to the said 52d Congress of the United States of America on the 4th day of November, 1890, I was duly and legally elected as said Representative to a seat in the 52d Congress of the United States from said 4th Congressional district of Alabama, but owing to the frauds hereinafter set out, the certificate of election that should have been issued to me was issued and given to you. These frauds and wrongs upon the rights of a free American citizen to cast a ballot and have the same counted as cast were perpetrated by your political friends and partisans, and they are as follows, to wit:

LOWNDES CO.

That the judge of probate, sheriff, and clerk of the circuit court of Lowndes Co., in appointing inspectors to hold the election for Representative to the 52d Congress, as aforesaid, said election being held on the 4th of Nov., 1890, appointed in every precinct in said county, two white intelligent Democrats to represent you and your party and appointed one colored man to represent me and the Republican party, said colored man in every instance being very ignorant, not able to read or write, and was appointed for the sole purpose of enabling you and your friends to cheat and defraud me of the certificate of election as Representative aforesaid.

1st. That at an election in said county of Lowndes, in said district, at precinct No. 1, called Benton, on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1890, there were cast for me one hundred and twenty ballots by the legal and qualified electors of said precinct for such Representative, and that there were not over one hundred and sixty-five (165) ballots cast at said precinct.

That at the close of said election the inspectors, two of whom were intelligent white Democrats and the other an illiterate colored man, known to or suspected by the Republicans as being under the control and influence of your partisans, so counted and certified the vote as to show that you received eighty votes; that I received sixty votes, and that one G. T. McCall received twenty-five votes, thereby depriving me of sixty votes. I shall, in this contest, insist that I be counted one hundred and twenty votes as cast for me by the legal and qualified electors of the precinct for me for Representative from the district aforesaid to the 52d Congress, as aforesaid, and that you be counted only the number you prove were cast for you, if any.

2d. That at precinct No. 2, called Church Hill, in said county of Lowndes and in said district, at an election held on said 4th day of Nov., 1890, for Representative aforesaid, there was cast for me by the qualified electors of said precinct one hundred and fifty-three ballots by a like number of voters, and there was cast for you at this precinct by the legal electors thereof eleven ballots; that two of the inspectors who held said election were white men, Democrats, and your partisans, the other an ignorant colored man, who could not read nor write; that these inspectors counted the ballots cast there that day correctly, giving me one hundred and fifty-three and you eleven; that they made out this statement in pencil, and the white inspectors refused to sign the same as inspectors, but did sign with pencil as clerks; that before said certificate was opened by the board of supervisors and counted by said board on Saturday after the election, some one had changed said statement so that it would read one hundred and eleven for you and only fifty-three for me, thus: Turpin, 11; McDuffie, 153; as changed: Turpin, 111; McDuffie, 53. And the board of supervisors, in tabulating this precinct with others, counted it thus: Louis W. Turpin, 111; J. V. McDuffie, 43; G. T. McCall, 19; when, in fact, McCall never received a single vote.

Said action of fraud depriving me of one hundred and ten votes and giving you one hundred more votes than you received, I shall insist in this contest that I be counted one hundred and fifty-three votes and you only eleven.

3d. That at an election held in precinct No. 3, called Callerine, in said county and district, there were cast for me by the legal and qualified electors thereof on the day aforesaid and for the office aforesaid sixty ballots, and that there was not over eighty-seven votes cast; that in counting and certifying the inspectors, who were your

friends, so counted and certified said vote as to make it show that you received fifty-eight ballots, that I only received nine ballots, and that one G. T. McCall received twenty ballots, thereby depriving me of fifty-one votes. I shall insist in this contest that I be counted sixty votes, and you be counted only the number you prove were actually cast for you.

4th. At an election on the day aforesaid in said county and district, at precinct No. 4, called Gordonville, there were cast and counted and certified for same for the office aforesaid two hundred and eight ballots, and for you thirteen ballots for the same office. Said ballots were cast by the legal and qualified electors of said precinct. Said certificate, together with one of the poll list, was sealed up and delivered to the returning officer to be delivered to the county board of supervisors. Said returning officer was a friend and partisan of yours.

On Saturday after the election, when the votes were canvassed by the board of supervisors, when the said box was opened there was nothing in the box but the poll list, no statement of the result, consequently no vote conld be counted and certified to the secretary of State.

By this act I was deprived of two hundred and eight votes. I shall insist, in this contest, that I be counted these two hundred and eight ballots, and I concede you ought to have thirteen from this precinct.

5th. At precinct No 5, called Farmersville, in said county and district, at an election held on said day for the purpose aforesaid, there were cast for me for the office aforesaid, by the qualified electors thereof, eighteen ballots for the office aforesaid, and for you for the same office nineteen votes. The inspectors, who were your friends, in certifying the vote to the board of supervisors certified that you received twenty-nine votes and that I only received nine votes, thereby depriving me of nine votes and giving you ten more votes than you were entitled to. I shall insist in this contest that this wrong be righted and I be counted eighteen ballots and you only nineteen.

6th. At an elcction held in precinct No. 8, called Hopewell, in said county of Lowndes and district aforesaid, on said 4th day of Nov., 1890, there were cast for me by the qualified electors of said precinct, ninety-six ballots for said office of Representative aforesaid, and for you none.

Said ballots were counted and the result of said election duly certified, but whether said box with the certificate of the result was ever received by the board of supervisors, I can not say. It was never counted nor certified by said board, and I am deprived of ninety-six ballots. I shall insist that in this contest I be counted this ninety-six votes and that justice thereby be done to these duly qualified and legal electors.

7th. That at an election held on the day and date aforesaid, at precinct No. 9, called Mt. Willing, in said Lowndes Co., district aforesaid, there were cast for me by the legal and qualified electors of said precinct, one hundred ballots for the office of Representative to the 52d Congress of the United States and that there were not over one hundred and eighty-three ballots cast for all candidates.

That the inspectors, who were your friends and partisans, in certifying said vote to the board of supervisors, certified that you received one hundred and five, that I received but forty-eight, and for G. T. McCall twenty-eight ballots.

In this contest I shall insist that I be counted one hundred ballots and that you be counted only the number you proved were cast for you

8th. That at an election held in precinct No. 10, called Ft. Depont, in said county of Lowndes and district aforesaid, on said 4th day of Nov., 1890, for Representative in the 52d Congress, there were cast for me by the legal and qualified electors thereof one hundred and fifty-six ballots for said office, and not over one hundred and sixteen for you.

That the inspectors, who were your friends and partisans, in counting and certifying the vote to the board of supervisors, certified that you received two hundred and ten ballots and that I only received sixty-two ballots, thereby depriving me of ninety-four ballots and giving you ninety-four too many. In this contest I shall insist that this wrong be righted and that I be counted one hundred and fifty-six and you only one hundred and sixteen.

9th. At an election held in precinct No. 11, called Sandy Ridge, on said day, in said county and district, and for the purpose aforesaid, there were cast for me for member of the 52d Congress one hundred and seventy-three ballots by the legal and qualified electors thereof, and only two hundred and sixty-five ballots cast in all. That when the inspectors counted and certified the same to the board of supervisors they certified that you received ninety-two ballots, that I received seventy-one ballots, and one G. T. McCall received one hundred and two. These inspectors were your friends and partisans. I was deprived of one hundred and two ballots. In this contest I shall insist that this wrong be righted, and I be counted one hundred and seventy-three votes, and you be counted only the number of votes you prove.

10th. That at an election held in precinct No. 12, called Brooks, in said county and

district and on said day, there were cast for me one hundred and ninety ballots for Representatives in the 52d Congress of the United States from said district; that the inspectors, who were your friends and partisans, in counting the vote and certifying the same to the board of supervisors, certified that you received sixty-two votes, that I received one hundred and seventeen ballots, and that one G. T. McCall received forty ballots, thereby depriving me of seventy-three ballots. I shall insist that in this contest that I be given the one hundred and ninety ballots and you only be given the number you prove were cast for you.

11th. That at an election held in precinct No. 13, called Prairie Hill, I received one hundred and fifty-seven ballots; that there are but five Democrats living in the precinct, and only 163 ballots were cast there that day.

That the inspectors, your partisans, in order to benefit you and injure me, certified to the board of supervisors that you received fifty-two votes, I received thirty-two, and one G. T. McCall receiving seventy-nine votes, thereby depriving me of one hundred and twenty-five votes. In this contest I shall insist that you be counted only the number you prove, and that I be counted one hundred and fifty-seven ballots.

12th. That at an election held in precinct No. 14, called Hayneville, on said day in said county and district aforesaid, for the purpose of electing a Representative to the 52d Congress of the United States from the 4th Congressional district of Alabama, I received two hundred and fifty-two ballots cast for me for such Representative out of a total poll of three hundred and seven cast for all candidates there that day. That the inspectors, your friends and partisans, except one colored man who could neither read and write, and who was selected by your partisans because he was ignorant, so counted and certified the vote to the board of supervisors as to show that I only received fifty-nine votes, thereby depriving me of one hundred and ninety-three votes. I shall insist in this contest that I be counted at this box two hundred and fifty-two votes, and you be allowed only whatever the proof may show you received. I further charge and expect to prove that one R. E. Brinson, whom I charged with fraud at this box in my contest against you for a seat in the 51st Congress, was present aiding and directing the inspectors how to perpetrate this fraud. And further, that when one of the inspectors, your friend, was asked the next day after the election how it was they counted McDuffie so few and McCall so many, replied that this was McDuffie's home precinct and the orders were to count him out largely, or words to that effect. I further charge, on information, that you and your executive committee hired and employed this said G. T. McCall to declare himself a candidate, not so much for the purpose of his receiving any votes, but in order to give your friends at the polls a pretext to count my votes for him and yourself, and by such means make it difficult to prove what the actual result of the election was.

13th. That at an election held in precinct No. 15, called Letohatchee, in said county and district, on said day, for said office, there were cast by the qualified electors of said precinct one hundred and eighty-six ballots; that the same was counted and certified by the inspectors to the board of supervisors, but that said board in canvassing said vote only counted me one hundred and twenty-six votes, thereby depriving me of sixty votes. I shall in this contest insist on the correction of this wrong or mistake, and that I be counted one hundred and eighty-six votes at this precinct.

14th. That at an election held in precinct No. 16, called Steep Creek, in said county and district, on said day, and for said office, there were cast for me by the legal and qualified electors one hundred and seventy-five ballots for said office.

That the inspectors in certifying the vote to the board of supervisors certified that I had only received sixty-four votes; that you received seventy-one, and one G. T. McCall received seventy-four votes, thereby depriving me of one hundred and eleven votes. I shall insist that in this contest I be counted one hundred and seventy-five ballots, and you only the number you prove were cast for you. I am informed, and so charge, that the instruction of yourself and executive committee to the inspectors was to give you throughout the district fifty per cent of the vote cast, McCall thirty per cent, and allow me only twenty per cent, and that they followed out these instructions as far as in their power.

15th. That at an election held in precinct No. 17, called Pentlata, on said day and in said county and district, there was cast for me by the qualified electors of said precinct two hundred and sixteen ballots for said office aforesaid; that at the same time there were cast for you eight ballots; that the same were counted and certified to, statement made out, put in a box, sealed, and directed to the sheriff, and delivered to the returning officer, who is a Democrat and partisan of yours. Said box nor its contents never reached the board of supervisors; was never counted nor certified to by them. This failure to deliver said box deprived me of having two hundred and sixteen ballots certified for me.

I shall insist in this contest I be given these two hundred and sixteen ballots.

I further charge on information and belief that prominent men, Democrats in politics and managers of your canvass, tried to bribe one or more of the inspectors to permit a stuffed box to be substituted for the true box, but failed, and that the re-

turning officer had knowledge of this attempt substitution, if he did not have a hand in trying to have it accomplished.

16th. That at an election held in precinct 18, called Lowndesboro, in said county and district, and on said day, there was cast for me by the qualified electors of said precinct three hundred and thirty ballots for said office as aforesaid; that the inspectors, your friends and partisans, in counting and certifying the same to the board of supervisors, fraudulently counted the same so as to make it appear that I had only received seventy-one ballots, thereby depriving me of two hundred and fifty-nine ballots.

I shall insist in this contest that I be counted the said three hundred and thirty ballots.

17th. At an election held in precinct No. 20, called White Hall, in said county and district and on said day, there was cast for me by the legal and qualified electors thereof two hundred and four ballots, for the office heretofore mentioned; that the returns were duly made out, signed, and sent to the board of supervisors, as directed by law.

That in counting and certifying the returns from this precinct the board read and counted the same as one hundred and four, when the return shows it is two hundred and four, thereby depriving me of one hundred votes. In this contest I shall insist that this mistake be corrected and that I be counted two hundred and four ballots from this precinct.

18th. That at an election held in voting beat or precinct commonly called Havana, in the county of Hale, in said district, on the day and year before stated, there were cast for me, as candidate for Congress to the Fifty-second Congress of the United States of America, one hundred and forty-one votes by a like number citizens, Republicans in politics, and legal and qualified electors of said precinct; at the same time and place there were cast for you sixty-nine ballots by a like number of citizens, Democrats in politics, and legal and qualified electors of said beat; yet by the returns made by the inspectors and published by the board of county canvassers, all of whom were Democrats and your friends and supporters, it is made to appear that I only received ninety-eight ballots, thereby depriving me of forty-three ballots duly cast for me at said box on said day for said office. In this contest I shall insist that Congress shall right this wrong done me and count for me the whole one hundred and forty-one ballots that were cast for me at said election, thereby vindicating the right of an American freeman to cast his ballot and have it counted as cast.

19th. That at said election held in voting beat or precinct commonly called Evansville, in the county of Hale, in said district, on the day and year before stated, there were cast for me as candidate for Congress to the Fifty-second Congress of the United States of America forty votes by a like number of the legal and qualified electors of said beat; at the same time and place there were cast for you thirteen votes by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat; yet on a canvass of the returns made by your partisans I am counted as having received only ten votes. In this contest I shall insist that I be counted the thirty ballots, in addition to those already counted for me, of which I was unjustly defrauded by your friends for the purpose of giving you a seat in Congress to which I was legally elected.

20th. That at said election held in voting beat or precinct commonly called Harrison, in the county of Hale, in said district, on the day and year before stated, there were cast for me as candidate for Congress to the Fifty-second Congress of the United States of America twenty-three ballots, by a like number of the legal and qualified electors of said beat; at the same time and place there were cast for you fifteen ballots by a like number of the legal and qualified electors of said beat; yet by the returns I am counted as having received only sixteen ballots. In this contest I shall insist on righting this wrong done me, and being allowed the twenty-three ballots honestly cast for me at said precinct at said election on said day.

21st. That in said county of Hale, in said district, on the day, year, and election aforesaid, at voting beat or precinct commonly called Greensboro, the citizens thereof, to the number of six hundred and ninety-seven, who were legal and qualified electors of said precinct, assembled at the usual place of voting in said precinct and cast their votes for a Representative in the Fifty-second Congress of the United States from the Fourth Congressional district of Alabama. Of the votes so cast at said election, on said day in said beat, there were cast for me five hundred and forty-five ballots by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat; while of said number of votes so cast there were voted for you one hundred and fifty-two ballots; yet by the returns it is made to appear that I only received two hundred and eighteen votes, thereby depriving me of three hundred and twenty-seven votes honestly voted for me on said day at said place for said office.

In this contest I shall insist on Congress righting this wrong done by your partisan friends on me, and through me on the right suffrage, and count for me the full five hundred and forty-five ballots that were voted for me on said day, at said election, for said office.

22d. That in said county and district, on the day, year, and election aforesaid, at voting beat or precinct commonly called Newbern, the citizens thereof to the number of three hundred and thirty-one, all legal and qualified electors of said beat, assembled at the usual place of voting in said precinct for the purpose of voting for a candidate to represent the Fourth Congressional district of Alabama in the Fifty-second Congress of the United States. Of the votes so cast at said election, on said day, in said precinct, there were cast for me two hundred and sixty-nine ballots, by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat; while of said number so voted there were for you only sixty-two ballots cast by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat; yet by the returns, which were made by your friends and supporters, I am counted as having received only sixty-two ballots; thereby for the purpose of defrauding me and benefiting you they cheated me out of two hundred and seven ballots, honestly voted for me at said election, on said day, in said beat.

I shall insist in this contest on having the full number of two hundred and sixty-nine ballots that were cast for me counted for me.

23rd. That in said county, in said district, on the day, year and election aforesaid, at voting beat or precinct commonly called Hollow Square, the citizens thereof to the number of four hundred and eighteen, who were legal and qualified electors of said beat, assembled at the usual place of voting in said precinct and cast their votes for a Representative in the Fifty-second Congress of the United States of America from the Fourth Congressional district of Alabama; of the votes so cast at said election, on said day, in said beat, there were cast for me three hundred and seventy-nine ballots, by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat; while of said number of votes so cast there were voted for you thirty-nine ballots, by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat; yet the returns made by your friends are so falsified as to make it appear that I only received two hundred and thirteen votes, thereby depriving me of one hundred and sixty-six ballots honestly cast for me at said election in said precinct, for said office.

In this contest I shall insist on Congress righting this fraud on the ballot, and counting for me the three hundred and seventy-nine ballots honestly voted for me at said election, in said beat, for said office.

24th. That in said county and district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, at voting beat or precinct commonly called Cedarville, the citizens thereof to the number of two hundred and ninety-two, all legal and qualified electors of said beat, assembled at the usual place of voting in said precinct for the purpose of voting for a candidate to represent the Fourth Congressional district of Alabama in the Fifty-second Congress of the United States of America; that the regular inspectors who had been appointed to open the polls and hold the election, as provided for in the laws of Alabama, failed and refused to open said polls and hold the election at the time appointed by law for opening the polls; that thereupon three of the qualified electors of said beat opened the polls and held the election in all respects according to law; that at this election thus held I received two hundred and ninety-two legal votes, and you received none; that a regular statement of the votes cast was made according to law and certified by the inspectors as the law requires; which, together with a certified poll list and a list of the registered voters of said precinct, was sealed up in a box and returned regularly, according to law, to the returning officers of the county of Hale, who returned it to the board of county canvassers for Hale County, which said board, being all Democrats and your political friends and supporters, fraudulently refused to receive and count the same because of the pretended cause that said election had not been held in accordance with law and by the officers appointed to hold the same.

I shall in this contest insist that this partisan action of the board of county (canvassers) of Hale County be set aside and held for naught, and that the honest vote of the voters of Cedarville precinct be counted and I be allowed the two hundred and ninety-two ballots cast for me at said precinct at said election by the legal and qualified voters thereof.

25th. That at an election held in voting beat or precinct commonly called Laneville, in the county of Hale, in said district, on the day and year before stated, there were cast for me as candidate for Congress to the Fifty-second Congress of the United States of America four hundred and sixty-eight votes, by a like number of citizens, Republican in politics, and legal and qualified electors of said precinct; at the same time and place there were cast for you thirty votes by a like number of citizens Democratic in politics and legal and qualified electors of said beat. Yet by the returns made by the inspectors and published by the board of county canvassers, all of whom were Democrats and your friends and supporters, it is made to appear that I only received ninety-four votes, thereby depriving me of three hundred and seventy-four votes duly cast for me at said box on said day for said office.

In this contest I shall insist that Congress right this wrong done me by your partisans, and count for me the four hundred and sixty-eight votes actually voted for

me, at said election, in said beat, for said office, and for you only the thirty votes so voted.

26th. That at said election held in voting beat or precinct commonly called Warren Store, in the county of Hale, in said district, on the day and year before stated, there were cast for —— as candidate for Congress from the Fourth Congressional district of Alabama to the Fifty-second Congress of the United States of America, fifty-three ballots by a like number of the legal and qualified electors of said beat; at the same time and place there were cast for you thirty-five ballots by a like number of the legal and qualified electors of said beat. Yet by the returns made by the inspectors of said precinct it is made to appear that I only received eighteen votes, thereby depriving me of thirty-five votes honestly voted for me.

In this contest I shall ask Congress to count the vote of this precinct as voted and allow me the fifty-three votes voted for me at said precinct.

27th. That at said election, held in voting beat or precinct commonly called Flinns, in the county of Hale, in said district, on the day and year before stated, there were cast for me, as candidate for Congress, to the fifty-second Congress of the United States of America, thirty-six ballots by a like number of the legal and qualified electors of said precinct; at the same time and place and for the said office there were cast for you fourteen ballots by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat. Yet by the returns made by the inspectors of said beat, who were Democrats and your friends and supporters, acting in your interest, I am counted as having received only fourteen votes, thereby depriving me of twenty-two votes honestly voted for me. In this contest I shall ask Congress to right this wrong and count for me the thirty-six ballots honestly voted for me on said day, at said box, for said office.

28th. That in the county of Dallas, in said district, on the day and year and at the election aforesaid, in voting beat or precinct commonly called Plantersville, there was cast for me for said office fifty-four ballots by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat. At the same time, place, and election there were cast for you twelve ballots, by a like number of the legal and qualified electors of said beat. That on the count made by the inspectors I am counted as having received only six ballots, thereby depriving me by a dishonest count of forty-eight ballots. I shall in this contest insist that the fifty-four ballots be counted for me.

29th. That in the county of Dallas, in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, in voting beat or precinct commonly called Summerfield, there were cast for me for said office one hundred and twenty-five ballots, by a like number of the legal and qualified electors of said beat. At the same time and place there were cast for you thirty-two ballots by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat; that on the count made by the inspectors I am counted as having received only thirty-two ballots, thereby depriving me by a dishonest count of ninety-three ballots. I shall in this contest insist on having the said one hundred and twenty-five ballots counted for me.

30th. That in the county of Dallas, in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, in voting beat or precinct commonly called ————, there was cast for me for said office one hundred and fourteen ballots by a like number of the legal and qualified electors of said beat. At the same time and place there were cast for you twenty-nine ballots by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat; that on the count made by the inspectors I am counted as having received only thirty-six ballots, thereby depriving me by a dishonest count of seventy-eight ballots. I shall in this contest insist on having Congress count for me the said one hundred and fourteen ballots.

31st. That in the county of Dallas, in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, in voting beat or precinct commonly called Valley Creek, the citizens to the number of three hundred and seventy, all legal and qualified electors of said beat, assembled at the usual voting place in said beat and cast their votes for a member to the Fifty-second Congress of the United States of America from the Fourth Congressional district of Alabama; that of the votes so cast, I received three hundred and twenty-five ballots, and you received forty-five ballots; that the inspectors, after counting the ballots in the box, made out a regular statement of the votes so cast according to law, and certified the same as the law directs, which, together with a certified poll list. and a list of the registered voters of said precinct, was sealed up in a box and delivered to the returning officer for said beat, who delivered the same to the returning officers for Dallas County, by whom the same was delivered to the board of county canvassers for Dallas, who were all Democrats and your friends; and being desirous of aiding you in every way, refused to receive, open, and count said box, on the pretended ground that said returns had not been certified according to law, thereby depriving me of three hundred and twenty-five ballots that had been cast for me at said box, on said day, for said office. I shall in this contest insist that the Congress of the United States shall right this wrong done by your partisan board to the freemen of this beat, and vindicate the right of a free-

man to have his ballot counted for the man for whom he voted it, by counting for me the three hundred and twenty-five ballots honestly voted for me at said beat, on said day, for said office.

32d. That in the county of Dallas, in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, in voting beat or precinct commonly called Dublin, there was cast for me for said office sixty ballots by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat. At the same time, place, and election there were cast for you twenty ballots by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat; that on the count made by the inspectors I am counted as having received only forty ballots, thereby depriving me by a dishonest count of twenty ballots.

I shall in this contest insist that the Congress of the United States right this wrong done me by counting for me the sixty ballots cast for me on said day in said beat for said office.

33d. That in the county of Dallas, in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, in voting beat or precinct commonly called Martin's, there were cast for me for said office three hundred and fourteen ballots by a like number of the legal and qualified electors of said beat. At the same time, place, and election there were cast for you forty-two ballots by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat; that on the count made by the inspectors I am counted as having received only ninety-two ballots, thereby depriving me by a dishonest count of two hundred and twenty-two ballots. I shall in this contest insist that Congress count for me the three hundred and fourteen ballots that I received in said beat, on said day, for said office.

34th. That in the county of Dallas in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, in voting beat or precinct commonly called Orrville, there were cast for me for said office one hundred and ninety-four ballots, by a like number of the legal and qualified voters of said beat; at the same time, place, and election there were cast for you one hundred and seven ballots by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat; that on the count made by the inspectors I am counted as having received only forty-five ballots, thereby depriving me by a dishonest count of one hundred and forty-nine ballots.

I shall insist in this contest that said one hundred and ninety-four ballots be counted for me.

35th. That in the county of Dallas in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, in voting beat or precinct commonly called Lexington, the legal and qualified electors thereof to the number of over two hundred assembled at the usual voting place in said beat for the purpose of casting their ballots for a candidate from the Fourth Congressional district of Alabama to the Fifty-second Congress of the United States of America. On the regular inspectors who had been appointed by law to hold the election in said beat on said day failing to open the polls, three qualified electors of said beat opened the polls and held the election in all respects as the law provides; that at the election thus held in said beat there were cast for me for said office one hundred and eighty ballots by a like number of the legal and qualified electors of said beat; at the same time, place, and election there were seven who cast their ballots for you. That the returns were made up and returned to officer whose duty it was to receive and deliver them to the board of county canvassers. The board of county ——— being your friends and partisans refused to receive, open, and count said box, thereby depriving me by this wrongful and fraudulent act of one hundred and eighty ballots. I shall in this contest insist on having counted for me the one hundred and eighty ballots cast for me on said ———, at said box, in said beat, for said office.

36th. That in the county of Dallas, in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, in voting beat or precinct commonly called River, there was cast for me for said office two hundred and fifteen ballots by a like number of the legal and qualified electors of said beat; at the same time, place, and election there were cast for you sixteen ballots by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat; that on the count made by the inspectors I am counted as having received only thirty-six ballots, thereby depriving me by a dishonest count of one hundred and seventy-nine ballots. I shall in this contest insist that said two hundred and fifteen ballots be counted for me.

37th. That in the county of Dallas, in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, in voting beat or precinct commonly called Pine Flat, there were cast for me for said office one hundred and three ballots by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat; at the same time, place, and election there were cast for you thirty-one ballots by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat; that on the count made by the inspectors I am counted as having received only forty-three ballots, thereby depriving me by a dishonest count of sixty-two ballots. I shall insist in this contest that said one hundred and three ballots be counted for me.

38th. That in the county of Dallas, in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, in voting beat or precinct commonly called Pleasant Hill, there

was cast for me for said office two hundred and ninety-one ballots by a like number of the legal and qualified electors of said beat; at the same time, place, and election there was cast for you fifty ballots by a like number of the legal and qualified electors of said beat. At the count made by the inspectors I am counted as having received only forty-one ballots, thereby depriving me by a dishonest count of two hundred and fifty ballots. I shall in this contest insist that Congress shall count for me the said two hundred and ninety-one ballots.

39th. That in the county of Dallas, in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, in voting beat or precinct commonly called Richmond, there was cast for me for said office one hundred and thirty-nine ballots by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat; at the same time, place, and election there were cast for you thirty ballots by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat; that on the count made by the inspectors I am counted as having received only thirty ballots, thereby depriving me by a dishonest count of one hundred and nine ballots. I shall in this contest insist that the said one hundred and thirty-nine ballots shall be counted for me.

40th. That in the county of Dallas, in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, in voting beat or precinct commonly called Cahaba, there was cast for me for said office three hundred and twenty-six ballots by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat; at the same time, place, and election there was cast for you one ballot by a legal and qualified elector of said beat; that the returns were made up by the inspectors in every respect according to law, showing the result as above stated, and delivered to the returning officer of the county and by him delivered to the board of county canvassers, who, being your friends and supporters, falsified the returns by only giving me two hundred ballots, thereby depriving me of one hundred and twenty-six ballots by this dishonest conduct. I shall in this contest insist that said three hundred and twenty-six ballots be counted for me.

41st. That in the county of Dallas, in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, in voting beat or precinct commonly called Burnsville, there was cast for me for said office two hundred and forty ballots by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat; at the same time, place, and election there was cast for you forty-two ballots by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat. That on the count made by the inspectors I was counted as having only received one hundred and eight ballots, thereby by a dishonest count depriving me of one hundred and thirty-two ballots. In this contest I shall insist on having the said two hundred and forty ballots counted for me.

I charge that in order to do this wrong that the inspector who called out the names on the ticket, and who was your friend and supporter, deliberately refused to let the United States supervisor of elections for this box see the names on the tickets in his hands, telling him that he should not supervise over him, and that he for the purpose of benefiting you deliberately read the tickets that had the name of J. V. McDuffie on them, as candidate for Congress, as if they had your name on them as the candidate for Congress.

42d. That in the county of Dallas, in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, in voting beat or precinct commonly called Union, there was cast for me for said office two hundred and thirty ballots by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat; at the same time, place, and election there were cast for you forty ballots, by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat; that on the count made by the inspectors I was counted as having received only fifty-one ballots, thereby depriving me by a dishonest count of one hundred and seventy-nine ballots. In this contest I shall insist on having the said two hundred and thirty ballots counted for me.

43rd. That in the county of Dallas, in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, in voting beat or precinct commonly called (Persers), there were cast for me for said office one hundred and seventy-eight ballots by like number of the legal and qualified electors of said beat; at the same time, place, and election there were cast for you thirty-three ballots by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat; that on the count made by the inspectors I am counted as having received only twenty-seven ballots, thereby depriving me by a dishonest count of one hundred and fifty-one ballots. In this contest I shall insist on having the said one hundred and seventy-eight ballots counted for me.

44th. That in the county of Dallas, in said district, on the day, the year, and at the election aforesaid, in voting beat or precinct commonly called Liberty Hill, there were cast for me two hundred and fifty-six ballots by a like number of the legal and qualified electors of said beat. At the same time, place, and election there was cast for you twenty-two ballots by a like number of the legal and qualified electors of said beat; that on the count made by the inspectors I am counted as having received only fifty-four votes, thereby depriving me by a dishonest count of two hundred and two ballots. In this contest I shall insist on having the said two hundred and fifty-six ballots counted for me.

45th. That in the county of Dallas, in said district, on the day and year and the election aforesaid, in voting beat or precinct commonly called Chillatetric, there was cast for me for said office one hundred and five ballots by a like number of the legal and qualified electors of said beat. At the same time, place, and election there was no elector who cast his ballot for you. That the returns were made out in strict (conformity) to law by the said inspectors. That after being made up they were properly sealed up in a box and through the proper channel forwarded to the board of county commissioners, who, being your friends, refused to receive and officially count and declare the result thereof, by which unjust action I was deprived of one hundred and five ballots. In this contest I shall insist on having the said one hundred and five ballots counted for me.

46th. That in the county of Dallas, in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, in voting beat or precinct commonly called Vernon, there were cast for me for said office one hundred and twenty ballots by a like number of the legal and qualified electors of said beat; at the same time, place, and election there was cast for you twenty-six ballots by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat. That on the count made by the inspectors I am counted as having received only sixty ballots, thereby depriving me by a dishonest count of sixty ballots. In this contest I shall insist on having the said one hundred and twenty ballots counted for me.

47th. That in the county of Dallas, in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, in voting beat or precinct commonly called Brown's, there was cast for me for said office three hundred and ten ballots by a like number of the legal and qualified electors of said beat; at the same time, place, and election there was cast for you for said office twenty-four ballots by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat. That on the count made by the inspectors I am counted as having received one hundred and fifty-two ballots, thereby depriving me by a dishonest count of one hundred and sixty-eight ballots. In this contest I shall insist on having the said three hundred and ten ballots counted for me.

48th. That in the county of Dallas, in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, in voting beat or precinct commonly called Kings, there was cast for me for said office one hundred and thirty ballots by a like number of the legal and qualified electors of said beat. At the same time, place, and election there were cast for you fifteen ballots for said office by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat. At the count made by the inspectors I am counted as having received only forty-seven ballots, thereby depriving me by a dishonest count of ninety ballots. I shall insist in this contest on having the said hundred and thirty ballots counted for me. I charge that to better perpetrate this fraud, the inspectors, who were your friends, refused to allow the United States supervisor in the room where the voting was going on or at the time the count was made.

49th. That in the county of Dallas, in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, in voting beat or precinct commonly called Elm Bluff, there was cast for me for said office one hundred and one ballots by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat. At the same time, place, and election there was no elector who voted for you. That the returns were made out in strict conformity to law by the inspectors; that after making them up they were properly sealed in a box and through the proper channel forwarded to the board of county commissioners, who, being your friends, refused to receive officially, count, and declare the result thereof, by which unjust action I was deprived of one hundred and one ballots. I shall insist on having the one hundred and one ballots counted for me.

50th. That in the county of Dallas, in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, in voting beat in precinct commonly called Mitchells, there was cast for me for said office three hundred and forty-one ballots by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat. At the same time, place, and election there were cast for you thirty-seven ballots by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat. That on the count made by the inspectors I am counted as having received only eighty-five ballots, thereby depriving me by a dishonest count of two hundred and fifty-six ballots. In this contest I shall insist on having counted for me the said three hundred and forty-one ballots.

51st. That in the county of Dallas, in said district, on the day, year, and election aforesaid, in voting beat or precinct commonly called City, or city of Selma, there was cast for me for said office seven hundred ballots by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat. At the same time, place, and election there was cast for you five hundred and thirteen ballots by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat. That on the count made by the inspectors I am counted as having received only two hundred and forty-two ballots, thereby depriving me by a dishonest count of four hundred and fifty-eight ballots. I shall insist in this contest on having the said seven hundred ballots counted for me.

I furthermore charge and expect to prove in this contest that to better carry out this fraud upon the right of a free ballot that all the inspectors, both white and col-

ored, were either directly or indirectly aiding you in your efforts to work this fraud, and to better carry out their schemes that they refused to allow the United States supervisor to be in the room and scrutinize the vote and the counting of the same.

52d. That in the county of Perry in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, in voting beat or precinct commonly called Marion, there was cast for me for said election four hundred and one ballots by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat. At the same time, place, and election there was cast for you for said office two hundred and thirteen ballots by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat. Yet the inspectors, Democrats and political friends of yours, changed the returns, hoping to benefit you, and made them read as if I had only one hundred and sixty-five ballots, thereby defrauding me of two hundred and thirty-six ballots. In this contest I shall insist on having counted for me the four hundred and one ballots cast for me at said box.

53d. That in the county of Perry in said district, on the day, year, and election aforesaid, in voting beat or precinct commonly called Cuningham, there was cast for me for said office one hundred and forty ballots by a like number of the legal and qualified electors of said beat. At the same time, place, and election there was cast for you for said office one hundred and eight ballots by a like number of the legal and qualified electors of said beat. Yet the inspectors, Democrats and political friends of yours, changed the returns, hoping to benefit you, and made them read as if I had only received sixty-five ballots, thereby defrauding me of seventy-five ballots. I shall in this contest insist on having counted for me the one hundred and forty ballots actually cast for me.

54th. That in the county of Perry in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, in voting beat or precinct commonly called Cleveland, there was cast for me for said office eighty-two ballots by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat. At the same time, place, and election there was cast for you for said office nineteen ballots by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat. Yet the inspectors, Democrats and political friends of yours, changed the returns, hoping to benefit you, and made them read as if I had only received nineteen ballots, thereby defrauding me of sixty-three ballots. I shall in this contest insist on having counted for me the eighty-two ballots actually cast for me.

55th. That in the county of Perry in said district on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, in voting beat or precinct commonly called Printucky, there was cast for me for said office eighty-seven ballots by a like number of the legal and qualified electors of said beat. At the same time, place, and election there was cast for you for said office thirty ballots by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat. Yet the inspectors, Democrats and friends of yours, changed the returns, hoping to benefit you, and made them read as if I only had received twenty ballots, thereby defrauding me of sixty-seven ballots. I shall in this contest insist on having counted for me the eighty-seven ballots actually cast for me.

56th. That in the county of Perry in said district, on the day, year, and election aforesaid, in voting beat or precinct commonly called Perryville, there was cast for me for said office one hundred and eleven ballots by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat. At the same time, place, and election there was cast for you for said office thirty-nine ballots by a like number of the legal and qualified electors of said beat. Yet the inspectors, Democrats and your political friends, changed the returns, hoping to benefit you, and made them read as if I had only received thirty-nine ballots, thereby defrauding me of seventy-two ballots. I shall in this contest insist on having counted for me the one hundred and eleven ballots actually cast for me.

57th. That in the county of Perry in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, in voting beat or precinct commonly called Uniontown, there was cast for me for said office seven hundred ballots by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat. At the same time, place, and election there was cast for you for said office two hundred and four ballots by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat. Yet the inspectors, Democrats and political friends of yours, changed the returns, hoping to benefit you, and made them read as if I had only received two hundred and seventy-five ballots, thereby defrauding me of four hundred and twenty-five ballots. I shall in this contest insist on having counted for me the seven hundred ballots actually cast for me.

58th. That in the county of Perry in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, in voting beat or precinct commonly called Scott's, there was cast for me for said office four hundred and twenty ballots by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat. At the same time, place, and election there was cast for you for said office two ballots by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat. Yet the inspectors, Democrats and political friends of yours, changed the returns, hoping to benefit you, and made them read as if I had only received one hundred and eighty-five ballots, thereby defrauding me of two hundred

and thirty-five ballots. In this contest I shall insist on having counted for me the four hundred and twenty ballots actually cast for me.

59th. That in the county of Perry, in said district. on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, in voting beat or precinct commonly called Hamburg, there was cast for me for said office one hundred and fifty ballots by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat. At the same time, place, and election there was cast for you for said office forty-three ballots by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat. Yet the inspectors, Democrats and political friends of yours, changed the returns so as to make them read as if I had only received sixty-two ballots, thereby defrauding me of eighty-eight ballots.

In this contest I shall insist on having counted for me the one hundred and fifty ballots actually cast for me.

60th. That in the county of Perry, in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, in voting beat or precinct commonly called Severe, there was cast for me for said office seventy ballots, by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat. At the same time, place, and election there was cast for you for said office twenty-nine ballots by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat. Yet the inspectors, Democrats and political friends of yours, changed the returns, hoping to benefit you, so as to make them read as if I had only received twenty-nine ballots, thereby defrauding me of forty-one ballots. In this contest I shall insist on having the said seventy ballots actually cast for me counted for me.

61st. That in the county of Perry, in said district, on the day, year, at the election aforesaid, in voting beat or precinct commonly called Radfordsville, there was cast for me for said office one hundred and thirty ballots by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat. At the same time, place, and election there was cast for you for said office forty ballots, by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat. Yet the inspectors, Democrats and your political friends, changed the returns, hoping to benefit you, so as to make them read as if I had only received forty-one ballots, thereby defrauding me of eighty-nine ballots.

In this contest I shall insist on having counted for me the one hundred and thirty ballots actually cast for me.

62d. That in the county of Perry, in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, in voting beat or precinct commonly called Walthal, there was cast for me for said office two hundred and forty-four ballots by a like number of the legal and qualified electors of said beat. At the same time, place, and election there was cast for you for said office twenty-five ballots by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat. Yet the inspectors, Democrats and political friends of yours, changed the returns, hoping to benefit you, so as to make them read as if I had received only forty-six ballots, thereby defrauding me of one hundred and ninety-eight ballots.

In this contest I shall insist on having counted for me the two hundred and forty-four ballots actually cast for me.

J. V. McDUFFIE,
Contestant.

To Hon. L. W. TURPIN:

This is to notify you that at the proper time it is my intention to amend the foregoing grounds of contest by adding new specifications and by adding new material and freshly discovered matter to the said grounds now served on you with the notice of contest; said new specifications, new material, and freshly discovered matter materially affects said elections and the charges made in reference to the same.

J. V. McDUFFIE,
Contestant.

I hereby certify that I have executed this notice of contest by handing a true of the same to Hon. Lewis W. Turpin at his residence in New Berne, Hale County, Alabama, on the 13th day of December, 1890, in the presence of Dr. Huggins.

Dec. 13, 1890.

M. L. ROGERS.

I certify that I was present at the time and place above stated, and saw the said M. L. Rogers execute said notice by delivery to L. W. Turpin a true copy of the original. I know it to be a true copy by having compared it with the original.

To Hon. L. W. TURPIN:

You will please take notice that I shall, in accordance with the notice attached to my notice of contest served on you on the 13th of December, 1890, amend the same by adding thereto the following specifications:

1st. That at an election held at precinct No. 19, in the county of Lowndes, in said district, commonly called St. Clair, the inspectors who were appointed by the county

authorities as such failed to open the polls at the hour designated by law; that thereupon three qualified electors of said precinct did open the polls and conduct the same in all respects according to law; that at said poll there were cast and counted for me two hundred and five ballots; that the returns were made and duly signed, placed in a box, sealed, and directed to the chief returning officer of the county and delivered to the returning, who in turn delivered the same to the chief returning, officer; that on the day of the meeting of the board of supervisors another box appeared before said board purporting to be the result of another election, at which you were certified as having received fourteen votes and the board of supervisors, who were composed of your friends and partisans, refused to count and certify the legal election held in said precinct, but did count for you the fourteen votes which had never been cast for you. I shall insist in this contest that I be counted the two hundred and five ballots cast for me, and you none.

2d. That at an election held in voting beat or precinct commonly called Boiling Spring, in the county of Wilcox, in said district, on the day and year before stated, there were cast for me as candidate for Congress to the Fifty-second Congress of the United States of America two hundred votes by a like number of the legal and qualified electors of said beat, chiefly Republican in politics; at the same time, place, and election there were cast for you thirty-eight votes by a like number of the legal and qualified electors thereof, Democrats in politics. Yet by the returns made by the inspectors and published by the board of county canvassers, all of whom were Democrats and your friends and supporters, it is made to appear that I only received fifty ballots, thereby depriving me of one hundred and fifty ballots actually cast for me. In this contest I shall insist on vindicating the freedom of the ballot by having counted for me the said two hundred votes.

3d. That at an election held in voting beat or precinct, commonly called Prairie Bluff, in the county of Wilcox, in said district, on the day and year and at the election before stated, there were cast for me as candidate for Congress to the Fifty-second Congress of the United States of America two hundred and four ballots by a like number of the legal and qualified electors of said beat, who were chiefly Republicans in politics. At the same time, place, and election there were seven of the legal and qualified electors of said beat who cast their votes for you. The returns of said election was made up, certified, and returned to the board of county canvassers in all respects as the law directs, yet the board of county canvassers, being all Democrats refused to receive, open, count, and publish the same on the pretended ground that the same had not been held by the proper officers. In this contest I shall insist that Congress right this wrong done to the election laws of the State of Alabama, and count for me the two hundred and four votes actually cast for me on said day in said precinct for said office.

4th. That an election held in voting beat or precinct commonly called Clifton, in the county of Wilcox, in said district, on the day and year before stated there were cast for me as candidate for Congress to the Fifty-second Congress of the United states of America eighty-five ballots by a like number of citizens, Republican in politics and legal and qualified electors of said precinct. At the same time, place, and election there were cast for you sixteen ballots by a like number of citizens, Democrats in politics, and who were legal and qualified electors of said precinct, yet by the returns made by the inspectors and published by the board of county canvassers, all of whom were Democrats and your friends and supporters, it is made to appear that I only received twenty ballots, thereby depriving me of sixty-five ballots that were actually cast for me. In this contest I shall insist on having counted for me the said eighty-five ballots.

5th. That at an election held in voting beat or precinct commonly called Fox Mill, in the county of Wilcox, in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, there was cast for me as candidate for Congress to the Fifty-second Congress of the United States of America, one hundred and seventy-two ballots by a like number of citizens, Republican in politics, and legal and qualified electors of said beat. At the same time, place, and election there was cast for you twenty-one ballots by a like number of citizens, Democrats in politics, and legal and qualified electors of said beat. Yet by the returns made by the inspectors and published by the board of county canvassers, all of whom were Democrats and your friends and supporters, it is made to appear that I only received ten votes, thereby depriving me of one hundred and sixty-two ballots that were actually cast for me. In this contest I shall insist that Congress count for me the said one hundred and seventy-two ballots.

6th. That at an election held in voting beat or precinct commonly called Allenton, in the county of Wilcox, in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, there was cast for as candidate to Congress to the Fifty-second Congress of the United States of America, three hundred and one ballots by a like number of citizens, Republican in politics, and legal and qualified electors of said beat. At the same time, place, and election there was cast for you twenty-one ballots by a like number of citizens, Democrats in politics, and legal and qualified electors of said beat. Yet by

the returns made by the inspectors and published by the board of county canvassers, all of whom were Democrats and your friends and supporters, it is made to appear that I only received eighty-one ballots, thereby depriving me of two hundred and twenty ballots actually cast for me. In this contest I shall insist that the said three hundred and one ballots be counted for me.

7th. That at an election held in voting beat or precinct commonly called Snow Hill, in the county of Wilcox, in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesa d there were cast for me as a candidate to Congress to the Ffty-second Congress of the United States of America, three hundred and fifty-four ballots by a like number of citizens, Republican in politics, and legal and qualified electors of said beat. At the same time, place, and election there was cast for you, one hundred and eighty ballots by a like number of citizens, Democrats in politics, and legal and qualified electors of said beat. Yet by the returns made by the inspectors and published by the board of county canvassers, all of whom were Democrats and your friends and supporters, it is made to appear that I only received eighty-six ballots, thereby depriving me of two hundred and sixty-eight ballots actually cast for me. In this contest I shall insist that Congress count for me the said three hundred and fifty-four ballots.

8th. That at an election held in voting beat or precinct commonly called Lower Peach Tree, in the county of Wilcox, in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, there were cast for me as candidate to Congress to the Fifty-second Congress of the United States of America, one hundred and seventy-eight ballots by a like number of citizens, Republican in politics, and legal and qualified electors of said beat. At the same time, place, and election there was cast for you thirty-nine ballots by a like number of citizens, Democrats in politics, and who were legal and qualified electors of said beat. Yet by the returns made by the inspectors and published by the board canvassers, all of whom were Democrats and your friends and supporters, it is made to appear that I only received thirty-nine ballots, thereby depriving me of one hundred and thirty-nine ballots actually cast for me.

In this contest I shall insist that Congress count for me the one hundred and seventy-eight ballots actually cast for me at said election.

9th. That at an election held in voting beat or precinct commonly called Rehoboth in the county of Wilcox, in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, there were cast for me as candidate for Congress to the Fifty-second Congress of the United States of America, one hundred and fifty ballots by a like number of citizens, Republican in politics, and who were legal and qualified electors of said beat. At the same time, place, and election there was cast for you sixty-seven ballots by a like number of citizens, Democrats in politics, and who were legal and qualified electors of said beat. Yet by the returns made by the inspectors and published by the board of county canvassers, all of whom were Democrats and your friends and supporters, it is made to appear that I only received forty-four ballots, thereby depriving me of one hundred and six ballots actually cast for me. In this contest I shall insist on having Congress count for me the said one hundred and fifty ballots.

10th. That at an election held in voting beat or precinct commonly called Canton, in the county of Wilcox, in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, there were cast for me as candidate for Congress to the Fifty-second Congress of the United States of America, one hundred and sixty-seven ballots by a like number of citizens, Republican in politics, and who were legal and qualified electors of said beat. At the same time, place, and election there were cast for you fifty-seven ballots by a like number of citizens, Democrats in politics, and legal and qualified electors of said beat. Yet by the returns made by the inspectors and published by the board of county canvassers it is made to appear as if I only received fifty-eight ballots, thereby depriving me of one hundred and nine ballots actually cast for me.

In this contest I shall insist on Congress setting aside this partisan action of your partisan friends and counting for me the said one hundred and sixty-seven ballots.

11th. That at an election held in voting beat or precinct commonly called Minos, in the county of Wilcox, in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, there was cast for me eighty-four ballots by a like number of citizens, Republican in politics and legal and qualified electors of said beat. At the same time, place, and election there was cast for you twenty-two ballots by a like number of citizens, Democrats in politics and legal and qualified electors of said beat.

Yet by the returns made by the inspectors, and published by the board of county canvassers, it is made to appear as if I only received fourteen ballots, thereby depriving me of seventy ballots actually cast for me.

In this contest I shall insist that the Congress of the United States shall right this wrong perpetrated on me by your friends and partisans, and count for me the said eighty-four ballots.

12th. That at an election held in voting beat or precinct commonly called Black's Bluff, in the county of Wilcox, in said district, on the day, year, and at the election

aforesaid, there was cast for me as candidate for Congress to the Fifty-second Congress of the United States of America, one hundred and seventy ballots by a like number of citizens, Republican in politics and legal and qualified electors of said beat. At the same time, place, and election there was cast for you sixty-one ballots by a like number of citizens, Democrats in politics and legal and qualified electors of said beat. Yet by the returns made by the inspectors, and published by the board of county canvassers, all of whom were Democrats and your friends and supporters, it is made to appear as if I only received thirty-one ballots, thereby depriving me of one hundred and thirty-nine ballots actually cast for me. In this contest I shall insist on having said one hundred and seventy ballots cast for me.

13th. That at an election held in voting beat or precinct, commonly called Camden, in the county of Wilcox, in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, there was cast for me as candidate for Congress to the Fifty-second Congress of the United States of America, three hundred ballots by a like number of citizens, Republican in politics, and legal and qualified electors of said beat. At the same time, place, and election there was cast for you one hundred and twenty-five ballots, by a like number of citizens, Democrats in politics, and legal and qualified electors of said beat. Yet by the returns made by the inspectors and published by the board of county canvassers, I am counted as having received only eighty-two ballots, thereby depriving me of two hundred and eighteen ballots actually cast for me.

In this contest I shall insist on having this partisan act of your friends set aside and having said three hundred ballots cast for me.

14th. That at an election held in voting beat or precinct commonly called Mount Hope, in the county of Wilcox, in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, there was cast for me as a candidate for Congress to the Fifty-second Congress of the United States of America, one hundred ballots by a like number of the legal and qualified electors of said beat. At the same time, place, and election there was cast for you thirty-nine ballots by a like number of legal and qualified electors of said beat. Yet by the returns made by the inspectors and published by the board of county canvassers, all of whom were Democrats and your friends and supporters, I am counted as having received only twenty-four ballots, thereby depriving me of seventy-six ballots that were actually cast for me.

In this contest I shall insist that Congress count for me the one hundred ballots cast for me at said box for said office.

15th. That at an election held in voting beat or precinct commonly called Burham, in the county of Wilcox, in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, there was cast for me as candidate for Congress to the Fifty-second Congress of the United States of America, one hundred and twenty-six ballots, by a like number of citizens, Republican in politics, and who were legal and qualified electors of said beat. At the same time, place, and election there was cast for you twenty-nine ballots, by a like number of citizens, Democrats in politics, and who were legal and qualified electors of said beat. Yet by the returns made by the inspectors and published by the board of county canvassers, all of whom were Democrats and your political friends and supporters, I am counted as having only received twenty-nine ballots, thereby depriving me of ninety-seven ballots. In this contest I shall insist on having counted for me the said one hundred and twenty-six ballots.

16th. That at an election held in voting beat or precinct commonly called Sedan, in the county of Wilcox, in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, there was cast for me as candidate for Congress to the Fifty-second Congress of the United States of America, ninety-three ballots, by a like number of citizens, Republican in politics, and legal and qualified electors of said beat. At the same time, place, and election there was cast for you fourteen ballots, by a like number of citizens, Democrats in politics, and who were legal and qualified electors of said beat. Yet by the returns made by the inspectors and published by the board of county canvassers, all of whom were Democrats and your friends and supporters, I am counted as having received only fourteen ballots. thereby depriving me of seventy-nine ballots. In this contest I shall insist on having said ninety-three ballots counted for me.

J. V. McDUFFIE,
Contestant.

Executed by handing a copy of the within to Perry Bond, esq., attorney of record for L. W. Turpin, on this the 23rd day of January, 1891.

C. QUARTERMANS.

SCHEDULE B.

ANSWER TO NOTICE OF CONTEST.

[The State of Ala., Fourth Congressional district.]

The Hon. J. V. McDUFFIE:

SIR: I hereby notify you of the following objections, motions, demurrers, and answers to the notice which you have been pleased to give me of your intention to contest my election to a seat in the Fifty-second Congress of the United States of America, from the Fourth Congressional district of Ala., at an election held on the fourth day of November, 1890.

1st. I demur to and will move to strike from said notice each of the following specifications, to wit: I demur to and will move to strike out each of said specifications, separately, from one to sixty-two, both inclusive, on the grounds that they do not state that the votes which you charge to have been wrongfully counted by the inspectors at said several precincts were returned to the supervisors of said several counties or counted by them.

2nd. I demur to, and will move to strike out, each of said specifications separately from one to sixty-two, both inclusive, for the further reason that the copy served upon me of your intention to contest is not a true copy of your notice of contest to a seat in the Fifty-second Congress of the United States of America from the Fourth Congressional district of Ala.

I demur to, and shall move to strike out, each of said specifications, separately, numbered twenty-four, thirty-five, forty-five, and forty-nine, on the following grounds, to wit:

1st. They do not show that the returns which are alleged to have been rejected because not made out in accordance with the law were made in accordance with the law.

2nd. They show that the returns which were so sent in to the board of supervisors of the county of Hale, and the board of supervisors of the county of Dallas, were not made in accordance with the law, and were therefore properly rejected.

3rd. They show that the returns were properly rejected by the board of supervisors of the county of Dallas and the county of Hale.

I demur to and shall move to strike out specification numbered four, on the ground that—

1st. It shows that there was no certificate in the return as received by the board of supervisors of the county of Lowndes, and was therefore not properly counted.

2nd. It shows that the board of supervisors of the county of Lowndes had no official notice of the number of votes cast at the election held at Gordonsville, in said county of Lowndes, and therefore could not, in their count of the votes cast in said county on the 4th day of November, 1890, for a member of Congress from the 4th Congressional district of Alabama, in the 52nd Congress of the United States of America, include in their said count the votes claimed by you to have been cast at the precinct called Gordonville.

3rd. That the returns were not made according to law, and were therefore properly rejected.

I demur to and shall move to strike out specifications numbered 6 and 15 separately, on the following grounds, to wit:

1st. That they show that the board of supervisors of the county of Lowndes had no official notice of any votes being cast at the precincts of Hopewell and Pintlala, in the county of Lowndes, on the 4th day of November, 1890, for a member of Congress from the 4th Congressional district of Alabama in the 52nd Congress of the United States of America, and therefore said board of supervisors could not count the votes claimed by you to have been cast at said precincts.

2nd. They fail to show that the elections, the returns of which you claim should have been counted, were held by proper authority or conducted in a legal manner, or that any proper returns thereof were made to the supervisors of said county of Lowndes, or that the same should have been counted.

I demur to, and shall move to strike out, specification No. 24 on the grounds that—First, it does not show that the election said to have been held at Cedarville, in the county of Hale, was held by the proper authorities or at the proper time; and second, for the reason that in said specification you state that you received 292 votes and I received more, when it is only claimed by you that there were cast in all at said precinct 292 votes; and third, because it does not show that the regularly appointed inspectors at said precinct failed to hold said election.

And now, without waiving the above-stated objections and exceptions to the many

errors and imperfections in said notice of contest contained, but reserving the right to insist on the same, I hereby notify you of the following answers to your notice and specifications:

LOWNDES COUNTY.

I deny, 1st, that at an election held in a precinct in the county of Lowndes called Benton, on the 4th day of November, 1890, for Representative in the Fifty-second Congress of the United States of America, from the Fourth Congressional district of Alabama, that you received one hundred and twenty ballots or anything like that number. I aver and will prove that I received eighty ballots and you received sixty-five ballots at said precinct on said day. Said eighty ballots were honestly cast and counted for me by qualified electors of said precinct for said office, and were honestly counted and returned by the inspectors who held that election.

I deny that the inspectors in said precinct at said election counted ballots cast for you as if cast for me, and I also deny that the Democratic inspectors were partisans of mine, and that the Republican inspector was selected on account of his inability to read or write. I deny that any ballot or ballots at said voting precinct were fraudulently or falsely counted for me.

2nd. I deny that in said county of Lowndes on the 4th day of Nov., 1890, at a voting precinct commonly called Church Hill, you received 153 ballots, or anything like that number. I maintain that at said time and place I received for said office 111 ballots, and you received 43. I maintain that the Democratic inspectors at said precinct were not partisans of mine and the Republican inspector was not selected on account of his well-known inability to read and write. I maintain that all the ballots as certified by the inspectors were honestly cast and counted, as shown by the certificate. You were not defrauded as you claim out of 110 ballots. I maintain that the certificate was not altered by the board of supervisors.

3rd. I deny that in the county of Lowndes on the 4th day of Nov., 1890, at a voting precinct called Colerine, you received 60 ballots or anything like that number. I claim and will prove that at said precinct on said day you received only nine ballots and I received 58, and that said ballots as certified by the inspectors at said election were honestly counted and cast as certified. I deny that you were defrauded out of 51 ballots as claimed. I deny that the Democratic inspectors were partisans of mine and that the Republican inspector was selected on account of his well-known inability to read and write.

4th. I deny that in the county of Lowndes on the 4th of November, 1890, at a precinct commonly called Gordonsville, there were cast for you 208 ballots for the office of member of Congress from the 4th Congressional district of Alabama, in the 52 Congress of the United States of America, and for me only 13 ballots. I claim that there was no official return of the result of the election held at said precinct on said day.

5th. I deny that at a precinct commonly called Farmersville, in the county of Lowndes, there were cast for you on said day at said precinct 18 ballots. I claim and will prove that you received only 9 ballots at said precinct on said day for said office, and that I received 29 ballots. I deny that the Democratic inspectors were partisans of mine, and perpetrated any fraud in the counting of said ballots as cast. I deny that the Republican inspector was selected on account of his well-known inability to read and write.

6th. I deny that a precinct called Hopewell, in the county of Lowndes, that you received 96 ballots on said day for said office, and that I received none.

I claim that the returns from the election at said precinct were never received by the board of supervisors—I claim that you should not be allowed 96 votes from said precinct. I maintain that the Democratic inspectors were not partisans of mine, and that the Republican inspector was not selected on account of his inability to read and write.

7th. I deny that at a precinct commonly called Mt. Willing, in the county of Lowndes, there were cast for you on said day for said office 100 ballots, or anything like that number. I claim and will prove that at said precinct on said day you received only 48 ballots for said office, and that I received 105. I deny that you were defrauded of any ballots at said precinct, and that ballots cast for you were counted for me. I deny that the Democratic inspectors were partisans of mine, and they fraudulently or falsely counted the votes as cast at said precinct on said day.

8th. I deny that in the county of Lowndes, at a precinct commonly called Fort Deposit, on the 4th day of November, 1890, at an election for Representative in the 52 Congress of the United States of America from the 4th Congressional district of Alabama, that you received 150 ballots, or anything like that number. I claim and will prove that on said day at said precinct you received only 62 ballots, and I received 210 for said office. I deny that the Democratic inspectors were partisans of mine, or that they falsely counted or certified the returns from said precinct. I

claim that the ballots were honestly cast and counted as certified by the inspectors at said precinct.

9th. I deny that in the county of Lowndes, at a precinct commonly called Sandy Ridge, at an election held on the 4th day of November, 1890, that you received 173 ballots for Representative to the 52 Congress of the United States of America from the 4th Congressional district of Alabama, or anything like that number.

I claim and will prove that at said precinct, on said day, you received for said office 71 ballots, and that I received 92 ballots. I deny that the inspectors at said precinct falsely counted or certified the result of said election at said precinct. I deny that the Democratic inspectors were partisans of mine, and that the Republican inspector was selected on account of his well-known inability to read and write.

10th. I deny that in the county of Lowndes, at a precinct commonly called Brooks, at an election held on the 4th day of November, 1890, for Representative in the 52nd Congress of the United States of America from the 4th Congressional district of Alabama, that you received for said office at said precinct 190 ballots, or anything like that number. I maintain and will prove, that at said election at said precinct you received only 40 ballots, and that I received 62. I deny that the inspectors falsely counted or certified the result of said election at said precinct, and claim that the result as certified by said inspectors is in every particular true.

I deny that the Democratic inspectors were partisans of mine and that the Republican inspector was chosen on account of his ignorance.

11th. I deny that at an election held in the county of Lowndes, in a precinct commonly called Prairie Hill, on the 4th day of November, 1890, that you received 157 ballots, or anything like that number, and that I received only 5. I maintain that I received at said precinct on said day 32 ballots, and that you received only 52. I deny that the vote as cast was falsely counted or certified by the inspectors at said precinct on said day; I deny that there were any ballots which were cast for you at said precinct on said day counted for me, and I also deny that the Democratic inspectors were partisans of mine.

12th. I deny that at a precinct in the county of Lowndes, commonly called Hayneville, on the 4th day of November, 1890, at an election held for Representative in the 52 Congress of the United States of America from the 4th Congressional district of Alabama, that you received 252 votes. I claim and will prove that you only received 59 ballots. I deny that the Democratic inspectors made false returns of the ballot cast at said election at said precinct, and I claim that the certificate as made out by the inspectors was in every respect true. I deny that the Republican inspector was selected on account of his inability to read and write. I deny that R. E. Brinson in any manner influenced the inspectors to make false returns of the votes as cast. I deny that any instructions had been sent either by myself or the Democratic executive committee to the inspectors at Hayneville precinct, or any other precinct, to count you out and give me more votes than were actually cast.

I deny that one G. T. McCall became a candidate for Congress from the 4th Congressional district of Alabama at my request or suggestion, or at the suggestion of the Democratic executive committee, or by anyone authorized by them or me so to do.

I deny that the said G. T. McCall was hired either by myself, the Democratic executive committee, or by anyone authorized in the name of either the Democratic executive committee of the 4th Congressional district of Ala., or myself, under any pretext whatsoever.

13th. I deny that in the county of Lowndes, in a precinct called Letolatchie, that you received 186 votes, or any number approaching thereto. I aver and will prove that at said precinct you only received 126 ballots, and that the certificate as signed by the inspectors and returned to the supervisors was in every repect a true statement of the votes cast at said precinct on said day.

I deny that the Democratic inspectors at said precinct were my partisans, or that the Republican inspector was appointed on account of his ignorance.

14th. I deny that at a precinct in Lowndes County, called Steep Creek, at said election on said day there were cast for you 175 ballots. I aver and will prove that at said precinct on said day there were cast for you 64 ballots and for me 71 ballots.

I deny that the certificate as signed by the inspectors and sent to the supervisors was a false return of the votes that were cast at said precinct on said day. I deny that there were counted for me by the inspectors at said precinct any ballots which were cast for you, and I claim that every ballot counted for me at said precinct was honestly cast for me. I deny that the inspectors acted in any way fraudulently at said election. I deny that the Republican inspector was appointed on account of his ignorance. I deny that the Democratic executive committee of the 4th Congressional district of Alabama gave any instructions to the inspectors of the different precincts in the district to give you only twenty per cent, McCall thirty per cent, and Turpin fifty per cent of the vote cast in the district. I also deny that any such

instructions or instructions of a like nature to the inspectors, or any one else, were given either by myself or the executive committee.

15th. I deny that in a precinct called Pintlala, in the county of Lowndes, at an election held on the 4th day of November, 1890, for Representative in the 52 Congress of the United States of America from the 4th Congressional district of Ala., that you received 216 votes, or anything like that number, and that I received only 8. I deny that the box containing the certificate of election was lost or destroyed at my instance. I deny that anyone authorized by me or for me attempted to bribe any of the inspectors at said precinct in my interest. I deny that the box was destroyed by any of my friends or managers of my canvass on account of any failure to accomplish the bribing of one or more or any of the inspectors at said precinct.

16th. I deny that at a precinct called Lowndesboro, in the county of Lowndes, you received 330 votes or anything like that number. I claim and will prove that you received only 71 ballots. I deny that the inspectors' certificate from said precinct was in any manner fraudulent. I deny that any votes cast for you were counted for me at that precinct.

17th. I deny that at a precinct called White Hall, in the county of Lowndes, you received 204 votes or anything like that number. I deny that the certificate of the inspectors from said precinct showed that you received 204 votes, and I claim that it showed that you had received only 104 votes, and was honestly counted by the supervisors in that way.

I deny that there were counted for me any votes that were cast for you. I maintain that at said time and place that you received only 104 votes. I deny that the Republican inspector was chosen on account of his ignorance.

HALE COUNTY.

18. I deny that in the county of Hale, in a precinct called Havana, you received 141 ballots at an election held on the 4th day of November, 1890, at said precinct, for Representative in the 52 Congress of the United States of America from the 4th Congressional district of Alabama. I aver and will prove that at said precinct on said day I received the number of votes as certified by the inspectors of the election at said precinct and published by the supervisors, and that you received only 96 votes.

I deny that the supervisors or the inspectors at said precinct acted in any manner fraudulently, or counted for me the votes that were cast for you.

19. I deny that at a precinct called Evans, or Evansville, in the county of Hale, at an election held on the 4th of November, 1890, you received 40 votes, or anything like that number. I maintain that you received only 10 votes at this precinct on said day, as shown by the certificate of the inspectors of said election. I deny that any ballot that was cast for you was counted for me. I maintain and will prove that there were honestly cast for me at said precinct the number counted and certified to by the inspectors, and that you received only the number counted and certified to as having been cast for you. I deny that you have been defrauded of any votes by the action of the inspectors at said precinct.

20. I deny that in the county of Hale, at a precinct called Harrison, on said 4th day of November, 1890, there were cast for you at an election held that day 23 ballots. I maintain and will prove that at said precinct you received only 16 ballots, which said 16 ballots were counted and certified to by the inspectors as having been cast for you. I deny that any ballot cast for you was counted for me. I deny that you were deprived of any votes by the action of the inspectors at said precinct. I maintain and will prove that there were cast for me at said precinct the number of votes certified to by the inspectors, and that you received only the number certified to by them.

21. I deny that at a precinct called Greensboro, in the county of Hale, at an election held at said precinct on the 4th day of November, 1890, you received 545 votes, or anything like that number, and that you are defrauded of 320 votes as claimed. I maintain and will prove that at said precinct on said day you received 218 votes, and I received the number certified to by the inspectors and counted for me. I maintain further that every vote counted for me was cast for me, and that you were not defrauded of any ballot at all. I deny that there was any wrong done you at said precinct by the inspectors whom you are pleased to call my partisans. I deny that there was counted for me any ballot which was cast for you.

22. I deny that at an election at Newberne, in the county of Hale, at an election held on the 4th of November, 1890, for Representative in the 52 Congress of the United States of America, from the 4th Congressional district of Alabama, you received 269 votes, or anything like that number, and that I only received 66. I maintain and will prove that at said precinct you only received 60 votes; I deny that any ballot cast for you was fraudulently counted for me; I deny that by the action of the inspectors at said precinct you have been defrauded of any votes; I

maintain that I received the number of votes certified to by the inspectors, and that you only received the number as certified to.

23. I deny that in a precinct in the county of Hale called Hollow Square, on the 4th day of November, 1890, at an election held on that day in said precinct, you received 379 and I received only 39; I maintain and will prove that you only received 213 votes, and that I received the number certified to by the inspectors and counted by the supervisors; I maintain that there was no fraud practiced by the inspectors, and that you were not deprived of 166 votes or any vote at all by any fraud on their part; I maintain that you be counted only the number of votes certified to by the inspectors and that I be counted the number of votes certified to by them.

24. I deny that an election held at Cedarville, in the county of Hale, that you received 292 votes. I deny that there was an election held on that day at that precinct. I maintain and will prove that the regularly appointed inspectors failed to open the polls at said precinct, and that the polls were opened finally after the hour required by law. I maintain that the supervisors acted in accordance with law and justice in not counting the ballots supposed to have been cast at said precinct. I deny that qualified electors held the election. I deny that there was any partisan action on the part of my friends, as you call them, the county canvassers of Hale County, in not counting the ballots which you claim to have been cast on that day at said precinct.

25. I deny that at a precinct called Laneville, in the county of Hale, at an election held on the 4th day of November, 1890, you received 468 votes, or anything like that number, and that I received only 30 votes. I maintain and will prove that you received only 94 votes for the office of Representative in the 52 Congress of the United States of America from the 4th Congressional district of Alabama, which said number of 94 votes was certified to by the inspectors. I maintain and will prove that I received at said precinct, on said day, the number of votes certified to by the inspectors and published by the board of county supervisors. I deny that you were deprived of any votes by the action of either the inspectors of the election or the county supervisors. I deny that any votes cast for you were counted for me.

26. I deny that at an election held in Hale County, at a precinct called Warren's Store, at an election held on the 4th day of November, 1890, there were cast for you as candidate for Congress from the 4th Congressional district of Alabama for the 52 Congress of the United States of America, 53 ballots, or any like number; but I aver and will prove that at said precinct on said day at said election you received only 18 votes, the number certified to by the inspectors and published by the board of county supervisors. I maintain that I received the number of votes counted for me by the inspectors and certified to by them and published by the supervisors. I maintain and will prove that no votes cast for you were counted for me. I deny that you were defrauded of any vote by the inspectors at said precinct.

27. I deny that at an election held on the 4th day of November, 1890, at a precinct called Flinn's, in the county of Hale, for Representative in the 52 Congress from the 4th Congressional district of Alabama, you received 36 votes and I only 14. I maintain and will prove that you only received 14 votes at said precinct on said day, as certified to by the inspectors and published by the supervisors, and that I received on said day at said precinct, for the office aforesaid, the number of votes certified to by the inspectors as having been cast for me and published by the supervisors. I deny that the returns made by the inspectors were in any manner false. I deny that the inspectors of said precinct acted fraudulently in my favor. I deny that you have been deprived of any votes by their actions.

DALLAS COUNTY.

28. I deny that an election held at a precinct called Plantersville, in Dallas County, on the 4th day of November, 1890, for Representative in the 52nd Congress of the United States of America from the 4th Congressional district of Alabama, you received 54 votes, or anything like that number, and that I only received 12 ballots; but I aver and will prove that you received only 6 ballots, as certified by the inspectors and published by the board of supervisors, and that I received the number certified to by the inspectors and published by the supervisors. I deny that there was any dishonest count or that you were deprived by a dishonest count of any vote.

29. I deny that at voting precinct called Summerfield, in the county of Dallas, on the 4th day of November, 1890, you received 125 ballots, or anything like that number, and that I received only 32 ballots. I claim and will prove that at said precinct, on said day, you received only 32 ballots, the number counted and certified for you by the inspectors as having been cast at said election for you and published by the supervisors of the county of Dallas for you. I claim and will prove that I received the number of votes certified to as having been cast for me by the inspectors and published by the supervisors. I deny that you were, by any dishonest count, deprived of any votes at said precinct on said day.

30. I deny that at an election held on the 4th day of November, 1890, at a precinct called Woodlawn, in the county of Dallas, you received 114 votes, or anything like that number. I maintain and will prove that you received only 36 votes, the number counted and certified to by the inspectors at said precinct as having been cast for you. I maintain and will prove that I received the number of votes certified to and c unted for me by the inspectors, and that said ballots were honestly cast for me. I deny that you were deprived of any ballots by dishonest count at said precinct on said day.

31. I deny that on the 4th day of November, 1890, at a precinct in Dallas County called Valley Creek, you received 325 votes and that I received 45. I deny that the box from said precinct, with the certificate on the inspectors' and poll list, were delivered to the returning officer, or that the same was ever delivered to the returning officer of the county, or that the county canvassers for Dallas County refused to receive, open, and count said box, on any pretended ground. I claim and will prove that the certificate and poll list was not made out in accordance with the law, and were therefore properly rejected. I deny that you were deprived of any votes honestly cast for you at said election, by either the action of the inspectors or the board of supervisors.

32. I deny that in a precinct called Dublin, in the county of Dallas, at an election held in said precinct on the 4th day of November, 1890, you received 60 ballots, or anything like that number, and that I received only 20 ballots. I claim and will prove that at said precinct on said day you received only 40 ballots, and there were only cast for you 40 ballots, the number certified to by the inspectors as having been cast for you and published by the board of supervisors. I aver and will prove that at said precinct on said day there were honestly cast for me the number of votes as certified to by the inspectors as having been cast for me and published by the board of supervisors. I deny that there was any dishonest count in said precinct and that you were deprived of any ballot cast for you at said precinct on said day.

33. I deny that at a precinct called Martin's, in the county of Dallas, at an election held in said precinct on the 4th day of November, 1890, that there were cast for you 314 votes, or anything like that number, and for me only 42. I maintain and will prove that at said precinct on said day you received only 92 ballots, the number certified to by the inspectors at said election as having been cast for you and published by the board of supervisors. I maintain and will prove that there were honestly cast for me at said election in said precinct the number of votes certified to by the inspectors as having been cast for me and published by the board of supervisors of Dallas County. I deny that you were deprived by any dishonest count of any votes honestly cast for you at said precinct on said day.

34. I deny that at a precinct called Orville, in the county of Dallas, at an election held on the 4th day of November, 1890, you received 194 votes, or anything like that number, and that I received only 107 votes. I claim and will prove that at said election in said precinct on said day you received only 45 ballots, the number certified to by the inspectors as having been honestly cast for you and published by the board of supervisors. I aver, maintain, and will prove that at said election in said precinct there were honestly cast for me the number of votes certified to by the inspectors as having been cast for me and published by the board of supervisors I deny that you were deprived of any votes by dishonest count of the votes at said precinct of the votes cast there, or that there was any dishonest count at all.

35. I deny that at a precinct called Lexington, in the county of Dallas, at an election held on the 4th day of November, 1890, you received 180 votes or anything like that number. I deny that the election supposed to have been held there was held in accordance with the law. I deny that the box containing the certificate and poll list of the supposed inspectors was delivered to the returning officer to be delivered by him to the county commissioner. I claim and will prove that the returns from said precinct was properly rejected by the board of supervisors and not published by them in their count of the votes of Dallas County. I deny that you were deprived of any votes legally or honestly cast for you at said precinct.

36. I deny that at a precinct called River, in the county of Dallas, at an election held on the 4th day of November, 1890, you received 215 votes, or anything like that number, and that I received only 16 votes. I maintain and will prove that at said precinct on said day you received 35 votes, being the whole number of ballots honestly cast for you, which said number of ballots were certified to by the inspectors as having been cast for you and published by the board of supervisors. I aver that I received at said election on said day the number of ballots as certified to by the inspectors as having been honestly cast for me and published by the board of supervisors. I deny that there was any dishonest count in said precinct or that you were deprived of any votes cast for you.

37. I deny, in a precinct called Pine Flat, in the county of Dallas, at said election held on the 4th day of November, 1890, that you received 103 votes, or anything like that number. I maintain that at said election at said precinct there were honestly

cast for you only 43 ballots, and that these 43 ballots were certified to by the inspectors as having been cast for you and published by the board of supervisors. I maintain and will prove that there were honestly cast for me at said precinct the number of ballots certified to by the inspectors as having been cast for me and published by the board of supervisors. I deny further that there was any dishonest count in said precinct of the ballots cast there and that you were deprived by a dishonest count of any votes whatever.

38. I deny that at a precinct in the county of Dallas, called Pleasant Hill, at an election held on the 4th day of November, 1890, in said precinct, you received 291 votes, or anything like that number, and I received only 50. I claim that at said precinct you only received 41 votes, and that these votes were certified to by the inspectors as having been cast for you and were published by the board of supervisors. I aver and will prove that at said precinct on said day there were honestly cast for me the number of votes counted by the inspectors and published by the board of supervisors. I deny that there was any dishonest count at said precinct or that you were deprived of any votes in said precinct by any dishonest count.

39. I deny that at a precinct called Richmond, in Dallas County, that at an election held on the 4th day of November, 1890, there were cast for you 139 ballots, or anything like that number, and for me only 30 ballots. I maintain that there was no dishonest count of the votes as cast in said precinct. I aver that you were not deprived of any ballots cast for you by any dishonest count at said precinct. I maintain and will prove that at said precinct you received only 30 votes, the number certified to by the inspectors as having been cast for you, and that there were honestly cast for me at said precinct the number of votes certified to by the inspectors and published by the board of supervisors.

40. I deny that at a precinct in the county of Dallas, called Cahaba, at an election held there on the 4th of November, 1890, 326 votes were cast for you, and for me only 1 vote. I maintain and will prove that you received only 200 votes at said precinct, the number certified to by the inspectors, and published by the county supervisors. I deny that the returns as made out by the inspectors were altered or changed in any manner by what you call the county canvassers, my friends and inspectors. I claim that at said precinct that I received the number of votes as certified to by the inspectors as having been cast for me and published by the board of supervisors of Dallas County. I deny that there has been any falsifiying of the returns from this precinct by anyone.

41. I deny that at a precinct called Burnsville, in the county of Dallas, at an election held in said precinct on the 4th day of November, 1890, there were cast for you 240 votes and for me only 42. I deny that the inspectors of any one of them did not legally refuse or did refuse to allow the United States supervisor to see the votes as read out and counted by them. I deny that there was any fraud practiced in the precinct. I claim and will prove that at this precinct you received the number of votes certified to as having been cast for you and published by the board of supervisors. I aver that I received at said election and that there were honestly cast for me the number of votes certified to by the inspectors and published by the board of supervisors of Dallas County in their count of the votes of said county. I deny that there was any fraud practiced or perpetrated on you in the election held in said precinct.

42. I deny that at a precinct called Union, in the county of Dallas, at an election held on the 4th day of November, 1890, there were cast for you 230 votes or anything like that number, and for me only 40 votes. I claim and will prove that at said precinct there were only cast for you 51 votes, which were honestly counted and certified to by the inspectors as having been cast for you at said precinct; and I aver that there were honestly cast for me all of the votes which were counted by the inspectors as having been cast for me and published by the board of supervisors of Dallas County. I maintain that there was no fraud practiced in the count at said box, and, further, there were not counted for me ballots cast for you. I maintain that the election was legally held in every respect and the ballots counted as cast. I deny that there was any dishonest count at said precinct.

43. I deny that at a precinct called Pence, in the county of Dallas, at an election held on the 4th day of November, 1890, there were cast for you 178 votes and for me only 33 votes. I maintain that there were only cast for you the number of votes counted and certified by the inspectors and published by the board of supervisors, viz, 27 votes. I aver that there were cast for me at said precinct and justly counted for me by the inspectors thereof the number of votes so certified to by them and published by the county board of supervisors. I deny that there was any dishonesty in the count, either by the inspectors at said precinct or the county supervisors. I deny that you were deprived of any votes honestly cast for you at said precinct by any dishonest count or fraud of any kind.

44. I deny that at a precinct called Liberty Hill, in the county of Dallas, at an election held on the 4th day of November, 1890, that there were cast for you 250 ballots and for me only 22. I claim and will prove that at said precinct you received

only 54 votes, being the number certified to by the inspectors as having been honestly cast for you and published by the board of supervisors. I aver that there were cast for me the number of votes counted for me by the inspectors at said precinct and published by the board of supervisors. I deny that you were fraudulently deprived of any ballots by any dishonest count. I deny any dishonesty or fraud at said precinct on the part of the inspectors who held said election. I deny that there were counted for me votes cast for you.

45. I deny that in a precinct called Chillatchie, in the county of Dallas, you received 105 ballots. I deny that there was any legal election held in said precinct. I deny that the certificate as sent up to the county canvassers was in proper form. I maintain that the board of supervisors of the county of Dallas properly and legally rejected the supposed returns as sent up to them.

46. I deny that at a precinct in Dallas County called Vernon, at an election held in said precinct on the 4th day of November, 1890, you received 120 votes and I received only 26. I claim and will prove that at said election at said precinct you received only 60 votes, the number certified to by the inspectors as having been cast for you, and that I received the number of votes certified to as having been cast for me by the inspectors at said precinct and published by the board of supervisors. I deny that there was any dishonest count of the votes so cast at said precinct. I deny that any ballot cast for you was counted for me and that you were defrauded of any votes whatever.

47. I deny that at a precinct in Dallas County, Alabama, called Browns, at an election held on the day, the year, and the precinct aforesaid, there were cast for you 310 ballots, or anything like that number, and for me only 24 ballots. I maintain, and will prove, that at said election in said precinct, on said day, there were cast for you only 142 ballots, which said 142 being so cast were certified to and counted by the inspectors, and published by the board of supervisors. I aver and will prove that I received at said election in said precinct, on said day, the number of ballots certified by the inspectors to have been received by me and published by the board of supervisors. I deny that at said precinct there was any fraud practiced on you in the count of ballots. I deny that you were defrauded of any ballots cast for you, or that any ballot that was cast for you was counted for me.

48. I deny that in a precinct called Kings, in the county of Dallas, on the day, year, and for the office aforesaid you received 130 votes and I received only 15; I maintain, and will prove, that at said precinct on said day and year, and at said election, you received only 47 ballots, which said number of ballots were counted for you and certified to by the inspectors at said election, and published by the board of supervisors; I maintain, and will prove, that there were honestly cast for me by the qualified electors of said beat the number of ballots certified to as having been received by me by the inspectors of said precinct, and published by the board of supervisors or canvassers. I deny that the United States supervisor was illegally denied the right of remaining at the polls during said election. I deny that there was any fraud in said election at said precinct, and that you were fraudulently deprived of any ballots. I claim that the returns as sent up by the inspectors and published by the county board of supervisors should stand.

49. I deny that at a precinct in the county of Dallas called Elm Bluff there were any legal ballots cast for you. I deny that the election was held by properly appointed officers or that the polls were open at the time required by law, and I claim that the returns as sent in by the self-constituted inspectors to the board of county canvassers were illegal and fradulent and should not be counted. I deny that there was any election held at said precinct in accordance with the law.

50. I deny that at a precinct commonly called Mitchell, in the county of Dallas, at an election held in said precinct, on the day, year, and for the office above referred to, you received 341 ballots and I received 32. I claim and will prove at the proper time that there were honestly cast for you only 85 ballots, which said number of ballots being so cast were counted and certified by the inspectors as having been received by you. I aver and will prove that I received at said election on said day at said precinct, the number of ballots certified to by the inspectors as having been cast for me, and published by the board of county canvassers. I deny that you were defrauded of any ballot at that precinct, or that any ballot cast for you was counted for me. I deny that there was any fraud in any manner perpetrated by the inspectors at said precinct.

51. I deny that in a precinct called Selma, in the county of Dallas, at an election held on the day, year, and for the office above mentioned, you received 700 ballots or anything like that number, and that I received only 513. I claim and will prove that at said precinct on said day you received only 242 ballots by the qualified electors of said precinct, which said number of votes being cast for you were counted for you and certified to as having been cast for you by the inspectors at said precinct and published by the board of county canvassers or supervisors. I claim that on said day at said precinct there were honestly cast for me the number of ballots

ounted for me by the inspectors of said precinct, and published by the board of supervisors. I deny that the inspectors were all Democrats, and shall prove that one or more of said inspectors at said precinct were partisan Republicans and friends of yours or of the other Republican candidate, and that said Republican inspector or inspectors were more intelligent than the ordinary Republican in the 4th Congressional district of Alabama, and could both read and write. I deny that there was any fraud practiced at said precinct during said election, or that you were fraudulently deprived of any ballot; and I claim that no ballots cast for you were counted for me. I deny that the United States supervisor was denied the privilege of remaining in the room where the polls were open during said election. I claim and will prove that the United States supervisor, or one claiming to be said officer, would have been permitted the right of remaining in the room where the ballots were being taken had he shown his credentials for so doing. I claim that he voluntarily retired from the polling place.

PERRY COUNTY.

52. I deny that at an election held in the county of Perry, at a precinct called Marion, you received 401 votes and that I received only 213. I maintain and will prove that you only received 165 votes or ballots on said day at said precinct, which said number of ballots having been cast for you were honestly counted for you and duly certified by the proper authorities to the county canvassers or supervisors of Perry County and published by them. I aver and will prove that at said election at said precinct I received the number of ballots and that there were cast for me the number of ballots certified by the inspectors at said precinct to have been cast for me, and that said number and no other were and should have been published by the county supervisors or canvassers. I deny that you were fraudulently deprived of any ballots. I deny that any vote cast for you was counted for me. I deny that there was any fraud perpetrated on you or anyone else by the said inspectors at said precinct.

53. I deny that in the county of Perry, at a precinct called Cunningham, at an election held on the 4th day of November, 1890, for Representative in the 52nd Congress of the United States of America from the 4th Congressional district of Alabama, that you received 140 votes. I claim and will prove that at said precinct on said day and at said election that you received only 65 ballots or votes, which said number of votes or ballots were counted by the inspectors of said election at said precinct and certified to the proper authorities as having been cast for you, and by these parties, the county supervisors or canvassers, were duly published as having been received by you. I claim, aver, and will maintain and prove that I received at said election at said precinct and that there were honestly cast for me the number of votes certified to by the inspectors at said election at said precinct and published by the board of county canvassers or supervisors. I claim, maintain, and will prove at the proper time that there was no fraud practiced at said election and that you were not defrauded of any votes cast for you by the returns as made and counted. I deny that any vote cast for you was counted for me.

54. I deny that in the county of Perry, in a precinct called Cleveland, at an election held at the date above mentioned and for the office above mentioned, you received 82 votes or anything like that number, and that I received only 19 votes; I claim and will prove that at said precinct on said day and for said office you received only 19 votes, the number cast by the qualified electors in said precinct for you, counted and certified by the inspectors as having been cast for you and published by the county supervisors or canvassers. I claim and will prove that at said precinct on said day there were honestly cast for me the number of votes which were counted for me and certified as having been cast for me by the inspectors at said election at said precinct, and published by the board of supervisors. I deny that you were defrauded of any votes or that there was any fraud of any kind perpetrated at said election on said day. I deny that there were any votes cast for you which were counted for me.

55. I deny that in a precinct called Pinetucky, in the county of Perry, in said district, at an election on the day and year above mentioned, that there were cast for you for the office above referred to 87 ballots, and for me only 30 ballots. I claim, maintain, and will prove that at said precinct, on said day and at said election, you received only 20 ballots, which said 20 ballots were duly certified as having been cast for you by the inspectors at said precinct, and were counted or published by the county board of supervisors or canvassers. I maintain and will prove at the proper time that I received at said precinct for said office on said day the number of votes certified to as having been received by me by the inspectors of said precinct and published by the county board of supervisors. I deny that there was any fraud in the count of the votes as cast at said precinct. I deny that there was any votes cast for

you at said election at said precinct which were counted as cast for me. I deny that that there was any change made in the returns by the inspectors or by any friends of mine.

56. I deny that in the precinct called Perryville, in the county of Perry, on the day, year, and election aforesaid, there were cast for you 111 votes or ballots. I claim and will prove that at said precinct on said day there were cast for you only 39 ballots, and that these ballots so cast were counted for you and certified by the inspectors to the county canvassers or supervisors and were published by them as having been cast for you. I maintain and will prove that there were cast for me by the qualified electors of said precinct on said day the number so certified to as having been cast for me by the inspectors of said precinct and published by the board of supervisors or canvassers. I deny that you were defrauded of any ballots by the count of said inspectors. I deny that there were counted for me ballots that were cast for you.

57. I deny that in the county of Perry, in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, in the precinct called Uniontown, there were cast for you 700 ballots and for me only 204 ballots by qualified electors of said precinct. I maintain and will prove that at said precinct there were cast for you only 275 ballots, and that there were cast for me the number of ballots certified by the inspectors to have been cast for me at said precinct and published by the board of county canvassers or supervisors. I deny that the inspectors changed the returns in any manner. I deny that there was any fraud practiced at said election at said precinct.

58. I deny that in the county of Perry, in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, at a voting precinct called Scotts you received 420 ballots. I maintain and will prove at the proper time that at said precinct on said day and at said election there were cast for you only 185 ballots. I aver and will prove that at said election on said day there were cast for me and should have been counted for me, as was the case, the number of ballots certified to by the inspectors at said precinct as having been cast for me. I deny that the inspectors at said election at said precinct changed the returns in order to help me. I deny that there was any fraud practiced at said precinct and that any ballot cast for you was counted for me.

59. I deny that in the county of Perry, in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, at a precinct called Hamburg, there were cast for you for said office 150 ballots by the qualified electors of said precinct, and for me only 43 ballots. I claim and will prove that there were cast for me at said election, at said precinct, the number of votes certified to have been received by me by the inspectors at said precinct and published by the board of canvassers or supervisors. I maintain and will prove that at said precinct on said day you received only 62 ballots, which were duly certified as having been cast for you. I deny that the returns were changed by the inspectors aforesaid.

60. I deny that in the county of Perry, in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, in a precinct called "Severe," there were cast for you 70 ballots by the qualified and legal electors of said beat, and for me only 29. I claim and will prove that at said precinct there were cast for you only 29 votes, which were duly certified and published as having been cast for you. And I claim further that there were honestly cast for me by the qualified electors of said precinct the number of votes certified to as having been cast for me by the inspectors of said precinct, and published by the board of supervisors or canvassers of Perry County. I deny that the returns were changed by the inspectors; I deny that there was any fraud practiced in the count of the vote of said precinct; I deny that any votes cast for you were counted for me.

61. I deny that in the county of Perry, in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, at a precinct called Radfordville, there were cast for you 130 ballots by qualified electors of said precinct and for me only 40 ballots. I claim and will prove that at said precinct, on said day, and at said election, you received only 41 ballots which were duly certified to by the inspectors and published by the board of county canvassers or supervisors as having been cast for you. I aver and will prove that at said precinct at said election there were duly and honestly cast for me the number of votes as certified to have been cast for me by the inspectors and published by the county supervisors or canvassers. I deny that any change was made in the returns for the purpose of aiding me. I deny that there was any fraud practiced at said election by the inspectors thereof. I deny that any votes cast for you were counted for me.

62. I deny that in the county of Perry, in said district, on the day, year, and at the election aforesaid, there were cast for you, in a precinct commonly called Walthall, 244 votes, and for me only 25 by qualified electors of said precinct. I claim and will prove that at said precinct, on said day, you received only 46 ballots, which were duly certified as having been cast for you by the inspectors at said precinct, and published by the board of county supervisors or canvassers. I claim and will prove at the proper time that there were cast for me the number of ballots certified to have been cast for me by the inspectors and published by the board of county supervisors or

canvassers. I claim, maintain, and will prove that the returns were not changed by the inspectors from said precinct, and that you were not deprived of any ballot cast for you.

I deny that any ballots cast for you were counted for me in said precinct. I deny that there was any fraud practiced in said precinct.

I maintain that said count and returns are fair and just and in all respects in accordance with the law.

I maintain that when you contested my seat in the 51st Congress of the United States of America from the 4th Congressional district of Alabama that you procured the testimony by which you proved some of the charges contained in your notice of contest by bribery; that is, by giving to your witnesses, who testified at your dictation, or procuring for them from those whose duty it is to distribute national patronage, offices under the General Government of the United States of America in its various departments. This charge I will prove at the proper time.

I further charge you with having bought off dissatisfied Republicans from their opposition to you and their support of another Republican candidate from this district in the 52nd Congress of the United States of America by procuring pensions and increase of pensions to said party or parties. I claim and will prove at the proper time that the colored population of the 4th Congressional district of Alabama are not by any means as a whole Republican in their politics, and that a great number of them vote openly the Democratic ticket, and that a greater number still of the colored people of this district vote the Democratic ticket without allowing their colored Republican brothers to know or see what ballot they cast. I claim further that there was dissatisfaction in the Republican ranks of the 4th Congressional district of Alabama when the election for member of Congress from the 4th Congressional district of Alabama in the 52nd Congress of the United States of America was held, and that a large number of the colored Republicans of the 4th district of Alabama voted for one G. T. McCall, who, judging by the ballots he received, was a candidate of the Republican party of the 4th Congressional district of Alabama.

I charge further that your nomination as a Republican candidate from this district in the 52nd Congress of the United States of America was procured by bribery and the interference of the appointees of the General Government at Washington, and that had this interference and bribery not occurred you would have been defeated even as a nominee for the Republican party for this district.

I claim finally that I received a large plurality of the votes cast at the election held on the 4th day of Nov., 1890, in the 4th Congressional district of Ala., for a member of Congress in the 52nd Congress of the U. S. of America, from the 4th Congressional district of Ala., and therefore am entitled to represent the people of this district in said Congress.

LOUIS W. TURPIN.

VIEWS OF THE MINORITY.

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(1) **Voters.** *Production of.*

The voters should have been produced, and should have testified in person as to how they voted.

(2) **Fraud.** *Power of the House to determine.*

Under the plenary powers conferred upon the House by the Federal Constitution to determine the election of its own members, it possesses the undoubted power to determine the contest in favor of contestant on any evidence which, in its opinion, establishes fraud in the election.

(3) **Records.** *Not necessary to produce.*

Having clearly established the fact that the officers conducted the entire election with dishonesty, contestant should not be required to produce the very records made by the election officers in order to show the names and number of the voters.

VIEWS OF THE MINORITY.

JANUARY 17, 1893.—Mr. JOHNSON, of Indiana, from the Committee on Elections, submitted the following as the views of the minority:

The undersigned, constituting a minority of the Committee on Elections, dissent from the report of the majority of the committee in this case, and submit the following as an expression of their views and conclusions:

At the regular election held on the 4th day of November, 1890, in the Fourth Congressional district of Alabama, John V. McDuffie was the Republican candidate for Representative in Congress and Louis V. Turpin was the Democratic candidate for that office. One George T. McCall was also offered as a candidate to the voters of the district. The district was composed of the following counties, to wit: Dallas, Perry, Hale, Lowndes, and Wilcox.

The result of the election as certified by the boards of election supervisors of these counties to the secretary of State of Alabama was as follows:

County.	Turpin.	McDuffie.	McCall.
Dallas	2,840	1,412	1,364
Perry	2,195	975	355
Hale	1,406	743	348
Lowndes	1,201	918	965
Wilcox	1,953	883	867
Total	9,595	4,931	3,899

This result gave Turpin a plurality of 4,644 votes over McDuffie in the district, and the certificate of election was issued to him by the secretary of state, and upon it he was admitted to his seat in this House as its Representative, and now occupies the same, subject to this contest which is being waged against him by McDuffie.

THE ELECTION LAW OF ALABAMA.

The election law of Alabama, so far as it relates to the issues involved in this case, is as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama,* That every male citizen of the United States, and every male person of foreign birth who has been naturalized, or who may have legally declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, before he offers to vote, who is twenty-one years old or upwards, who shall have resided in the State one year, three months in the county, and thirty days in the precinct or ward next immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote, is a qualified elector, and may vote in the precinct or ward of his actual residence, and not elsewhere, for all officers elected by the people.

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Approved February 9, 1877.

SEC. 252. The courts of county commissioners may, in their respective counties, establish, change, or abolish election precincts and places of voting therein, and may change the boundary lines thereof, as the convenience of the voters in such precincts

may, in their judgment, be promoted thereby; but no order under this section shall take effect unless made at least sixty days before an election, nor until three months after notice thereof has been posted up at the court door of such county.

SEC. 258. *Number of boxes and by whom provided.*—The probate judge, sheriff, and clerk of the circuit court of each county in the State shall provide one ballot-box, and where it is deemed necessary shall provide more than one, and not more than three, at each place of voting.

CHAPTER III, ARTICLE I.

SEC. 259. *Inspectors and precinct-returning officers, how appointed.*—The judge of probate, sheriff, clerk of the circuit court, or any two of them, must, at least thirty days before the holding of any election in their county, appoint three inspectors for each place of voting, two of which shall be members of opposing political parties, if practicable, and one returning officer for each precinct to act at the place of holding elections in each precinct; and it shall be the duty of the sheriff to notify such inspectors and returning officers of their appointment within ten days after such appointment.

SEC. 260. *Sheriff is county returning officer.*—The sheriff of each county, or the person discharging the duties of such office, is the returning officer of the county.

SEC. 262. *Duties of inspectors and returning officers in holding election; how places supplied on failure to attend.*—It shall be the duty of the inspectors and the returning officers appointed to meet at the place of holding elections in the several precincts for which they have been appointed by eight o'clock of the morning of the day of election, and before nine o'clock open the several polling places as designated. And on the failure of any inspector or returning officer to attend at the hour of eight o'clock, such as may be present may complete the number. If none of the inspectors appointed are present the returning officer of the precinct shall appoint three inspectors to act, who in every such instance shall be qualified electors who are entitled to vote at that polling place. And if there should be no inspectors or returning officer present by the hour of eight o'clock at any polling place, then any three qualified electors who are entitled by law to vote at that polling place, in the election to be held, may open the polls and serve as inspectors during the election.

SEC. 263. *Returning officer absent inspectors appoint.*—If the returning officer is not present at the hour appointed, the inspectors, or those acting as such, must appoint one to serve during the election.

SEC. 264. *Clerks of election.*—Inspectors, before opening the polls, must select two persons to act as clerks.

SEC. 265. *Oath of inspectors and clerks.*—Before opening the polls the inspectors and the clerks must take an oath to perform their duties at such election, according to law, to the best of their judgment, and the inspectors must also swear that they will not themselves, or knowingly allow any other person, to compare the number of the ballots with the number of the votes enrolled, which oath may be administered by the inspectors to each other, or by the returning officer, or a justice of the peace.

SEC. 271. *Hours of opening and closing the polls.*—The polls must be opened at each voting place, in each voting precinct, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock in the morning, and be kept open, without intermission or adjournment, until the hour of five in the afternoon, and no longer.

SEC. 281. Five witnesses for each political party may attend each voting place, without restriction as to distance, for the purpose of challenging persons who may be suspected of attempting to vote illegally.

STYLE OF BALLOTS (ACTS OF ALABAMA, 1878–'79, PAGE 72).

SECTION 1. The ballot must be a plain piece of white paper, without any figures, marks, rulings, characters, or embellishments thereon, and not less than two or more than two and one-half inches wide, and not less than five or more than seven inches long, on which must be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, only the names of the persons for whom the elector intends to vote, and must designate the office for which each person so named is intended by him to be chosen, and any ballot otherwise than described is illegal and must be rejected.

Approved, February 12, 1879.

MODE OF RECEIVING BALLOTS (ACTS OF 1878–'79, PAGE 78).

SECTION 1. One of the inspectors must receive the ballot folded from the elector, and the same passed to each of the other inspectors, and the ballot must then, without being opened or examined, be deposited in the proper ballot box.

Approved February 8, 1879.

MANNER OF COUNTING THE VOTES (ACTS OF ALABAMA, 1878–'79, PAGE 73).

SECTION 1. In counting out, the returning officer or one of the inspectors must take the ballots, one by one, from the box in which they have been deposited, at the same time reading aloud the names of the persons written or printed thereon and the office for which such persons are voted for. They must separately keep a calculation of the number of votes each person receives, and for what office he receives them; and if two or more ballots are found rolled up or folded together, so as to induce the belief that the same was done with a fraudulent intent, they must be rejected; or if any ballot contains the name of more than the voter had a right to vote for the first of such names on such ticket to the number of persons the voter was entitled to vote for only must be counted.

Approved February 13, 1879.

ARTICLE IV, CODE OF ALABAMA.

SEC. 285. *Counting out votes.*—It is the duty of all inspectors of elections in the election precincts, immediately on the closing of the polls, to count out the ballots so polled.

SEC. 287. *Statement of votes and one poll-list certified, sealed up in a box, and delivered to returning officer.*—As soon as the ballots are all counted out the inspectors must ascertain the number of votes received for each person and for what office, and must make a statement of the same in writing, which statement must be signed by them. They must also certify in writing on the poll-list that such poll-list is the poll-list of the election precinct or ward at which they were inspectors, the day and year on which election was held, and for what offices, which certificates must be signed by them, and such statement of the poll-list and votes thus certified must be sealed up, together with the list of the registered voters in such precinct or ward at such election, on such day, in a box to be furnished by the sheriff of the county, one or more for each precinct or ward, and to consist of wood, tin, or sheet-iron, and securely fastened by locks, directed to the sheriff of the county, if there be one, and if none, then to the person discharging the duties of such office, and immediately deliver the same to the returning officer of the precinct.

CODE OF ALABAMA (SEC. 289, PAGE 242)

Statement and poll-list returned to county returning officer.—The statement of votes and poll-lists delivered to the returning officer of the precinct must be delivered to the returning officer of the county within forty-eight hours after the election.

VOTE OF THE COUNTY, ESTIMATED (ACTS OF ALABAMA, 1876–'77, PAGE 121).

SECTION 1. *Be it further enacted,* That on Saturday next after the election, at the hour of 12 meridian, the returning officer of the county, in person or by deputy, and the probate judge and clerk of the circuit court, shall assemble at the court-house, or if there be no such judge and clerk, or either of them fail to attend, or if either of them be interested by reason of being a candidate at such election, his place must be supplied by a respectable freeholder or householder of the county; and if all such officers be of the same political party, then the said returning officer of the county must summons three reputable persons, resident householders or freeholders of the county, members of the opposite political party, to attend at such time and place and in the presence of such other persons as choose to attend; and it shall be the duty of this board of supervisors, so constituted, to make a correct statement from the returns of the votes from the several precincts of the county of the whole number of the votes given therein for each officer and the person to whom such votes were given.

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Approved January 20, 1887.

SEC. 384. *Ballots and second poll lists, how disposed of.*—The inspectors must count the ballots deposited in the box; as soon as all the ballots contained in the box are counted the inspectors shall roll up the ballots so counted, and label the same, so as to show for what officer or officers the ballots contained therein were received, and when so rolled up and labeled, shall be securely sealed; the rejected ballots, if any, shall also be rolled up and labeled as rejected ballots and sealed up as the other parcels; and the packages so sealed up and labeled, together with one poll list, which shall also be securely sealed up, shall be returned to and securely fastened up in the box from which such ballots were taken and counted, and which shall also be sealed and labeled, so as to show the nature of its contents, and shall be kept by one of the

inspectors for sixty days; and then the packages shall be taken out of the box, without opening or unsealing the packages, and destroyed, unless within that time the inspector having them in custody is notified that the election of some officer for which the election was held will be contested, in which case he must preserve the box containing the ballots cast for such contestant until such contest is finally determined, or until such box is demanded by some other legally constituted custodian during such contest.

HISTORY OF CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

While the case in hand is to be determined on its own merits and on the facts as they appear in the evidence which the parties have introduced, it is, nevertheless, not only proper but it is also highly important to examine somewhat into the history of Congressional elections as they have been conducted in this district for twelve or fifteen years last past. Indeed, a brief retrospect of this subject will have a tendency to throw light upon some matters in the pending contest which might otherwise seem a little difficult to understand. It will conduce to a better appreciation of the evidence in the record and will greatly aid in reaching a just conclusion in this case.

Information as to the election methods which have prevailed in this Alabama district need not be sought in mere rumors nor in the fields of fiction. There is no need of traveling out of the record to obtain it. The sources of knowledge on this topic are far more authentic and much easier of access. The reports of the various Congressional committees which have from time to time been made to this House in the frequent contests which have arisen in the district during past years contain all that is necessary to be known on the subject. The picture painted in these reports is an exceedingly black one. It reveals a condition of political affairs in the district which is discreditable in the extreme, and which no patriotic American citizen, whatever his color creed, or party affiliation, can contemplate without a feeling of profound shame and humiliation.

It appears from the Tenth Census that in 1880 the population of this district was composed of 32,824 white and 135,893 colored persons. Assuming one person in five of this population to have been a voter, we have a voting strength in the district in 1880, stated in round numbers, of 6,500 whites and 27,000 blacks. It is safe to say that about the same relative proportions in population and voting strength existed between the whites and colored people of the district back in 1874, at which time the Democratic party obtained control of the machinery of government in the State by a movement which has been characterized as the "revolution." The white voters of the district were, of course, Democrats, and the colored voters were just as unanimously Republicans. At the State election in the year 1874 the Republican majority in the district was about 15,000, and at the Presidential election in 1876 the majority for the Republican ticket was about 10,000, notwithstanding that election was not fairly conducted in this district.

When the Democrats came into power in Alabama in 1874, as stated above, they attempted to reapportion the State for Congressional purposes with a view, of course, of making the entire Congressional delegation solidly Democratic. But the geographical location and political complexion of the five counties named was such that they found it impossible to do so, and these counties were, therefore, thrown into this one district and virtually abandoned to the colored Republicans, who, as appears from what has been said, outnumbered the white Democrats therein residing four to one. But the cupidity of the Democratic politicians soon began to encroach upon this domain.

The spirit of political intolerance and disregard of the rights of the colored people which animated the white residents of the district paved an easy way for this aggression. There soon commenced to be employed against these colored Republicans by the white Democrats of the district a system of fraud and dishonesty in the conduct of elections, the object of which was to wipe out by lawless methods the overwhelming majority of the former, and this system has been persistently and relentlessly pursued from that date up to the present time. At the regular election in the year 1880, one Charles M. Shelley, a Democrat, was returned elected to the Forty-seventh Congress from the district over James Q. Smith, a Republican, and one Stephens, who it was claimed also ran as a Republican. Mr. Smith contested the seat, and at the first session of that Congress the contest was sustained by the House, which was Republican, and Smith having died during its pendency, the seat was declared vacant.

The report of the majority of the Committee on Elections in this case showed that the modus operandi of the Democrats of the district at this election consisted in the regularly appointed Democratic election officers refusing to act, whereby the ignorant negroes having no form of election blanks and no election boxes, necessarily permitted some little irregularities to creep into the holding of the election, whereupon the Democratic canvassing officers wrongfully threw out the vote of the precincts for these immaterial blunders. It was also shown that in some instances the ballot boxes were stuffed by Democratic agencies. The minority of the committee reported in favor of Shelley. Shelley had been returned elected by a plurality of 2,651 votes, but the House declared that, according to the true vote, there was a plurality of 2,803 for Smith.

Shelley returned to the district and became a candidate at the ensuing November election, 1882, to fill out the unexpired term in the Forty-seventh Congress. The opposing candidate was John W. Jones, a Republican. Shelley was "vindicated" by the Democratic returning officers of his district, who again returned him as elected, and he again took his seat in the House at the second session of the Congress named. During the session Jones, who contested the seat, memorialized the House for the adoption of a more summary way of determining the contest than by the usual method, by which method he alleged the contest could not, for lack of time, be brought to a conclusion before the expiration of Shelley's term in that Congress. In his memorial Jones alleged the same frauds to have been practiced by the Democratic party at the election of 1882 as at the preceding regular Congressional election in 1880.

The majority of the Committee on Elections made a favorable report to the House on this petition and the minority of the committee reported it unfavorably, but the session of that Congress expired by natural limitation before anything further could be done in the matter. At this same election at which Shelley ran against Jones to fill out the unexpired term to the Forty-seventh Congress he also ran against George H. Craig, who was the Republican candidate for the Forty-eighth Congress, and was also returned elected to that Congress over Craig by the Democratic returning officers of the District by a majority of 2,715 votes. A contest was, however, waged for the seat by Craig, and the House, which, unlike the House of the Forty-seventh Congress, was Democratic, turned Shelly out of his seat and admitted Craig thereto, the Committee on Elections unanimously recommending such action. The committee in its report declared Craig's majority to have been

3,450. In fixing the majority at this figure the committee in its report made use of the following language:

> It will be observed that the committee has not counted a number of districts which were returned and not counted by the boards of supervision of the several counties. This was done out of extreme caution to count no precincts except where there was oral evidence to sustain the returns of the precinct officers.

It is very evident that this committee, a majority of whose members were of the same political party as Shelley, dealt as charitably as possible with him in this matter of determining the extent of the majority against him, for they speak of using "extreme caution" in his behalf. It is evident from reading the evidence in the case that there were certain precincts which really ought to have been counted by the committee for Craig, which would have increased his majority over Shelley some 1,300 votes, but which the committee did not count for him.

The tenderness of the committee for Shelley is further manifested in the following language which was employed in this report: "It does not criticise the action of the board of supervisors of the several counties in rejecting these precincts." The election of Shelley over Craig to this Forty-eighth Congress was accomplished by the Democratic boards of county supervisors in the district rejecting the returns sent up to them to be canvassed by the local election boards from precincts where Craig received large majorities. They rejected these returns from dishonest motives and upon the flimsiest and most technical grounds. It was this conduct which the committee did not "criticise." Mr. Craig was not awarded his seat in this contest until very late in the second session of Congress, and on account of this delay, which made his presence in Washington quite imperative, he was obliged to abandon the prosecution of a contest which he had commenced against Shelley for a seat in the Forty-ninth Congress from this district, and to which the unscrupulous Democratic machine in the district had again certified him over Craig, who had again been a candidate against him for that Congress before the people of the district. As a consequence of this Shelley was permitted to sit through the entire session of the Forty-ninth Congress as the representative of the lawless minority of whose misconduct he had twice before been the beneficiary.

At the regular November election in the year 1886 Alexander C. Davidson, a Democrat, and John V. McDuffie, a Republican, the contestant in this case, were opposing candidates in this district for a seat in the Fiftieth Congress. The vote as certified by the secretary of State of Alabama was Davidson, 14,913; McDuffie, 3,526, and Turner, an independent candidate, who claimed to be a Republican, 2,517; Davidson's plurality, 11,387. Turner was really a candidate in the interest of the Democratic party, and was run by the Democrats in order that they might count out for him some of the votes actually cast for McDuffie. McDuffie contested the seat to which Davidson was admitted in the House by virtue of his holding the certificate of election. Two reports were made from the Committee on Elections, a majority report, which recommended that Davidson be retained in his seat, but which cut down his manufactured majority 2,497 votes, and a minority report, which recommended the seating of McDuffie, and declared that a fraudulent conspiracy had existed in the district upon the part of the white Democrats to defeat the will of the people, but that he had nevertheless received a majority of the votes and had been legally elected. The House, which was Democratic, adopted the report of the majority and confirmed Davidson in his seat.

Nothing daunted by such a result in the contest, Judge McDuffie

became a candidate before the people of this district at the November election in 1888 for Representative to the Fifty-first Congress, and this time his Democratic competitor was the present contestee, Louis V. Turpin. McDuffie received the most votes, but Turpin had the election machinery in the district at his back, and consequently got the certificate of election, and was thereupon admitted to a seat in the House. The vote as returned by the Democratic officials was as follows: Turpin, 18,778; McDuffie, 5,625; Turpin's majority, 13,153. The House was Republican.

The Committee on Elections presented two reports. The majority report showed the most unblushing and unconscionable frauds to have been committed by the Democratic managers against McDuffie at the election, declared that he had received a clear majority of the legal votes cast, and recommended that he be admitted to the seat. The minority report, while reducing the certified majority for Turpin some 4,000 votes, asserted that the evidence of McDuffie was not strong enough to impeach the official returns to any greater extent, and recommended that Turpin be retained in his seat. The House adopted the majority report and Judge McDuffie was admitted to represent the district.

THE PRESENT CONTEST.

We have now given the political history of this district so far as it relates to Congressional elections up to the regular election of November, 1890, out of which sprang the present contest. It is very apparent from this history that for many years there existed among the white Democrats of the district a strongly organized conspiracy, the object of which was to overcome, by fraudulent practices at the election, the enormous majority of the colored Republicans and to deprive them, by unlawful means, of the Representative in Congress to which they were justly entitled. It is also very evident that the conspirators persistently and relentlessly attempted to carry out their nefarious purpose, and that they did not scruple to trample upon everything that intervened between them and the accomplishment of their designs. It is just as certain that this unlawful combination existed and prosecuted its wrongful methods at the election of 1890. This fact is established beyond any question by the evidence in this case, and to this evidence we now desire to direct attention.

The Eleventh Census shows that there were 137,662 colored persons residing in this district in the year 1890, and only 30,879 white persons. Assuming, as in the case of the Tenth Census, one in five persons of this population to have been a voter, it appears that there were in round numbers 27,000 colored and only 6,000 white voters residing there in the year named. The whites were all of them Democrats and the blacks, with rare exceptions, were Republicans. It is safe to assert that 95 per cent of the colored voters of the district were earnestly attached to the Republican party. An effort was made by the contestee to disprove this fact. He introduced several white Democrats who testified that in certain precincts in the district there were many colored voters who were Democrats and who, they thought, voted for him at the election, and that they had seen colored men distributing his tickets at the polls on election day.

A few colored men, probably not to exceed a dozen or fifteen, were also introduced by contestee, who swore that they had voted for him, and perhaps three or four of this number also testified that they issued

his tickets at certain polls to colored voters, but none of them claimed to have seen the tickets voted except one witness, and he was utterly unable on cross-examination to give the name of a solitary colored elector who had so voted. There were also three or four of these twelve or fifteen colored witnesses who swore that in certain parts of the district there were a number of colored voters who had joined the Democratic party. The contestee also endeavored to show that the colored voters of the district were dissatisfied with the contestant on account of his not having voted to suit them on the silver question while he was in Congress, and because of the failure of Congress to pass the Blair bill. He also sought to prove that the colored voters were offended at contestant because of certain colored persons whom he had procured to be appointed to office from the district.

One or two witnesses were introduced to establish the existence of each one of these objections to contestant among the colored electors, most of them being drawn from the twelve or fifteen colored witnesses hereinbefore stated to have been introduced by the contestee. Testimony was also offered by the contestee tending to show that he was popular among the colored voters in the vicinity in which he resided. In addition to all this, it was claimed that there was dissatisfaction among the colored Republicans of the district, growing out of the fact that the contestant had secured his nomination through the interposition of Federal office holders at the Republican nominating convention, and that this fact had occasioned a split in the Republican party which led to the independent candidacy of one George T. McCall, a colored Republican, and the polling of a large vote for him by colored voters of the Republican party.

But all of these claims and all of the testimony were utterly disproven and refuted by the testimony produced by the contestant. Witness after witness who resided in the district and who were well acquainted therein and thoroughly familiar with the sentiment there prevailing among the colored voters, testified that these colored voters, with but trifling exceptions, were everywhere ardent Republicans, that they were enthusiastic supporters of contestant, and that they voted for him and distributed his tickets on election day. These witnesses also swore that there was no offense whatever taken by the colored voters of the district at the character of contestant's appointments, and that his record in Congress, so far as it was known to the colored voters at all, met with their hearty approval. So far as the charge that the contestant's nomination was distasteful to the colored voters of the district and induced a split in the party which resulted in the independent candidacy of McCall and the casting of a large colored Republican vote for him is concerned, it was also shown to be false by an overwhelming preponderance of the testimony.

The evidence shows beyond question that the Republican convention was regularly convened by the proper authority in the party to make the nomination for Representative; that it was composed of delegates properly selected from all over the district, and that there were several candidates for the honor, including contestant and McCall; that all the candidates withdrew in favor of contestant, and that his nomination was then made unanimous on the motion of McCall himself, who also made a speech pledging his support to the nominee, and that subsequent to the convention, and within a couple of weeks thereafter, he expressed himself to various persons as well satisfied with the nomination of contestant, and declared that he was in favor of his election.

It also clearly appears that the action of the convention was satis-

factory to the colored Republican voters of the district. In about two weeks after the convention adjourned, however, McCall suddenly announced himself as an independent Republican candidate for Congress in the district. Contestee sought to prove that he was nominated by conventions of colored Republican voters held in the various counties of the district, but he utterly failed in this effort, his evidence being hearsay, and only having relation to one, or at most two of the counties. Indeed, it clearly appears from the evidence in the case that McCall did not receive his nomination from the colored Republicans of the district at all; but that he was induced to run by the Democratic managers, not so much for the purpose of dividing the Republican vote, as to afford them an opportunity at the election of fraudulently transfering to him a large number of votes cast for contestant and then pretending that they were actually cast for him by the colored Republicans of the district.

A large number of witnesses, who resided at divers points in the district, swore that McCall was everywhere understood by the colored Republicans to be a corrupt man who was running in the pay and interest of the Democratic candidate, and that these voters universally despised and opposed him, and that in one locality he was so unpopular that he was run out of the neighborhood by the colored women while he was attempting to canvass it. The evidence also clearly showed that McCall had said before the election that he knew he could not be elected to Congress, and that he was only running to defeat contestant, and that he would make money by his candidacy, and that he also said that it did not make any difference whether anyone actually voted for him or not, that he would get votes anyway.

It was also proven that during the canvass he carried on a correspondence with the Democratic managers and addressed a letter to the chairman of the Democratic executive committee of one of the counties of the district, asking that his election tickets be sent him, and for money with which to pay his campaign expenses and bribe colored voters to support him; that, although he was a very poor man, he carried with him a brass band in a political canvass which he made of the district, and indulged in other conveniences which, of necessity, required a considerable outlay of money, and after the election he declared that he had made enough money out of his candidacy to buy himself a house and lot and to send his wife to New Orleans on a visit.

It is also clearly proven that the tickets of McCall were in some instances brought to the polls on election day by white Democrats, supporters of contestee, and that they were in other instances seen in the possession of white Democrats at the voting places on that day; that in some precincts at which there were no McCall ballots among the voters at any time during the entire day of the election a large vote was counted out for him by the Democratic officers of the election; and that the Democratic board of supervisors of Lowndes county intentionally and wrongfully added up for him 200 more votes than were returned to them as having been cast for him by the local election officers of the various voting places in the county. In addition to all this it is conclusively shown by the evidence that in many precincts in the district where contestant received a large number of colored Republican votes they were counted for McCall by the inspectors of election of the precincts.

It is very apparent from the evidence in the record that McCall was hired to run at this election as an independent Republican candidate for Congress by the Democratic managers; that his tickets and other

campaign expenses were paid for by them; that the purpose of his candidacy was fully understood by the colored voters of the district, who gave him no countenance or support of any consequence, and that a large number of votes that were actually cast for contestant were counted by the Democratic inspectors of election as though they had been cast for McCall.

The evidence also discloses the fact that the white Democrats of this district were, as a general rule, men of intelligence and shrewdness, and that while there were some of them who were persons of good mental endowment, the overwhelming mass of the colored Republicans were ignorant and wholly incapable of defending themselves against the aggression of the whites. In this fact lay the great opportunity of the latter for wrongdoing at the election, an opportunity of which they were prompt to avail themselves. The entire machinery of election was in their hands. The board of county supervisors of each county, whose duty it was to appoint the inspectors of elections for the various election precincts therein, and to canvass the votes as returned therefrom, was composed of the sheriff, clerk, and probate judge of the county, and all of these were white Democrats.

In some few instances this board of county supervisors appointed all three of the local inspectors of election from their own party, contrary to the law of the State, which required one inspector to be of opposite politics to the other two. In a few other instances they appointed as the Republican inspectors colored men who were strongly under Democratic influence and who did not enjoy the confidence of the colored Republican voters of the precinct. But in a very great majority of instances they selected for the Republican inspectors ignorant colored Republicans who could neither read nor write and whose presence upon the election boards in nowise interfered with the perpetration of fraud upon the voters, for the reason that they were too dull and illiterate to detect or expose it. This course was pursued right in the face of the well-known fact that in every voting precinct of the district where such appointments were made were some colored Republicans of fair intelligence, who could read and write, and who were qualified to discharge the duties of inspectors.

That these incompetent Republicans were so appointed inspectors of election is not only proven by the uncontradicted testimony of credible witnesses, but is also shown by an inspection of the returns of the election inspectors set out in the record in this case. They show that the Republican inspectors were, with scarcely an exception, unable to write, and that they signed the certificate by making their marks.

The law of Alabama also provided for the appointment by the board of county supervisors of a returning officer in each precinct, whose duty it was to receive the ballot box containing the returns of the election from the inspectors of the precinct and convey it to the sheriff of the county, to be by him submitted to the board of county supervisors for canvass, and it also provided that the inspectors of election in each precinct should appoint two persons to act as clerks at the election.

In not a single instance in the entire district was a Republican appointed either returning officer or clerk of election, the white Democrats invariably being appointed to these places. In some precincts no United States supervisors appear to have been present at the election, while in others these officers were refused admittance, and in still others were, after being admitted, not allowed to see the ballots while they were being counted. Having thus obtained complete control of the entire machinery of election in the district, and having also pro-

cured the candidacy of McCall that they might rob the contestant of many of his votes by counting them for the former under the pretense that they had actually been cast for him, and with an ignorant and helpless population to operate upon, the Democratic managers deliberately and systematically went to work to consummate their scheme of electing contestee to Congress from the district against the wishes of the majority as expressed at the ballot box.

Forewarned by their past experience and by these manifest Democratic preparations for the perpetration of fraud, the colored Republicans of the district kept lists at the polls on election day of the electors who voted for contestant, with a view of establishing the number of their votes in this contest, providing it became necessary for them to wage it. To this these Democratic managers in some instances objected, but the lists were nevertheless kept. The methods employed for overthrowing the colored Republican majority were various and indicated a remarkable versatility and aptness on the part of the white minority in this infamous business. At a number of precincts where there were overwhelming colored Republican majorities the Democratic inspectors refused to open the polls on election day, hoping that thereby the ignorant Republicans might, in the absence of the ballot boxes and proper election blanks, which were withheld from them, commit some technical irregularities which might afford the Democratic county supervisors a pretext for wrongfully rejecting the returns when sent up to them.

Upon the election, however, being legally held by the colored voters of these precincts, the Democratic returning officers to whom the returns were delivered failed in some cases to transport them to the county supervisors, and in other instances the returns when so transported were rejected by that body for technical and insufficient reasons. In a precinct or two where the Democratic election board had been obliged to return a large majority of votes for contestant the Democratic returning officer also failed to deliver the returns to the county supervisors. At another beat the Democratic inspectors pretended that they were not going to open the polls and induced the Republicans to organize an election board and carry on an election and send up returns, as authorized by law in default of the regular election officers acting, and thereafter either held an election themselves or pretended to have done so, and sent up a set of returns which were counted by the county supervisors, the Republican return being rejected. This was done in a heavy Republican precinct, the rejected returns showing a heavy Republican, and the accepted returns a light Democratic, majority. In one large Republican precinct there was pretty strong evidence that a colored Republican inspector had been bribed by Democrats to vote and manipulate the election in the interest of McCall.

There were also several instances in which it was shown that the ballot box was in the custody of Democratic election officers under circumstances when it might easily have been tampered with. In some of the cases suspicious actions upon the part of white Democrats indicating that this was done were proven, and in all such cases the count as made by the officers of election gave to contestant a great many votes less and to contestee, or to McCall, many votes more than the testimony of those who counted the votes from the outside of the polls showed were actually cast for them, respectively.

In an instance or two it appeared that the Democratic inspectors correctly counted, announced, and returned the vote of the precinct

for contestant, but that, for some reason or other, the exact nature of which was unknown, the county supervisors wrongfully counted the precinct against him. Two cases were proven where the last-named board counted a considerable less number of votes for the contestant than the inspectors' returns from the precincts showed him to have received, and, as previously stated, in Lowndes County the county supervisors gave 200 more votes to McCall than the returns before them accorded to him.

As stated before, the colored Republicans of the district anticipated an attempt to cheat them at the election, and voluntarily arranged in each precinct in the district to have several of their number at the polling place on election day to issue contestant's tickets to them and to keep a list of these tickets and to watch them vote the same. They did this with a view of furnishing evidence of the number and character of votes cast by them in the event their fears were realized and they were defrauded at the election. This system was accordingly carefully carried out on election day all over the district. Intelligent colored Republicans who could read and write stood within a short distance of the polls, where they could see the voting place distinctly, and there issued contestant's tickets to the colored voters, who came voluntarily and singly to receive them and had their names enrolled on a list and then went by ones and twos straight to the polls, under the eyes of the persons who distributed the tickets, and voted the identical tickets so received by them.

These persons who thus distributed tickets and enrolled names were produced at the examination in this case and there swore to those facts, and to the number of the persons so receiving and voting contestant's tickets. The lists of voters were also produced and identified and incorporated into the evidence. It is worthy of remark in this connection that no evidence was offered by contestee, save in one precinct, that any of the thousands of colored voters whose names appeared upon these lists did not vote for contestant, and the number claimed in this precinct not to have done so was very trifling. In nearly every precinct in which this count was so kept there was strong confirmatory evidence of its accuracy, such as the popularity of the contestant, the unpopularity of contestee and McCall, that the precinct was overwhelmingly Republican, and that some form or another of Democratic misconduct of the character that has been hereinbefore described was perpetrated.

Contestee has argued in this case that the returns of the election officers are prima facia evidence of the result of the election, and are also the best evidence thereof. While this is doubtless true, it is also undoubtedly true that these returns may be and have been shown to be false in this case. Having been thus impeached by the evidence, they are no longer of any value either in law or fact. The contestee, however, insists that even if the integrity of the returns is thus overthrown, the best evidence of the number of the voters at the election, and of the way in which they voted, is the poll lists of the voters and the ballots which they cast. It is claimed that these poll lists and ballots are expressly required by the Alabama election laws to be preserved as evidence, and that they should either have been produced or proven to have been unattainable before evidence of the kind offered by contestant as to the number of votes cast for him could be received.

It is insisted that at least the voters should have been produced and should have testified in person as to how they voted. In other words, the contestee seeks to shelter himself behind the well-known rule of

evidence that the best attainable evidence of a fact must always be produced, and that until this is shown to be unattainable secondary evidence of the fact is not admissible. In reply to this proposition we have to say that under the plenary powers conferred upon the House by the Federal Constitution to determine the election of its own members it possesses the undoubted power to determine this contest in favor of contestant on any evidence which in its opinion establishes fraud in this election. Not only does the House possess this power, but in view of all the circumstances of this case every consideration of justice and right require that it should be exercised in contestant's favor unfettered by this rule which the contestee invokes. But the contestant does not have to rely upon this position. The rule of evidence invoked by contestee has been complied with.

The testimony which he has introduced in this case, and which is set forth herein, not only impeaches the returns of the inspectors of election, but it goes further. It impeaches the inspectors and returning officers themselves. It shows them to have been utterly unscrupulous and dishonest in conducting the election from beginning to end. It taints every step they took with fraud and chicanery. It attaches to the poll lists and ballots which passed through their disreputable hands and were intrusted to their disloyal custody, and impeaches the integrity of these as well as that of the returns. Having been subjected to such influences, it is very apparent that as instruments of evidence these poll lists and ballots are utterly without value or reliability in this case.

This being the case, their primary character as evidence is lost, and contestant's evidence is clearly admissible. It would be a remarkable requirement that contestant should produce the very records made by these election officers in order to show the names and number of the voters, or that he should produce the ballots which he might find in their possession long after the election to show for whom the electors voted, when he has clearly established the fact that these officers conducted the entire election with the grossest dishonesty, and practiced thereat all manner of fraud and cunning in order to prevent a fair election.

Such a requirement would simply enable these dishonest officers to manufacture evidence to sustain them in their misconduct. What sanctity can be attached to their poll lists or to ballots which have been in their possession? To have produced the thousands of voters who voted at the election and proven by each one of them how he voted, in the brief time allowed by the statutes for the taking of testimony in contested election cases, would have been utterly impossible; nor was such a course required by law. Nor did the contestant examine the Democratic election officers. They would, of course, have been adverse witnesses. It will greatly simplify all of these matters to bear constantly in mind that the question with respect to the proof in this case is not whether contestant might not have introduced other and additional evidence than that which he has produced, but whether the evidence which he has introduced is strong enough to establish his right to his seat. We earnestly insist that the evidence he has offered is amply sufficient to sustain his contest.

Before concluding this branch of the subject we desire to call attention to the fact that the numerous wrongful acts shown to have been committed by the Democratic election officers not only show gross frauds in the conduct of the election but that they also establish beyond the shadow of a doubt that the colored voters of the district were nearly

all of them Republicans. Was all this preparation for fraud in the constitution of the election machinery of the district and all of this wrongful conduct upon the part of the white Democrats a mere matter of diversion? Would they have gone to all this trouble and committed all these lawless acts unless it was necessary for them to do so? Was it not all born of the consciousness that the Democratic party had no hold on the colored voter at a fair election, and that it was absolutely essential to effect such an organization and perpetuate such wrongs in order to carry the election against them?

It is a significant fact in this connection that whenever in this district there was a free election, and it must be admitted that there were only a few such instances, the colored voters, almost to a man, voted for the contestant. Another significant circumstance in connection with the question as to the unfairness of this election and the Republicanism of the colored voters of the district is to be found in the fact that since this election was held the Democratic legislature of Alabama has redistricted the State for Congressional purposes, for the avowed purpose of getting rid of the "awful negro majorities in all the five counties which compose it," and because many white Democrats of the State, including some in this district, felt that the methods theretofore employed by the whites to overcome the acknowledged black majority were too infamous to be longer practiced.

In this reapportionment of the State the counties composing this district were separated and attached to other and different Congressional districts. Upon the subject now undergoing discussion the following extracts from leading Democratic newspapers published in Alabama about the time the legislature was considering this matter of redistricting will be of interest.

The Birmingham Age-Herald said in its issue of February 1, 1891:

"The people of the Fourth district have suffered a long time from the awful negro majorities in all the five counties which compose it. There is a chance in the redistricting process to relieve them and divide out their negroes so that the burden will fall lightly upon everybody."

The following are extracts taken from the issues of the Evening Journal of the 9th and 10th of February, 1891, respectively:

The two houses of the general assembly of Alabama can't agree on the question of redistricting the State. The black belt is tired of the burden it has been carrying on its shoulders for a quarter of a century and wants relief. The legislature should grant it. Why should not the Democrats have eight instead of seven representatives in Congress from Alabama? If some change is not made in the arrangement of districts, or, rather, some relief is not given to the black Fourth, the Journal does not hesitate to say that it is in favor of turning it over to the Republicans without any contest. The Democrats of that district should no longer be asked to risk so much for the sake of the party when the party has it in its power to give them relief. This is plain talk, but the Journal thinks it is time to talk plainly, and the legislature can not ignore the facts and arguments already presented by the Fourth urging the necessity of a change. Relief is not only asked, but demanded, as an absolute necessity for the welfare of the white people of the district.

There is not a Democratic member of the general assembly of Alabama who would, unless compelled to do so by some legal or moral force, act as an inspector or manager of an election in the Fourth Congressional district, nor would he desire his son to do so, nor anyone else for whom he had any respect or reverence. He knows what it means. He knows what he would risk or his boy would risk. He knows that, while this is true, the white people of that district will never consent to be controlled or dominated by the negroes. Knowing all these things, the Alabama legislature should give the district the relief asked for and no longer expect them to bear burdens they themselves would not bear, and burdens for which the people everywhere are beginning to have less and less sympathy and toleration. The Journal speaks plainly, but truly. Relief is not only asked for the black Fourth, but demanded.

The Age-Herald, in its issue of February 10, 1891, in speaking of the burden of colored majority which the white element of this district had borne, among other things, also said:

> And they have worn it; worn it as became men, though their broad shoulders have been stooped by the load and the sweet air been poisoned by its exhalations. They have been the by-word of their enemies in the nation, and the tides of progress and wealth passed by them on the other side because of the evil name these enemies made for them. They have been patient and long-suffering; they have felt the cruel necessity of corrupting the sacred ballot box and seen the awful tendency of this hard thing to inoculate the public confidence and the private principle, to wither and blast the pure motives and fair ambitions of the youth. Worst of all, perhaps, they saw the pestilence spreading beyond their gates, and the things shrunk from and practiced through necessity, taken up where the need was not, and made the indefensible instrument of political gain.

ANALYSIS OF THE CONTESTED PRECINCTS.

We now pass to an analysis of the evidence relating to each one of the disputed precincts in this contest.

DALLAS COUNTY.

Valley Creek beat.—Isaac Collins was the only witness in the case who testified with respect to the election at this beat. No attempt whatever was made to impeach or contradict him. He was an intelligent colored resident of the precinct, could read and write, and stood an excellent cross-examination. No United States supervisor appears to have been in attendance at this poll. Mr. Collins swore that all the inspectors and clerks and the returning officers were white Democrats, except that one inspector was a colored Republican. The witness neither saw nor heard of any McCall tickets at the beat.

He also testified that the election was held in the open air, the ballot box and election officers being located at the point of a triangle which was formed by the stretching of a rope, and the white voters approaching the box and voting upon one side and the colored voters on the opposite side; that he stood within 75 or 100 feet of the ballot box all day, except half an hour, and distributed McDuffie tickets to the colored voters, and at the time made a list of the names of all of them except forty, whose votes he recorded by tallies; that the ballot box was in plain view from where he stood, and that he saw each one of these voters immediately on receiving his ticket walk straight forward to the ballot box and vote it, and that there were 325 of these tickets so voted.

The witness also swore that there were about 35 white electors voted at the election, but that he did not know for whom they voted; that his tallying the 40 colored voters instead of taking down their names was owing to the fact that he was interrupted by one Woods, a Democratic inspector, who frequently came up and attempted to make him desist from taking down the names of the voters. The entire vote of this beat, however, was rejected by the Democratic county board of supervisors upon the ground that the certificate of the inspectors was not lawfully made out to their return, and this vote was thus lost to McDuffie.

It is evident that owing to the vigilance of Collins, or to some other cause not definitely known, these local election officers deemed it unwise to cheat the Republican voters of this precinct by a false count of the ballots, but that they intentionally sent up a defective return to the county supervisors in order that the large Republican majority might be overcome in that way. Under well-recognized legal prin-

ciples, however, these colored voters did not lose their votes by this neglect and subterfuge of these officers, and the vote of this beat should be counted as proven to have been cast—325 votes for McDuffie. No votes should in this contest be counted for Turpin, for the reason that he has not proven any to have been cast for him.

The absence of McCall tickets at this precinct and the endeavor to prevent Collins from securing evidence of the number of Republican votes cast are very significant circumstances. The attempt to prevent the list of Republican voters from being made indicated quite clearly the intention with which these election officers were conducting the election and throws a flood of light upon their conduct in sending up a defective return.

Pine Flat beat.—Squire Grumbles and Adam Henderson were the only witnesses who testified with respect to the election at this precinct. They were both colored men and residents of the beat. Grumbles had lived there many years, was a leader of his people, and was well acquainted with them all. He swore that there were nearly 250 colored voters in the precinct and that none of them were Democrats; that he sat right in front of the voting window and about 35 steps from it the entire day of the election, and issued 103 McDuffie tickets to colored voters, being all the colored persons who voted there during the day; that the window was in plain view of him, and that he saw each one of these men to whom he gave tickets vote the identical ticket he gave him. True, he admitted that he could not read, but he testified that he received these tickets from the chairman of the Republican executive committee, and that divers Republicans and Democrats who could read, and to whom he showed these tickets just before he distributed them, informed him that they were McDuffie tickets, and he gave the names of two of the Democrats who so assured him.

He also produced and had incorporated into his evidence one of the tickets that remained from the pile of tickets from which he made this distribution, and it is shown to be a McDuffie ticket. This witness sustained himself well on cross-examination, demonstrating his ability to count correctly and avoiding an effort made by the adverse attorney to palm off upon him a piece of paper as a McDuffie ticket. Besides, the witness Henderson testified that he could read and write, and that he was present at the polls for two hours on election day and saw Grumbles distributing tickets, and that he read a number of them, and all those which he read had McDuffie's name on them. All of the officers of the election were Democrats. No United States supervisor was present. Under these favorable surroundings these officers were able to cipher out and return the votes as follows: Turpin, 60; McCall, 31; and McDuffie, 43.

The only witness called by contestee with respect to this beat was one of the Democratic clerks of the election. The Democratic inspectors who actually counted the ballots would, of course, have known whether they did it honestly or not. Evidently they did not care to commit perjury if it could be avoided, so they did not appear and testify. The information of this clerk was not so complete. He probably refrained from observing too much. He doubtless bowed his head and concentrated his faculties on the tally sheet upon which he was keeping tally while these inspectors were announcing the votes, just as a good clerk ought to have done. For this reason he could testify that he saw nothing wrong in the proceedings with much greater semblance of truth than the inspectors could have done.

Yet even he seems to have testified with considerable mental reserva-

tion. His whole testimony is an adroit effort to "whip the devil around the stump," in which performance he appears to have had the cordial co-operation of the attorney who examined him for the contestee, whose questions were so framed as to allow some little latitude for the play of the witness' elastic conscience in his answers. The absence of both contestant and his attorney when he testified, and his consequent exemption from a cross-examination, also enlarged somewhat this gentleman's opportunities for laxity of statement. The frequency of such expressions as "I consider," "not that I know of," "that is my opinion," and "state in your opinion" will be observed in the examination of this witness, which in its entirety is as follows:

Question. What is your name, age, and what is your residence?—Answer. P. W. Johnston; I am forty-one years old, and I reside in Pine Flat precinct, Dallas County, Alabama.

Question. Was there an election held at Pine Flat precinct on the 4th day of November, 1890, for a member of Congress in the 52d Congress of the United States from the Fourth Congressional district of Alabama?—Answer. There was.

Question. If you acted in any capacity in holding said election, in what capacity did you act?—Answer. I acted as clerk and returning officer; I was appointed as returning officer, and as they did not have a clerk they asked me to act as clerk, which I did.

Question. State how many votes each one of the candidates received at said election for said office?—Answer. Louis W. Turpin received 60, G. T. McCall received 31, and John V. McDuffie received 43.

Question. Is that the actual number of votes received by each one of the candidates?—Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Were any votes cast for McDuffie counted for Turpin?—Answer. Not that I know of.

Question. In your opinion was every vote cast for McDuffie counted for him?—Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Who were the inspectors?—Answer. William Johnston and Kuros Williams, and I forget who the other one was.

Question. Are they honest or dishonest men?—Answer. I consider them as honest men.

Question. Are you a Democrat or a Republican?—Answer. I am a Democrat.

Question. Was the election at Pine Flat precinct on that day according to law?—Answer. It was.

Question. About what time did the polls open and about what time did they close?—Answer They opened between 8 and 9 o'clock and closed at 5 o'clock.

Question. Was there any United States supervisor at said election?—Answer. No, sir; there was not that I know of.

Question. Did any person purporting to be United States supervisor apply to be admitted to the polling room?—Answer. No, sir.

Question. Do you believe, and will you state it as your opinion, that the election was honestly and fairly held in every way, and that the result as certified to by the inspectors is a true statement of the votes cast at said precinct?—Answer. Yes, sir; that is my opinion.

P. W. JOHNSON.

Attest:

LOUIS E. JEFFRIES,
Notary Public.

It is submitted that the vote of this precinct should in this contest be counted as shown by the evidence to have been cast—103 votes for McDuffie, which is 60 votes more than the inspectors gave him.

Cahaba beat.—The evidence with respect to this beat shows without doubt that there were 375 colored and only 14 or 15 white voters residing in the precinct. The regularly appointed Democratic inspectors refused to open the polls on election day and the regular Democratic returning officer failed to appear. Thereupon inspectors were chosen from the qualified electors present, who in turn appointed clerks, and the polls were opened and the vote cast and returns made, as provided and authorized by the law of Alabama in such an emergency. The regular ballot box being withheld, the election officers were obliged to

procure and use another kind of a box in its stead. The whites refusing to participate in the election, the officers were, of necessity, all chosen from the colored voters.

The only witnesses who testified as to the conduct of the election at this beat were Albert Ulmer, one of the clerks; Green Konegee, the returning officer, and Ezekiel Arthur, the United States supervisor. They were all intelligent men who could read and write, and Ulmer was a school-teacher by occupation. The inspectors were also able to read and write, and all of the election officers were old residents of the beat. These three witnesses all testify that the election was conducted honestly and in conformity to law. Arthur swears that he saw every ballot counted by the inspectors, and that there were 326 votes for McDuffie, and 1 for Turpin, and none for McCall, and he is confirmed as to this result by Ulmer, who made out the return by direction of the inspectors, and by Konegee, who saw the return when it was deposited in the box and the box sealed and delivered to him, to be conveyed to the board of county supervisors.

All of these witnesses swear that said return was made out: McDuffie 326 votes, and Turpin 1 vote, and that the return (after being signed by the inspectors) was placed in the box which was sealed and delivered to Konegee, who swears that he delivered it, without any change or alteration, to the sheriff of the county on the day following the election. There is no evidence, either, that a single McCall ticket was seen at the beat on election day. Notwithstanding all this, when the Democratic board of county supervisors came to canvas the vote from this precinct they declared it to be as follows: McCall 200, McDuffie 126, Turpin 1. The sheriff and clerk of Dallas county testified that the vote was so certified up by the local election officers. This was the extent of the evidence for the contestee as to this precinct. Here in this overwhelming Republican beat was a Democratic effort to prevent the holding of the election by refusal of the regular inspectors to open the polls and by withholding the ballot box. Failing in this move, there came a deliberate transfer of 200 votes that were cast for McDuffie to McCall.

Just who perpetrated this great wrong, and exactly how it was done, may not be capable of mathematical demonstration, but that it was done is beyond any earthly doubt, and it is also evident that it was done by Democrats. The use to which McCall's candidacy was put in this election is apparent from the transaction with respect to this poll. That the vote should be counted in this contest as proven to have been cast and returned by the local election officers of this beat, to wit, 326 for McDuffie and 1 for Turpin, is quite evident. This gives McDuffie 200 votes more than the Democratic county supervisors gave him.

Brown's beat.—The uncontradicted testimony shows that there were about 25 or 30 white and between 300 and 400 colored voters residing in this precinct, and that all the election officers were white Democrats, except one inspector, who was an ignorant colored Republican, who could neither read or write. He was appointed by the Democratic county supervisors, notwithstanding there were a number of colored Republicans in the beat who could read and write, as the testimony plainly showed. Charles H. Walker, the United States supervisor, and John Simpson, W. M. Ellison, and Gabriel Cunningham were the only witnesses who testified in this case with respect to the election at this beat. All of these witnesses could read and write and were residents of the precinct.

Walker swore that he was present at the polls the entire day and observed carefully everything that occurred; that he saw the vote polled and counted by the inspectors and read the tickets as they were being counted by them; that McDuffie received 310 votes and Turpin 29 votes, and that he saw the return made out that way and signed by the inspeetors, deposited in the box, which he then saw sealed and delivered to the Democratic returning officer. Simpson swears that he heard the vote announced at the polls by the inspectors on the night of the election after it had been counted, and that it was 315, or thereabouts, for McDuffie.

Simpson, Ellison, and Cunningham all testify that, at the request of colored voters of the beat, one Joseph Drake distributed about 318 McDuffie tickets to the colored voters on election day in their presence and within a short distance of the voting place, which voting place was in plain view of the place where they and Drake were located; that the colored voters came and requested McDuffie tickets, and, on receiving them, went straight to the polls with them and voted them, and that each one of them kept a list of the names of some of these voters, which lists were not duplicates, but which, when considered together, comprised a full and complete list of all of said colored voters. These three lists are set out in the evidence and aggregate 318 names. None of these voters denied that he voted a McDuffie ticket.

Notwithstanding all that has been stated the county board of supervisors of Dallas County only gave McDuffie 142 votes in this precinct. Why this reduction was made is not explained by the contestee. He offers no evidence whatever upon this point. Whether the wrong was committed by the Democratic returning officers or by the board of County supervisors or by some other person, either with or without their consent, does not appear. Upon what principle can such conduct as this be justified? The vote of this beat should be counted as cast—310 for McDuffie and 29 for Turpin. This gives McDuffie 168 votes more than the Democratic machine accorded to him.

Martin's beat.—Nathan Stratton was the only witness for contestant who gave testimony with respect to this beat. He testified that he was a colored man and had resided many years in the precinct; that he was present at the election during the entire day and distributed 313 McDuffie tickets to colored voters; that he so issued these tickets at the request of colored voters residing in the beat and because there was fear that the colored Republicans would be cheated out of their votes by the officers of election. The witness produced one of these McDuffie tickets, which he swore was similar to those issued to the voters by him, and the same was incorporated into his testimony. He further swore that he stood within 10 and 15 yards of the polls while he was issuing these tickets, and that each one of the colored voters who received a ticket from him carried it straight to the window where the vote was being polled and handed it to the inspector; that A. C. Mobbin made a list of the colored voters in his presence at the time these tickets were so issued and he produced the same and it was incorporated in the evidence. No voter whose name is on this list has denied that he voted for McDuffie.

While the witness admitted that he was not a good reader, still it appeared that he could read some of these names on this list and that he also identified it in other ways. He also testified that there were no Republicans on the election board at this voting place, the colored man who had been placed thereon by the county supervisors as a Republican nspector really being a Democrat, that this negro was an unreliable

man, and that witness neither saw nor heard of any McCall tickets about the polls on the day of the election. To offset this evidence contestee produced and examined Scott Wilson, this Democratic colored inspector, who testified that he was a Republican and voted for McDuffie and that the election was fairly conducted.

Contestee also examined one of the white Democratic inspectors, and he swore that the election at this beat was properly conducted; that the vote was honestly counted and returned, and that it was as follows: Turpin, 169; McDuffie, 92; McCall, 95. This was the vote as stated by the county board of supervisors. The last-named witness introduced what he swore to be an exact copy of the return from this beat, from which it appears that the original return was never signed by the inspectors, and yet this return was not rejected by the county board of supervisors, as was the return from Valley Creek beat heretofore referred to.

It may be observed in this connection, too, that the conflict of veracity and honesty between the board of county supervisors of Dallas County and the Republican voters of the county is not limited to the single beat now undergoing consideration; but that this county board is antagonized and impeached by the combined voice of several of the county precincts. Taking Martin's beat in the light of its history in the preceding election contests, and having due regard to the universal sentiment against a fair election, clearly proven to have animated the Democratic minority throughout the entire district in the election which is now the subject of contest, we are of the opinion that the vote of this beat should be taken to have been as testified to by the witness Strattan—313 for McDuffie, which is 221 votes more than was given him by the Democratic county supervisors.

We insist that in passing upon the credibility of witnesses in this case it is always a proper factor for consideration that, as disclosed by the evidence, the white Democrats in this district are so embittered against what is styled "negro domination" that their testimony can not be relied upon with anything like the confidence which could justly be accorded it if they were testifying upon other subjects.

Mitchell beat.—A. C. Cossons, a colored resident of this precinct, who was a farmer by occupation, and who was also a minister and was well acquainted with the colored people, testified that there were between 300 and 400 Republicans living in the beat and between 35 and 40 Democrats; that he stood about 30 steps from the window where the voting was done on election day, and issued to colored Republican voters 341 McDuffie tickets; that these voters voluntarily came and got their tickets, had their names enrolled on a list, which was kept in witness's presence by two colored Republicans, and then went right to the window, which was in plain view, and handed them to the election inspector; that these tickets were so issued by him and this list of voters so made at the request of the colored people.

The witness produced this list of voters and clearly identified it, although an effort was made to confuse him on this point on cross-examination, and had it incorporated into his evidence. No attempt was made to prove by any colored voter on this list that he did not vote for McDuffie. The witness also testified that he neither saw nor heard of any McCall tickets at this beat on election day. The testimony introduced in rebuttal by the contestee was that of two witnesses, Frank Jackson and E. M. Marshall. Jackson was the colored Republican inspector. All the rest of the election board were white Democrats. The examination of Jackson is inserted herein in its entirety.

It is in itself a complete revelation of the infamous methods resorted to in this Congressional district by the Democratic minority in order to cheat the colored Republicans out of their votes.

The testimony of Cossons and also that of one of the Democratic clerks, Marshall, shows that there were a number of colored Republicans in this beat who could read and write, and yet the Democratic board of county supervisors, whose vaunted high character is relied upon to sustain the integrity of returns and the fairness of their canvass, purposely appointed this ignorant and defenseless colored man as the Republican representative upon the election board. It will be noticed that he was not only incapable of reading and writing, but that he was so ignorant and dull that he could not tell the number of votes received by any candidate for Congress at his poll, and was also unable to tell whether it was Hunter, the United States supervisor, or Marshall, the Democratic clerk, who read off the ballots when they were counted. The chances, of course, are that it was the Democratic inspector, as it was neither the right nor the duty of the supervisor to do this, and was the duty of an inspector. He also got the names of the election officers wrong, for Marshall in his testimony swears that one R. L. Simonton was one of the inspectors and one Walter M. Beard was one of the clerks—names not even mentioned by Jackson when asked to give the names of those conducting the election. The following is the testimony of this witness:

Question. What is your name, age, and where do you reside?—Answer. My name is Frank Jackson; my age is about thirty seven or eight years old; and I reside in Mitchell's beat, on Mr. Milhous's plantation.

Question. Was there an election held in Mitchell's precinct on the 4th day of November, 1890, for member of Congress to the Fifty-second Congress of the United States of America?—Answer. There was.

Question. Are you a Democrat or are you a Republican?—Answer. I am a Republican.

Question. Who were the candidates for election at said precinct at said day?—Answer. Mr. Turpin, Mr. McDuffie, and Mr. McCall.

Question. For whom did you vote?—Answer. I voted for Mr. McDuffie; I am a Republican man.

Question. In what official capacity did you act, if any, at that election and in that precinct?—Answer. I was an inspector.

Question. Who were the other inspectors?—Answer. Mr. Gayle and Mr. Jene Marshall.

Question. Did you place in the ballot box each ballot handed you by the voters at Mitchell's precinct on that day?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. What did you do with the ballots that were handed to you on that day?—Answer. I put it in the ballot box.

Question. Were the ballots that you put in the ballot box the same ballots that were handed you by the voters?—Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Did the inspectors at Mitchell's precinct defraud McDuffie of any vote cast for him.—Answer. No, sir.

Question. Was every vote cast for McDuffie counted for him by the inspectors?—Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Can you read or write?—Answer. No, sir.

Question. How many votes did McDuffie receive, how many votes did Turpin receive, and how many votes did McCall receive on that day at Mitchell's precinct for member of the Fifty-second Congress of the United States of America from the Fourth Congressional district of Alabama?—Answer. I do not remember.

Question. Was the certificate made out by the inspectors and signed by them that day a true return of the votes cast for each candidate at Mitchell's precinct?—Answer. Yes, sir.

Cross-interrogatories propounded by contestant:

Question. Were Mr. Gayle and Mr. Marshall, who you say acted as inspectors, white men or colored men, and did they belong to the Republican party?—Answer. Mr. Gayle and Mr. Marshall, who acted as inspectors at the election, were white men and were Democrats.

Question. Who were the clerks of the election, and were they white men, or Republicans, or Democrats?—Answer. Mr. Gayle, Mr. Marshall, Frank Jackson, and Alfred Hunter; Mr. Marshall is a white man and a Democrat, Mr. Gayle is a white man and a Democrat, Frank Jackson is a colored man and a Republican, Alfred Hunter is a colored man and a Republican.

Question. Is Mr. Gayle and Mr. Marshall and Frank Jackson not the same men that you say were the inspectors of the election?—A. They were the inspectors also.

Question. What did Alfred Hunter do there that day?—Answer. He numbered the tickets.

Question. What do you mean by numbering the tickets?—Answer. He counted the Republican tickets as they come in and sot them down.

Question. Was he or not the man that acted as United States supervisor?—Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. When they went to count the vote what did you do?—Answer. I help count, too.

Question. What did you do in helping the count?—Answer. I just counted, and every time I got a hundred I would say here was one hundred. I can count as well as any man.

Question. How many hundreds did you get, as near as you can come at it?—Answer. I do not remember now, it has been so long.

Question. Do you remember whether you got as many as three hundred or not?—Answer. I got up to two hundred, I know.

Question. How do you know that those were the tickets that had McDuffie's name on it?—Answer. Alfred Hunter told me they were Mr. McDuffie's tickets, and I know that he can read and write.

Question. And all the knowledge that you have about it at all is what somebody else told you, is it?—Answer. He was a Republican man, and stood right there in the same room that I was.

Question. The question I asked you was that all you know about it was what some one else told you, was it not?—Answer. It is.

Question. In counting out the votes, who read the names that was on the tickets that was voted that day?—Answer. Alfred Hunter.

Question. Was Alfred Hunter an inspector or a United States supervisor.—Answer. Mr. Gayle and Mr. Marshall and me and Alfred all staid right there in the house.

Question. When you went to count out the ballots, who took them out of the ballot box?—Answer. Alfred Hunter and Mr. Marshall.

Question. Did not Mr. Marshall read off the names that were on the tickets to the clerk who took them down?—Answer. He did.

Question. Could you tell whether he was calling off the name that was on the ticket or not?—Answer. Yes, sir; he called all the names that voted.

Question. If you could neither read nor write how could you tell that he was reading the name that was on the ticket right.—Answer. I just heard them calling the names and I was standing there looking at them.

Question. You do not know whether they were calling the right name or not, do you, of your own knowledge?—Answer. He was calling off the right names as far as my understanding of the business.

Question. How did you get the understanding about it?—Answer. I knew because that I had a man in there with me who could read and write, and he said that those were the right names. It looked to me that it was being done honest and square.

Question. When the inspector took the tickets in his hand could you read what was on it?—Answer. No, sir; I can not read.

Question. Then how do you know that he read the name right that was on the ticket?—Answer. I just did not know.

Question. He might have read tickets that Mr. McDuffie's name was on for Mr. Turpin without your knowing it, mightn't he?—Answer. Yes, sir; I did not know.

Question. Then you do not know of your own knowledge anything about that election there so far as the count and the certificate was concerned, do you?—Answer. No, sir; I do not know anything about that part in there.

Question. Then of your own knowledge you do not know whether they kept the count correct or not, do you?—Answer. No, sir.

Question. Of your own knowledge you don't know whether the certificate you signed was correct, do you?—Answer. No, sir; I did not write nor read; I do not know nothing about it.

Question. Then you do not know of your own knowledge whether McDuffie was defrauded or not, do you?—Answer. No, sir.

Question. Then of your own knowledge you do not know whether every vote that McDuffie got was counted or not, do you?—Answer. No, sir.

Question. Do you know any colored men in Mitchell's Mill beat who were supporting Mr. Turpin in that election?—Answer. Not any, that I know, sir.

Question. Are you not well acquainted with the colored men in Mitchell's beat?—Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Did any one of them that you know support Mr. Turpin in that contest?—Answer. I do not know, sir.

Question. Did any one of them that you know support Mr. McCall in that contest; and, if so, who was he?—Answer. I do not know, sir.

Question. Were not the colored men supporting Judge McDuffie for Congress?—Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Are there not about four hundred colored voters in Mitchell's beat?—Answer. Yes, sir; I think there is.

Question. Is it not your best recollection that something over 300 of them voted for McDuffie on that day?—Answer. Yes, sir; I think they did.

Rebutting interrogatories propounded by the contestee:

Question. Would you not believe what Alfred Hunter and Mr. Marshall told you as to the result of the election to be true?—Answer. I believe exactly what they said.

Question. When you stated that in your opinion, or to the best of your knowledge, that McDuffie received something over 300 votes, did you mean that there were something over 300 votes cast there that day or that McDuffie received that many?—Answer. I meant that there was just that many cast there that day for them two men that were running.

Question. You do not know how many votes each one of the candidates received, do you?—Answer. No, sir.

Question. The certificate which you signed and which Mr. Marshall and Mr. Gayle signed, which purported to show the result of the election in Mitchell's precinct on that day, is to the best of your opinion or recollection a true return of the votes cast at Mitchell's precinct that day, is it not?—Answer. Yes, sir.

FRANK (his x mark) JACKSON.

Attest:

LOUIS E. JEFFRIES,
Notary Public.

In the light of the foregoing testimony there is something almost pathetic in the poor ignorant colored man's exclamation, "It looked to me that it was being done honest and square," uttered by him in the course of his examination with reference to the manner in which the election at this poll was conducted. His testimony, in so far as it is of any value whatsoever, goes to sustain the proposition that the colored voters of the beat were favorable to Judge McDuffie.

Marshall testified to the fairness of the election at this beat, and that three-fourths of the colored voters there were not Republicans in politics; quite a remarkable statement in view of the fact that, according to the witness' own testimony, Turpin only received 169 votes at this precinct and McDuffie received 85, and McCall, who was claimed by the Democracy to be a Republican candidate, received 124 votes. Indeed, the whole of this witness' testimony bears upon its face unmistakable evidence of its falsity. When cornered on cross-examination as to the political complexion of the colored voters in the beat, he refused to name a single negro who was a Democrat, on the ground that he did not wish to violate the secrecy of the ballot. He first testified that he knew the number of votes cast for Turpin solely from hearing them read off by the United States supervisor; and subsequently, on being pressed, claimed to have seen and read a portion of them while they were being announced by that officer. He contradicts Jackson's statement that he counted the ballots, and attempts to put that responsibility upon the United States supervisor—a flimsy pretense, since it is notorious that such Government officers are seldom allowed to count, but if allowed to be present at elections at all are simply permitted to overlook the counting of ballots in the South.

The truth undoubtedly is that some one of the inspectors went through the pretense of counting the ballots at this beat, and that such inspector has been conveniently kept off of the witness stand. The

testimony of Marshall also shows that the ballot box was carried away from the polling place after the casting of the vote to a private residence, where the count was had—a circumstance not wholly devoid of significance, especially in view of the fact that the witness himself kindly consented to do the carrying. In our opinion the vote of this beat should be counted 341 votes for McDuffie, which is 256 votes more than the election officers counted for him.

Burnsville beat.—Alfred Woods, a colored man who could read and write, produced a list of names of colored Republicans to whom he gave McDuffie tickets at this beat on election day. He testified that he made the list at the time he distributed the tickets and that there were seven names of persons to whom he gave tickets which he did not put on the list. There are 169 names on the list, which, added to the 7, makes 176 names in all. This list was produced and identified by the witness and appears in the evidence. No man named thereon has been produced to show that he did not vote for McDuffie. The witness also swears that all the voters to whom he gave these tickets voted them at the polls, which was near the place of distribution

The contestee offered Dick Moss and R. D. Berry as witnesses. Moss was the Republican inspector, was an ignorant man, and could neither read nor write. He was, of course, selected and put on the election board by the Democratic county supervisors because of his peculiar fitness for the place and in the confident belief that he would, by reason of his attainments, be quick to discover and expose any misconduct of the other members of the board, all of whom were Democrats. He did not vote, did not know the number of votes received by any candidate, and testified that after the vote was polled all the members of the board went out of doors and remained there half an hour before the count was commenced. He did not believe anyone was in the room where the ballot box was while the election officers were absent.

He carefully qualified every answer that he made to the questiosn propounded to him by the contestee's attorney, swearing that the certificate of election was correct "as far as he saw," a perfect vindication of the certificate when his inability to read or write is considered; that there was no fraud perpetrated on McDuffie that he saw, etc. On cross-examination he admitted that he knew absolutely nothing about the manner in which the election was conducted; that the tickets might easily have been miscalled without his knowing it, and that all he testified to was what he had heard the Democratic inspectors say. Before he left the stand, however, he testified that there was an overwhelming colored majority in the beat; that he was well acquainted with the colored residents, and that he did not know of a single colored man who was a Democrat or who voted for Turpin that day.

The evidence of this witness being adverse to the contestee, it became necessary to produce Mr. Berry, the Democratic inspector, in order to bolster up the accuracy of the count at this beat, and this contestee subsequently did. This witness swore to the fairness of the election, and gave the returns as follows: Turpin, 114; McDuffie, 108; McCall, 60. It will not be forgotten, however, that this is the testimony of the very man who is accused of committing a fraud on the electors. We prefer the evidence of Woods, and believe the vote should be counted 176 votes for McDuffie, which gives him 68 votes more than was given him by these Democratic election inspectors.

Orrville beat.—Harrison Ellis testified that he sat on a workbench twenty-five steps from the window where the voting was done during

the day of the election at this beat; that the window was in plain view from his seat; that he then and there distributed 194 McDuffie tickets to colored Republican voters, who came up voluntarily and asked him for the Republican tickets and said they desired to vote them; that these voters came up singly and by twos, never in crowds, and that he watched them, and that all but nine of them went to the window and voted the tickets he gave them; that the colored voters were in an overwhelming majority in this precinct, and that a few of them voted tickets which they did not get from him, and which might have been Democratic tickets, as he was the only one who issued Republican tickets at the polls that day.

Contestee introduced the colored Republican inspector, who testified to the proper conduct of the election. He also swore that some colored men in the beat were Democrats, but when asked to name them failed to do so. He testified that McCall was not known in the beat to his knowledge, notwithstanding he was credited with a large vote there, and that he had possession and control of the ballot box for quite an interval which intervened between the polling of the vote and the commencement of the count. This circumstance is a little remarkable, as it seems to have been quite unusual for Democratic inspectors to turn over the ballot box to a colored member of the election board.

Possibly they may have thought in this instance that the Democratic candidate would not suffer on account of their condescension. If so, they did not err in their opinion, as the returns from this beat gave Turpin 166, McCall 90, and McDuffie only 45 votes. We prefer, however, to count the vote as proven to have been cast by Ellis, because we believe it more accurate than the above. The vote should be counted 185 votes for McDuffie, which is 140 more votes than returned for him by the officers of election.

River beat.—Burrel Canty, a colored resident of this beat for twenty-one years, who could read, and who was the United States supervisor for the Republicans of the precinct, was present at the election all day. He swore there were about 300 colored voters and about 30 white voters in the beat and that only a very few colored voters were Democrats; that Frank Duke distributed 150 McDuffie tickets to colored Republicans, and that he saw the voters receive the tickets and come to the polls and vote them; that he saw Smith, the Democratic inspector, count the ballots after the vote was polled and heard the result announced, and that the vote as counted and announced was as follows: McDuffie 150, McCall 30, Turpin 51; that he made out his supervisor's return accordingly and returned it to the proper authority. A certified copy of this return was identified by the witness and was incorporated into his testimony and confirms his statement.

Smith, the white Democratic inspector, was a witness for contestee, and swore that the election was a fair one; that the vote at the beat stood Turpin 115, McCall 80, McDuffie 36, and was so returned to the county board of supervisors. We believe the vote proven to have been counted and announced at the polls the night of the election is the honest one, to wit, McDuffie 150, McCall 30, Turpin 51. It corresponds as to McDuffie's vote with the number of McDuffie tickets actually proven to have been cast by the colored voters. The proof shows McDuffie to have received at this precinct 114 more votes than the election officers gave him.

Selma beat.—Andrew Johnson, A. D. Evans, and Jerry Blevins were contestant's witnesses as to this precinct. All were colored Republicans and residents of the beat. Johnson was an editor and a route

agent in the Railway Mail Service. Evans was also a route agent, having secured his position through a competitive examination. Blevins could read and write, and was employed in the custom-house. Their testimony showed the Democratic county supervisors to have created the election board of this beat for the express purpose of enabling the perpetration of fraud, and at the same time preserving the pretense of fairness. Two colored men were appointed inspectors, the rest of the board being composed of white Democrats. Jordan Crocheron, one of the colored inspectors, testified for contestee that he was a Republican, and that he voted for McCall, but the testimony of contestant's witnesses show clearly that he was really not a Republican, and that he was regarded with distrust by the Republican voters of the precinct.

Richard Gardner, the other colored inspector, swore that he was a Republican and that he voted for McDuffie, but Blevins testified that he told him he was for Turpin, and contestant's witnesses swear that the colored Republicans did not regard Gardner as being in sympathy with them. These colored inspectors testify that they were employés about the office of the county supervisors, and the other inspector, M. L. Wood, testified that he was clerk in the office of the probate judge, one of the supervisors, and that he was an active Democratic politician, and an ex-chairman of the Democratic executive committee of the county. These facts are full of significance and tend strongly to show that the Democratic supervisors of Dallas County were pretty good judges of human nature, possessed some fertility of resource, and could "stoop to conquer" when they deemed such a course necessary in order to cheat a lot of ignorant colored people out of their votes. We believe there was undue influence and possibly bribery here. These three inspectors testified, of course, to the entire fairness of the election, and gave the vote as follows: Turpin, 632; McCall, 239; McDuffie, 242.

The testimony, however, of the three witnesses for contestant is, in our opinion, amply sufficient to impeach and overthrow this count. It shows that the colored Republicans of the beat, anticipating fraud upon the part of this election board, arranged in advance to secure McDuffie tickets for some of their own number, and to obtain proof of their being cast at the polls; that accordingly Blevins and one Smith, an intelligent colored Republican, by turns handed out McDuffie tickets during the entire day of the election, from a point right near the voting place, to the colored Republican voters; that these voters came voluntarily to the place of distribution singly and by twos, never in crowds, received their tickets, and then went straight forward to the polls and voted them. Evans testified that he was only present at the polls a part of the time, and that while he was there he counted 300 such votes cast.

Blevins swears that he counted 400 such votes polled during the time he issued tickets. Johnson was present at the election the entire day, and he testified that there were, by actual count, which he made very carefully by means of an instrument in his possession adapted to that purpose, exactly 765 McDuffie tickets voted. These three witnesses all swear that they saw the tickets issued; that they saw that they were McDuffie tickets; that they carefully watched the voters receive them, and saw them go right to the polls, one and two at a time, and there vote the identical tickets received; that they had a clear and unobstructed view of the whole transaction, and that it was utterly impossible for any of these voters to have substituted or voted any other ticket than the McDuffie tickets, even if they had desired to do so. The vote at this beat should be counted 765 for McDuffie.

RECAPITULATION OF THE VOTE IN DALLAS COUNTY.

Total vote of the county as declared by the election officers.

Turpin	2,840
McDuffie	1,412
McCall	1,364

	McDuffie's vote in the contested beats as declared by the election officers.	McDuffie's vote as proven by the evidence to have been cast.	Difference.
Valley Creek beat		325	325
Pine Flat beat	43	103	60
Cahaba beat	126	326	200
Brown's beat	142	310	168
Martin's beat	92	313	221
Mitchell's beat	85	341	256
Burnsville beat	108	176	68
Orville beat	45	185	140
River beat	36	150	114
Selma beat	242	765	523
Total	919	2,994	2,075

McDuffie's vote as declared	1,412
McDuffie's additional vote as proven	2,075
McDuffie's total vote	3,487
Turpin's totàl vote	2,840
Total plurality for McDuffie in Dallas County	647

PERRY COUNTY.

Marion beat.—All of the officers of election at this precinct were Democrats. J. P. Billingsley, a colored man, had some time before the election been a Republican, and had once been postmaster by appointment of a Republican President; but Robert Johnson and John E. Whitman, old colored residents of the beat, testified that Billingsley was not known as a Republican, and A. L. Wright, the colored United States supervisor, testified that Billingsley was a Democrat, and that he told him at the polls on election day that he had voted for Turpin, and that he then and there tried to persuade the witness to do the same thing.

Wright also swore that Billingsley said to him that he was to be paid for voting the Democratic ticket. After this testimony had been given by Wright, Billingsley was called to the witness stand and testified, but did not deny that he had said these things. He swore, however, that he voted for McCall. We believe this colored inspector to have been under the influence of the Democratic managers and to have been acting in concert with them to practice a fraud upon the Republicans of this beat, and that he was put on the election board for that purpose. True, he swore that he was a Republican, and several witnesses for contestee also so testified, but the witnesses who did this were nearly all of them the very persons who were guilty of misconduct at this precinct. Money was undoubtedly employed in this district as one of the Democratic instrumentalities for overcoming the Republican majority.

Johnson testified that he issued about 400 McDuffie tickets to colored voters on election day. Whitman, who was an excellent witness and

sustained himself admirably on cross-examination, swore that he sat by Johnson while he was distributing there tickets, and that he saw that they had McDuffie's name on them, and that he made a list of the names of the voters as they received the tickets. This list was produced and identified by the witness and was incorporated into his testimony. It contained 436 names. No colored voter named therein testified that he did not vote for McDuffie. Whitman also swore that he and Johnson were about 50 yards south of the polls when these tickets were issued, and that he had an unobstructed view of the voting place from where they sat, and that he could distinctly see the voters as they went forward to vote, except as they passed behind an intervening shed only a few feet long.

He stated that these 436 colored voters came voluntarily to receive the McDuffie tickets, coming not in crowds, but one or two at a time, and then walked straight to the polls and voted them; that they folded their tickets as they walked forward to vote, and that his eyes were on them constantly, except when they passed this shed, and that this only required an instant, and that none of them hesitated there. The witness further stated that he was very confident that none of the voters attempted to change the tickets after receiving them, but that the identical tickets received were cast. The sheriff and clerk of the county swore to the fairness of the proceedings before the board of county supervisors. Billingsly and other Democratic inspectors testified to the honesty of the election at the beat, and a couple of colored men swore that they voted for Turpin.

There was testimony also given by these witnesses for contestee that other colored men voted for Turpin, but none of them were claimed to be colored men who had received these McDuffie tickets. The inspectors' count at this beat was Turpin, 374; McCall, 75; McDuffie, 165. The count should be McDuffie 436, which justly gives him 271 votes more than was returned for him.

Hamburg beat.—The contestant has made no direct proof that votes were cast for him in this precinct. He simply relies upon the testimony of three witnesses who swear that there were but one or two colored voters in the beat who were Democrats. Upon this proof he asks that the entire vote of the precinct shall be cast out. This circumstance, together with the illiteracy of the colored Republican inspector, evidenced by his signing the returns with his mark, and other matters not necessary to mention, raise a strong suspicion in our minds that there was fraud practiced here. But in view ot other testimony appearing in the record in support of the official count, we do not feel inclined to accede to the contestant's demand, and we adopt the count of the election board, which is as follows: Turpin, 84; McCall, 47; McDuffie, 62.

Scott's beat.—There was only one Republican on the election board, an ignorant colored man who signed the returns with his mark. The United States supervisor testified that the Democratic inspectors refused to let him read the names on the tickets when they were being counted This these inspectors denied and attempted to prove the supervisor's charge to be false by this Republican inspector; but the latter's testimony reveals the fact that there was some kind of a controversy between the supervisor and the Democratic inspectors with reference to the tickets. Several colored witnesses for contestant swear that there were over 400 negro and only 50 white voters in the beat. This is not denied. These witnesses also swear that they lived in the beat and knew the colored voters and did not know of a single Democrat among them.

This is denied by the Democratic inspectors, who swear that there were a number of colored Democrats in the precinct. These inspectors swear that the election was fairly conducted and two of the Democratic county supervisors swear that their canvass of the returns was an honest one. Two colored men swore that they voted for Turpin, and one of them testified that he issued Turpin tickets to colored voters and knew of four or five colored men who voted for him. Four witnesses for contestant, however, who were colored residents of the beat and who could read and write, testified that they stood on election day within 15 to 25 yards of the voting place and in plain view of it, and then and there issued 401 McDuffie tickets to colored voters; that they kept careful tally of the number of tickets so issued and knew that they issued this number; that the voters came to receive the tickets voluntarily and went direct to the polls on getting them and there voted them; that these voters came up and did this separately, and that the witnesses had a plain and unobstructed view of the polls and could see that the identical McDuffie tickets given to these colored voters were voted by them.

We believe the preponderance of evidence is against the count as made by the inspectors, which was, Turpin 237; McDuffie 185. The count should be made McDuffie 401, which is 216 votes for him in excess of the vote given him by these dishonest inspectors.

RECAPITULATION OF THE VOTE OF PERRY COUNTY.

Total vote of the county as declared by the election officers.

Turpin	2,195
McDuffie	975
McCall	355

	McDuffie's vote in the contested precincts as declared by the election officers.	McDuffie's vote as proven to have been cast, by the evidence.	Difference.
Marion beat	165	436	271
Scott's beat	185	401	216
Total	350	837	487

McDuffie's vote as declared	975
McDuffie's additional vote as proven	487
McDuffie's total vote	1,462
Turpin's total vote	2,195
McDuffie's total vote	1,462
Turpin's plurality in Perry County	733

HALE COUNTY.

Greensboro beat.—The Democratic inspectors held the election in this beat inside of the court-house, evidently for the purpose of preventing those who were issuing tickets for McDuffie outside of the building from seeing the voters to whom the tickets were issued deposit them in the ballot box. Under the law those issuing tickets were not allowed to come within 30 feet of the polls. The testimony of three colored Republicans who were residents of the beat was that there were between 600 and 700 colored voters in the precinct, and that there were only a

very few of them who were Democrats; that McDuffie was very popular with the colored voters; that these witnesses distributed 545 McDuffie tickets to colored voters from a table right in front of the court-house on election day, and then and there made a list of such voters; that this was all done at the request of these voters who came voluntarily and asked for McDuffie tickets and refused to vote until their names were enrolled on the list.

These witnesses further swore that these colored voters came up singly and got the tickets and then went at once and alone straight to the court-house door, inside of which the vote was being cast, with the tickets in their hands, and that they were not approached or encountered by any one on their way, and that they came out soon and declared that they had voted the tickets. The Republican United States supervisor, who was inside and at the polls, swore positively that he watched these colored voters as they came into the court-house door and on up to the time they voted the tickets which they had in their hands, and that they made no changes and did not hesitate on their way, and were not approached by any person whatsoever.

It further appeared from the testimony of this supervisor that when the vote was polled the ballot box was carried by a Democratic clerk through a dark passage to another room to which the board repaired to count the ballots, and was out of his sight for five minutes. James W. Lock, one of the Democratic inspectors, testified that an unknown colored man called on him for 500 Turpin tickets on the morning of the election, and that he supplied him with 400 such tickets, and that at the close of the polls this colored man informed him that he had given out the majority of them. On cross-examination he said he had lived for years in the beat and knew all the white and a very great many of the colored voters residing there, but he could not give the name of this mysterious colored man, or give any additional information about him. He also swore to the fair conduct of the election.

Isaac Brown, a colored resident of the beat, was also a witness for contestee, and swore that he got a ticket of the Republican distributors, but did not vote it, and that he voted for Turpin, and that he saw 75 or 80 other colored voters do the same thing that day; that they got their Turpin tickets from a colored man who was distributing them. On cross-examination this witness said he was unable to give the name of this colored distributor of Turpin tickets, and could only name one of the 75 or 80 colored voters who he claimed had voted the Democratic ticket. This all from a resident of this beat. The entire testimony of this man is of a very suspicious character, in which particular it is on an exact parallel with the testimony of Lock, the Democratic inspector.

It is impossible to resist the impression that their statements were wholly false. The inspectors' count at this precinct was, Turpin 384, McDuffie 218, McCall 95. The count we deem established by the proof is, McDuffie 545. The difference between the erroneous "official count" and the true count for him at this poll is 327.

Cedarville beat.—It appears from the evidence that the colored Republicans were in an overwhelming majority at this precinct, there being over 300 colored Republicans and only about 35 white Democratic voters resident there. The Democrats could, therefore, well afford to lose their 35 votes by not having any election at this beat, inasmuch as the loss to the Republicans by the failure to hold an election would be infinitely greater. Therefore the regularly appointed inspectors of election failed and refused to open the polls on election day. The Republican inspector

was sick and unable to be present. It was pretended that the mother of one of the Democratic inspectors was dead.

The other Democratic inspector, C. E. Webster, whose duty it was, under the law, in the absence of the other inspectors, to complete the board and carry on the election, appeared on the ground at a late hour, but refused to take any action, saying that it was too late to open the polls and that he was going to his store, which he accordingly did. The returning officer also failed to put in an appearance. Thereupon the Democrats, refusing to take any part in the proceedings, the colored electors present, as authorized by law in such a contingency, appointed three qualified colored electors of the beat to act as inspectors, who took the oath, appointed clerks and a returning officer, and opened the polls, and held an election. The testimony shows that a colored Republican, Richard Crook, issued 293 McDuffie tickets to colored voters, and that these voters all went straight to the ballot box and voted these identical tickets; that no Turpin or McCall tickets were distributed at that beat during the day; that the count of the ballots by the inspectors after the polls closed at night showed McDuffie to have received 293 votes and that no votes were cast for any other candidate.

Only two witnesses were introduced by the contestee, to wit, William H. Locke and C. E. Webster. Both of them were Democrats. Locke simply swore that an election was held in the beat on election day, but that the polls were not opened until half-past 9 o'clock in the morning. Webster was the Democratic inspector who, as stated above, appeared late on the ground. He testified that the election was held, but that it was illegal because the polls were not opened until 9:30 o'clock a. m.; that the regularly appointed inspectors other than himself were not present at the election; that there were 250 to 300 colored voters in the beat, half of whom generally voted the Democratic ticket; that he did not refuse to act at the election, but that he was not at the polls in time, and that it was his intention to have acted had he reached there soon enough. The fact that the polls were opened an hour later than the time fixed by law, which delay was occasioned by the misconduct of the Democratic officials, did not, of course, invalidate the election. The statement that half the colored voters of the beat were Democrats is refuted by the unanimity of the votes as polled for the Republican candidate.

The result of the election as it appears in this beat, where there was a fair election, shows the tenacity with which the colored voter adhered to the Republican party. It appears in the testimony that the returning officer of this beat neglected, doubtless through ignorance, to deliver the returns of the election to the board of supervisors of the county, and hence the vote of the precinct was not counted and canvassed by that board. The election, however, was fairly and honestly conducted at this beat, and under well-established legal principles the vote can not be lost by the failure of the returning officer to discharge his duty. In this contest the vote can lawfully be counted 293 for McDuffie, and this should be done.

Laneville beat.—The testimony of witnesses for contestant shows that this beat was overwhelmingly Republican; that on the day of the election 160 McDuffie tickets were issued by colored Republicans to colored voters at a point right near the polls; that this was done at the request of the voters themselves, who feared fraud at the election, and who took this method of preserving proof of the number of Republican votes polled by them; that no other than McDuffie tickets were issued to colored voters at this beat during the day; that McDuffie was very popular in the beat; that the colored voters came voluntarily

to the place where the McDuffie tickets were distributed and requested and received them from the distributor, and had their names enrolled by him, and were then seen to go straight to the polls to vote them. These voters were not seen to put these tickets in the ballot box but the inference from all the surrounding circumstances that they did so is irresistible.

The list of voters made by the ticket distributor was produced at the examination, and no evidence was offered by contestee even tending to show that any colored voter whose name appeared thereon did not vote for McDuffie. Indeed, the contestee did not introduce a single witness with respect to this beat. Even the Democratic election officers were not called to the witness stand. The inspectors returned McDuffie only 94 votes. He should be counted 160 proven to have been cast for him. This is an excess of 66 votes over the returns of these election officers.

Harrison beat.—The inspectors of this precinct returned the vote cast as follows: Turpin 22, McDuffie 16. Contestant introduced Joseph Hill, a colored Republican resident of the beat, who testified that on election day he issued 33 McDuffie tickets to colored voters at their request; that these voters also procured their names to be enrolled by another colored Republican at the time the tickets were issued to them; that no other tickets than McDuffie tickets were issued to colored voters during the day; that these voters came voluntarily and obtained the tickets, and then went straight to the polls, which was in plain view of the witness, and voted them.

The testimony of the witness shows that he could not read readily, but that he received the tickets he so distributed from the chairman of the Republican committee, and that they were submitted to several persons who could read them, and who pronounced them to be McDuffie tickets, and that many of the colored voters procured them to be read, in order to satisfy themselves that they were Republican tickets before they would accept them. The cross-examination of Hill failed to materially shake his testimony. The contestee introduced no evidence regarding this poll. The vote should, in our opinion, be counted McDuffie, 33. Here was an effort to deprive him of 17 votes lawfully cast for him.

Hollow Square beat.—Motley Redford and Austin Wilkins, two intelligent colored men, who could read and write, and who had resided a long time in this precinct, testified for the contestant. It appeared from this evidence that all the election officers at this beat were white Democrats, except one inspector. who was an ignorant colored Republican and who could neither read nor write. These two witnesses testified that McDuffie was popular with the colored voters of the beat, and that the whites in the precinct were all Democrats, but that the colored people were nearly all of them Republicans.

These two witnesses further testified that they stood right in front of the voting place, and only about 50 feet distant from it, on election day, and that from the point where they were so located they had at all times a plain and unobstructed view of the polls; that from this point they issued McDuffie tickets to 379 colored voters, and at the same time enrolled each one of these voters, in which enrollment an intelligent colored Republican voter of the beat, named Pickett, assisted them, and that all this was done at the solicitation of these colored voters, who anticipated that fraud would be practiced upon them at the election, and who desired in this way to secure evidence of the number of Republican votes polled.

This list of voters was produced at the examination, identified by the witnesses, and incorporated into the evidence. Not a particle of testi-

mony was offered tending to show that any voter whose name was on this list did not vote for John V. McDuffie. These two witnesses testified very positively, and without being the least weakened on cross-examination, that each one of the 379 colored voters to whom they issued these tickets received the same in his right hand, and immediately thereafter walked straight to the polls and handed it to the inspector, all this time so holding his ticket that it could be distinctly seen, and that they carefully watched each voter and saw that he did not change his ticket, but that in every instance they saw it handed to the election officers.

Notwithstanding all these facts, the Democratic inspectors managed to count the vote at this poll as follows: Turpin, 205; McDuffie, 213. To sustain the integrity of this return the contestee introduced W. G. Britton, one of the clerks of the election, who, after imparting the information that he was a John C. Calhoun Democrat, condescended to testify that he saw nothing unfair in the conduct of the election, but that he did not pay any attention to the counting of the ballots, as he was occupied with the tally sheet while that was going on. W. H. Sims was also a witness for the contestee, and characterized himself as a Thomas Jefferson Democrat, after which he went a little further and swore that he had given Turpin tickets to two colored men at this beat on election day, and had seen them vote them.

J. W. Stephenson, another witness for contestee, did not define the peculiar school of Democracy to which he belonged, as did the preceding witnesses, but as he swore that he was the returning officer of the beat it is very evident that he was not a Republican, since it was not the custom in this Congressional district to appoint Republicans to that position. This returning officer swore that he saw a "large, fine-looking colored man" issuing tickets to the colored voters at this poll during the day, and that he had a conversation with the man, but he could not give his name, and testified that he was a stranger to him.

The only other witness produced by contestee was Lewis Peterson, who testified that he was a colored man and a Democrat. He also swore, as did all of contestee's witnesses, that the negro voters in this beat were half of them Democrats. Every word of this we believe to be false; but even if true it is not at all inconsistent with the testimony of contestant's witnesses that they saw 379 colored voters vote for John V. McDuffie at this poll. It will be observed that none of the election inspectors who saw and read off the ballots at this beat testified in the case, but the witnesses who were examined said that these inspectors were all of them men of good reputation.

We have no doubt of this. The depriving colored voters of their votes in this Congressional district and the practicing of such subterfuges and lawless acts upon them as are necessary in order to accomplish that object is evidently justifiable in the opinion of those who make public sentiment there. It is hardly to be expected, therefore, that a man's reputation suffers simply because he engages in such practices. We have now given all the testimony offered with respect to this precinct. The vote here should be counted 379 for McDuffie, as proven, and not simply 213 as falsely returned for him. The difference is 166 votes in McDuffie's favor at this poll.

Newberne beat.—Nelson, Elijah J., and E. D. Lavender, three colored Republicans, who could read and write, and who resided in this beat and were well acquainted therein, were witnesses for contestant. It appeared from their testimony that they had a table within 50 feet of the polls, from which they distributed McDuffie tickets, enrolled

the colored voters who received them, and watched the voters deposit the tickets in the ballot box; that they wanted to locate themselves nearer the voting place than this, but the Democratic inspectors would not allow it, although Turpin's supporters were allowed to stand nearer; that this distribution of McDuffie tickets and the keeping of the list of those receiving and voting them were done at the request of these colored voters; that E. D. Lavender distributed the tickets and Nelson Lavender kept the list of voters, and that Elijah Lavender stood between them and the polls and examined the tickets of the colored voters as they passed toward the polls and kept tally of their number.

These witnesses further testified that the colored voters came one at a time and got their tickets, and that each voter proceeded at once thereafter to the polls, holding his ticket up in his hand and out from his body all the way, so that it could be seen distinctly, and, without being intercepted by anyone, handed it to the inspectors; that they watched each voter with great care to see if he attempted to change his ticket, in order that they might be able to swear that this was not done, and that they are positive no such change was made, and that they distinctly saw that each voter voted the identical McDuffie ticket he had received.

The colored Republicans at this beat, as elsewhere in this district, conscious of the wrongs which had been done them in repeated previous Congressional elections, anticipated a repetition of those wrongs at this one, and therefore voluntarily chose this open method of voting, and solicited this watchfulness of their conduct by the Lavenders in order that proof might be made in their behalf in the event of a contest. The testimony shows that there were 269 of these McDuffie tickets cast.

The testimony of Elijah J. Lavender showed that the ballot box was placed, during the voting, on a platform at the south side of a small room; that a door led into this room from the platform, and that on the north side of this small room was another door leading into a large adjoining room; that during the voting a white Democrat carried a box just like the ballot box into this large room and that on several occasions thereafter, and while the voting was in progress, white Democrats were seen going back and forth between this large room and the small one with tickets in their hands; that when the vote had been polled, one Landers, a white Democratic inspector, picked up the ballot box to carry it into the little room back of the platform, and that the United States supervisor remonstrated with him and insisted that the ballots should be counted right where voted; that Landers informed the supervisor that no one paid any attention to him and carried the box into the small room, the other election officers accompanying him, and shut the door behind him, leaving the supervisor outside on the platform, and that it was five or ten minutes before he was permitted to enter the room.

No denial or explanation of this circumstance was offered by the contestee. Lavender was not called as a witness. V. M. Haynes, a Democratic clerk, testified that the election was fairly conducted, but made no reference to this occurrence. Besides Hayes, P. C. Jones, the colored inspector, was the only officer of the election who testified. This man was placed on the board by the Democratic county supervisors on the pretense that he was a Republican, the rest of the election officers being Democrats, of course. He swore that he was a Republican, and two or three other of the contestee's witnesses so testified; but contestant's witnesses swore that he was not so regarded by the

Republican voters of the beat, and that he was in close sympathy with the Democrats and always affiliated with them. Johnson himself swore that he voted for McCall and made speeches for him in the canvass, and that the election was fairly conducted, though he did not explain the suspicious circumstances sworn to by Elijah Lavender.

It is impossible to read this man Johnson's testimony without being impressed with the idea that he was a very willing witness, and that he was completely under Democratic influence. In his support of McCall, who was simply a Democratic stool pigeon, and in his conduct at the election and on the witness stand, it is quite apparent that he was simply doing the dirty work of his masters. The men who appointed him on the election board of this beat evidently knew that he would not be in the way of any person who desired to perpetrate a fraud upon the colored Republican voters of the precinct. This beat was the residence of Mr. Turpin, and a desperate effort was made here to break the force of the testimony of the Lavenders against him. Their cross-examination was simply outrageous, consuming days and covering page after page of the evidence. It was needlessly offensive in tone, and was unnecessarily protracted for the manifest purpose of harassing them, and yet it left their testimony entirely unshaken.

There was a conflict in the testimony as to the relative popularity of McDuffie and Turpin in the beat. Five colored men swore that they were Democrats and voted for Turpin, and one of these swore that he distributed Turpin tickets to colored voters, but he did not know how they voted. In addition to this, five colored men testified that they got McDuffie tickets of Lavender, but voted for Turpin. We have now stated the entire evidence relating to this precinct. The inspectors returned the vote as follows: Turpin 181, McCall 88, McDuffie 62. We believe McDuffie to have been deliberately cheated out of votes that were here cast for him, and that he should be counted the 269 votes proven to have been cast for him at this precinct. This is 207 more votes than were given him by the Democratic inspectors.

RECAPITULATION OF THE VOTE OF HALE COUNTY.

Total vote of the county as declared by the election officers.

Turpin	1,406
McDuffie	743
McCall	348

	McDuffie's vote in the contested beats as declared by the election officers.	McDuffie's votes as proven to have been cast by the evidence.	Difference.
Greensboro beat	218	545	327
Cedarville beat	.....	293	293
Laneville beat	94	160	66
Harrison beat	16	33	17
Hollow Square beat	213	379	166
Newberne beat	62	269	207
Total	603	1,679	1,076

McDuffie's vote as declared	743
McDuffie's additional votes as proven	1,076
McDuffie's total vote	1,819
Turpin's total vote	1,406
Total plurality for McDuffie in Hale County	**413**

LOWNDES COUNTY.

Pintlala beat.—Credible witnesses for contestant swore that there were about 350 colored Republican and 15 white Democratic voters in this precinct; that McDuffie lived in the county, and was very popular with the colored voters of the beat who believed McCall to be running in the interest of Turpin, and hence, with very rare exceptions, looked with great disfavor upon his candidacy. Here, as in several other strong Republican precincts in the Congressional district, the Democrats attempted to prevent the holding of an election with a view to cheating the colored Republicans out of their votes.

Contestant's witnesses swear that the regularly appointed inspectors and returning officers, who were Democrats, failed, neglected, and refused to open the polls, whereupon the colored Republican electors of the beat appointed three of their own number as inspectors, and that clerks were then appointed and the polls opened and an election held by them, as the law of the State authorized in such an emergency. The white Democrats seem to have refused to take any part in carrying on the election, except that a few of them publicly voted for Turpin. The vote cast at this beat was as follows: McDuffie, 220; McCall, 12; Turpin, 8. When the votes had been counted by the inspectors, the ballots were sealed in the box and delivered to one of their number, who preserved the box in the same condition until the examination as required by law, when he produced and identified it, and it was then opened and the ballots counted with the result given above.

The poll list and tally sheet showing the result of the election was, on the night thereof, placed in another box, which was sealed by the inspectors and then delivered to B. M. Sadler, the regularly appointed Democratic receiving officer, to be by him delivered to the board of county supervisors all as required by law. But it seems this box and returns never reached this board, and that the vote of this beat was never canvassed or counted by it, whereby McDuffie took nothing from this precinct. Contestant's witnesses swore that Sadler told them that he put the box on the counter in his store the night he got it and did not know what became of it, but that there was a small colored boy in the store at the time and he supposed that he stole the box. We believe this is the first instance on record of a colored person making way with a ballot box in this district. Before it occurred the whites undoubtedly enjoyed a monopoly of this kind of business. The Caucasian race in this neigborhood will have to look well to its laurels hereafter.

The contestee offered no evidence whatever with respect to this beat. Sadler was not called to the witness stand. No attempt was made by contestee to explain the disappearance of the box. The rascality practiced at this beat is virtually admitted by contestee. Here, as in every other precinct when a chance was afforded for a fair expression, the result showed the colored voter's contempt for McCall and his loyalty to the Republican candidate. The failure of a number of colored voters to vote was doubtless owing to their belief that the election would be, as it had usually been in this beat, an unfair one. The failure of the returning officer to discharge his duty can not deprive the voters of the precinct of their votes, which should now be counted as proved to have been cast.

White Hall beat.—Evidently the original purpose of the Democratic managers was to hold an election in this precinct, for they appointed as the Republican inspector a colored elector who could neither read

nor write. For some reason or other the programme was changed, possibly because there were about 250 colored Republican and only about 10 white Democratic voters in the beat, and it was thought that this overwhelming majority could be more readily overcome by preventing an election than by any other unlawful method. So the Democratic officers of election failed and refused to open the polls on election day, whereupon this colored inspector, with the aid of the colored electors present, the whites keeping aloof, organized a board and held the election in all respects as prescribed by law.

McDuffie was popular among the colored voters of this beat, and they did not recognize McCall's candidacy at all. The result of the election was that McDuffie received 204 votes, and McCall and Turpin did not receive any votes. The election was honestly conducted in every particular, and the returns properly inclosed in a box and delivered to the returns officer, who in turn delivered the box to the sheriff of the county as required by law. These returns plainly showed McDuffie to have received 204 votes. The officers of election were paid for their services as such by the county authorities, but the Democratic board of county supervisors only counted 104 votes for McDuffie. The certified copy of the inspectors' returns, the return of the United States supervisor, and the verbal testimony of the election officers at the beat all showed McDuffie to have received 204 votes.

All the facts hereinbefore recited were testified to by credible witnesses for contestant at the examination. Not a word of testimony was offered by the contestee with respect to this precinct. This was not merely a clerical error on the part of the board of county supervisors, for other such instances occurred in their canvass of the vote in the county. It was simply another method of overthrowing the will of the majority and shows the versatility and fecundity of the Democratic mind in the matter of fraudulent election practices. McDuffie, of course, should be given 204 votes at this beat instead of 104 votes as counted for him by the county supervisors. The difference is exactly 100 votes—quite a snug little difference.

Gordonsville beat.—Not a particle of testimony was offered with respect to this beat by the contestee. Contestant's witnesses swore that the election was lawfully held in every respect and that there were two white Democratic inspectors and one colored Republican inspector on the board of election, and that the United States supervisor was also present; that there were over 300 colored Republican and only about 20 white Democratic voters residing in the beat; that McDuffie was popular with the colored people, but that McCall was not recognized by them at all; that the election was honestly conducted throughout, and that McDuffie received 208, Turpin 13, and McCall 1 vote.

They also testified that after the vote was counted the inspectors placed the returns, showing the result of the election, all properly made out and signed by them, in a box, which they sealed, and then delivered to one J. W. Thomas, the white Democrat appointed the returning officer for the beat by the board of county supervisors, to be by him delivered to the sheriff of the county; that this returning officer deposited the box at the store of a white Democrat in the beat to be kept overnight; that at the time he did this the officer inquired as to the result of the election, and, on being informed that McDuffie had received 208 votes, he declared that he be d—d if he'd carry up such a box, but shortly afterward said he didn't give a d—n, he would carry it up anyway.

The evidence showed beyond question and without contradiction that

the Democratic board of county supervisors never counted the returns from this beat at all. Whether they ever received them is not known. Neither Thomas nor anyone else has explained what became of the box after it was left in possession of the Democratic storekeeper. The failure of this returning officer to do his duty does not lose the electors their votes. No principle of law is better established than this. The vote of this precinct should be counted 208 for McDuffie, 13 for Turpin, and and 1 for McCall.

Lowndesboro beat.—This precinct was the home of McCall. The election board was so constituted as to give ample opportunity for his fellow townsmen to show their high estimate of his character, for the only Republican on that body was an ignorant colored man who could neither read nor write. The testimony of Robert Lyons, an intelligent colored Republican, who had lived long in the beat and was thoroughly acquainted with the residents thereof, was given in behalf of the contestant. He swore that here, as elsewhere in the county, McCall was known to be a mere Democratic annex; that McDuffie was liked by the colored Republicans, and that even McCall's own relatives were against him. He also testified that McCall said to him, on the day of the election and before, that he did not care a d—n whether he was voted for or not; that he'd get votes anyway.

Although McCall was on the witness stand in this case he did not deny having said this to Mr. Lyons. The vote of the precinct as returned by the election board was as follows: McCall 190, Turpin 135, and McDuffie 71 votes. Lyons swore that there was great anxiety among the colored voters to get McDuffie tickets the day of the election, and that they feared they might be deceived into voting some other ticket, and that he was appealed to by many of them to see that they had been given McDuffie tickets, and that he saw a large number of them vote for McDuffie; but no list of such votes was kept, no regular watch of the voters was had as they went to the polls, and no one swears to the number of them.

True, Lyons testifies that he knew the sentiment of the colored voters of the beat was overwhelmingly for McDuffie and that the vote cast for him could not possibly have been so small as that given him by the inspectors, nor that cast for McCall and Turpin so large as was given them, but for want of such direct proof here as was offered at other polls we do not feel authorized to disturb the official count. The only witnesses who testified as to the beat for contestee were two colored men who claimed to have issued 190 Turpin tickets to colored voters and to have seen them voted. If their testimony could be relied upon it would be conclusive as to the vote actually cast for McCall, but we do not regard them as credible witnesses and attach no weight to their evidence in reaching our conclusion that the official count has not been sufficiently impeached. They were doubtless engaged in the same kind of business as McCall: endeavoring to count votes whether cast or not. We are satisfied that fraud was practiced on McDuffie here, but the proof of it is not strong enough to justify our rendering any other than the old Scotch verdict, "guilty, but not proven."

St. Clair beat.—The only testimony offered with respect to this beat was that of Robert Adams, who testified for the contestant. He was a colored Republican voter of the precinct; had resided there forty-five years and was the United States supervisor. He swore that the regularly appointed members of the election board were all of them Democrats; that there was no Republican appointed at all. The beat con-

tained nearly 300 colored Republican and only about a dozen (white) Democratic voters, and the former were all for McDuffie, while McCall was universally despised by them. How to get rid of the tremendous Republican majority in this precinct was the problem with which the minority was obliged to wrestle.

The members of the election board of the beat assembled in the morning, but had not opened the polls when the United States supervisor appeared. On his presenting himself, they refused to hold any election in his presence and informed him that before he should watch the ballot box they would have no election. A white Democrat named Smith who was present said that the supervisor had been sent there to watch the ballot box, and that he (Smith) would stuff every ballot box in the State that day if he could get hold of it. Thereupon they all adjourned and the supervisor said he wanted no difficulty and would go and get the voters and hold an election. He accordingly assembled the qualified colored electors of the beat then and there present, the whites taking no part in the proceedings, and they organized an election board consisting of colored inspectors and clerks and returning officer, all electors of the precinct, and opened the polls at a blacksmith shop, right near and in view of the regular place of holding elections in the beat which the Democratic officers had just left.

After this board was so organized, Baker, a member of the regular Democratic board, came and invited the supervisor to go with the members of his board and hold the election, which said supervisor acceded to, and was about to do, when Smith informed him that he should not do it, and insisted that each man should hold his own election. Thereupon the colored board proceeded with the election, in all respects conforming to the law. The colored voters all voted, and the count, at the closing of the polls at night, showed McDuffie to have received 205 votes, and that Turpin and McCall had not been voted for at all.

The returns were properly made out and signed by the inspectors, deposited in a box, and the box sealed and delivered to the return officer, and that officer delivered it to the sheriff of the county. This election was fairly and honestly conducted throughout. Whether or not the members of the Democratic or regularly appointed board ever assembled and held an election that day in the beat appears from the evidence to be a matter of grave doubt. The inference, from Adams's testimony, is that they did not. They, however, sent up returns to the county board of supervisors showing Turpin to have received 14 votes and the other candidates for Congress not to have received any votes.

The board of county supervisors rejected the McDuffie and counted the Turpin return. Whether the Democratic inspectors in this beat reassembled and held an election, or whether they simply sent up returns without holding one, in our opinion, makes no very material difference. It is very evident that their entire conduct was misleading and outrageous, and that the vote as polled by the colored voters of the beat was a fair expression of their sentiment with respect to Congressman. Under the Constitution Congress possesses the undoubted power to count this vote for McDuffie. Every consideration of justice and right requires that this power shall be exercised in this contest. In our opinion the vote should be McDuffie, 205; Turpin, 14.

It will be observed that in this precinct, as in all others where there was no fraud practiced in the conduct of the election, the result of the vote indicated that the colored voters were for McDuffie, and that they were not only opposed to Turpin, but that they also fully com-

prehended that McCall was only running in the interest of the Democratic candidate and that they refused to give him support.

Church Hill beat.—All the officers of election were Democrats. One of the inspectors was a colored man and claimed to be a Republican; but it is apparent from all the circumstances that he was completely under the influence of the Democratic inspectors. He could not write and could read but little, and that with difficulty. The white Democratic inspectors kept off the witness stand, and the colored man testified that the election was a fair one and that the negroes of the beat were many of them members of the Farmers' Alliance and that quite a number voted for Turpie. One of the Democratic clerks testified to the honesty of the election, and he and the colored inspector claimed that the inspector's returns gave the vote as cast, which was, Turpin, 111; McDuffie, 43, and McCall, 19. This was contestee's evidence.

The United States supervisor was introduced for contestant. He was an intelligent colored man who could read and write and who had resided twenty years in the beat and was familiar with all the colored people there. In polities he was a Republican. He swore that McDuffie was popular with the colored voters of the precinct and that McCall was looked upon with suspicion by them, and that they were Republicans. He testified further that he was present at the election all the day; that he saw the votes all polled, and saw the ballots all counted after the polls closed at night, and that he read them as they were being counted by the inspectors, and that there were cast at that precinct 153 votes for McDuffie, 11 votes for Turpin, and that McCall received no votes. He also swore that the inspectors so announced the vote at the end of the counting and made out the returns accordingly.

The certificate of this witness as United States supervisor, made out right after the election and returned to the proper United States authority, was also offered in evidence and confirmed his statement as to the vote of the precinct. In our opinion this beat should be counted: McDuffie, 153; Turpin, 11. The difference between McDuffie's vote as actually cast at this precinct and as fraudulently counted for him by the Democratic inspectors, is 110.

Hayneville beat.—Preparation was made to defraud the colored Republicans out of their vote at this precinct by appointing all the members of the election board from the white Democrats, except that one inspector was a Republican. He was a colored man, who, in the language of one of the witnesses, was "just a street man that walks around the streets." This Republican inspector was a very ignorant individual, and could not read or write. He was utterly incapable of detecting fraud at the polls—wholly unable to cope with the shrewd and intelligent Democratic election officers.

There were a number of colored Republicans in the beat who could read and write, any one of whom would have made a good inspector had he been appointed. It is worthy of remark that in nearly every instance throughout this Congressional district just such men as this colored inspector were appointed by the Democratic boards of county supervisors to represent the Republican party. This very clearly indicates that it was the intention to practice fraud on the colored Republicans. It also shows the participation of the appointing power—the members of the boards of county supervisors—in the unlawful purpose, and impeaches their veracity when, subsequent to the election, they swear to the integrity of the returns and the accuracy of their own canvass of them. There was no United States supervisor at the polls.

The only witness for contestee was one of the Democratic inspectors,

R. E. Brinson, who swore that the vote was as follows: Turpin, 78; McDuffie, 59; McCall, 170; that it was so returned by the board, and that the election was honestly conducted. He admitted, however, that he had been absent from the polls part of the time while the voting was going on. Several colored Republicans, residents of the beat, testified for contestant that the colored voters of the precinct were all Republicans, that they were favorable to McDuffie, and that they considered McCall as a bogus candidate who was running in the interest of the Democratic party; also that they knew of no one working for McCall or issuing his tickets on election day, and that they did not see or hear of there being any of his tickets on the ground, although they were there all day.

Columbus Johnson testified that he sat at a little room 100 yards from the building where the voting was done, with an unobstructed view of the building, and issued McDuffie tickets to 260 colored Republicans and took down their names at the time, and that these voters came and got their tickets singly and went, on getting them, in the same way, right straight to this building with them. James S. Johnson swore that he saw these voters come from Columbus Johnson, one at a time, with their tickets and go to the polls at once and vote them; that he counted 252 of them, and that he was right between Columbus Johnson and the polls and 80 feet from the voting place, and that he saw and read some of the tickets as the colored voters passed him, and that they were McDuffie tickets.

Isaac Kline swore that he stood 10 feet from the polls and that he counted part of these voters, counting up to 225; that he examined a few of the tickets of these colored voters, and that such as he saw were McDuffie tickets, and that he saw these voters come direct from Columbus Johnson, past James Johnson, to the polls and vote the tickets which they held in their hands. We believe the official returns have been shown to be false, and that the vote of McDuffie at the poll should be counted as 252. He was only cheated to the extent of 193 votes here.

Letohatchie beat.—The colored Republicans were in a large majority at this precinct. The white Democratic inspectors and returning officer do not appear to have acted. The colored electors present therefore elected qualified colored voters of the beat inspectors, and clerks and a return officer were properly appointed and the polls opened and an election held. The Democrats did not vote and evidently would not take any part in the creation of the board. The vote was counted when the polls closed in the evening, by the inspectors, and resulted, 186 votes for McDuffie and 1 vote for Turpin. The returns were so made out and signed by the inspector and then sealed in the box and given by them to the returns officer, who delivered them to the sheriff of the county, who received them, and the election officers were paid for their services in holding the election.

The proof is positive that McDuffie received 186 votes at this beat and that the returns sent up so plainly recorded it. A duly certified copy of the returns was offered in evidence and speaks for itself. The United States supervisor's return is also in evidence, and it too shows McDuffie's vote to be 186. It is not pretended but what the election was a fair, lawful, and honest one at this precinct. And yet the county supervisors, who always appointed illiterate negro inspectors to represent the Republicans on the local election boards, and who, as previously shown, miscounted the vote in White Hall beat to McDuffie's injury, only counted him 126 votes at this precinct, thus attempting to

deprive him of exactly 60 votes which he had honestly received. This was not a mistake, but was a fraud.

The failure of the white Democrats to participate in the holding of the election in the beat having failed to prevent its being held, and there being no Democratic return officer to tamper with the returns on their way up to the county board, some other method of violating the rights of the colored electors of the beat had to be devised, and the simple process of undercounting their votes was resorted to; 186 for McDuffie is the actual vote at this precinct, 60 votes more than was accorded him by the county supervisors.

Fort Deposit Beat.—There were nearly three times as many colored Republicans as there were white Democrats residing in this precinct. It was testified by witnesses for the contestant and not denied by the sole witness introduced by the contestee, that McDuffie was very popular with the colored Republican voters of the beat. As usual, the Republican inspector was an ignorant negro who could not read or write and who was wholly incapable of detecting or exposing fraud at the polls. One of the white Democratic inspectors swore that the vote of the beat was 210 for Turpin, 62 for McDuffie, and none for McCall. It seems that the dodge of transferring votes from McDuffie to McCall was not employed at this beat, but that the more simple plan of giving the former's votes directly to Turpin was adopted.

This Democratic inspector evidently testified with a little mental reservation. True, he stated that the election was a fair one, but he admitted that he was absent from the polls half an hour during the day; that at the count he was occupied with stringing the ballots and did not see half of the ballots as they were being read by the other Democratic inspector, and that he did not watch the two Democratic clerks to see whether they tallied the vote correctly. Three witnesses testified for contestant. It seems from their testimony that the colored Republican voters here, as elsewhere, anticipated that fraud would be practiced on them, and that they arranged to preserve proof of the character and number of their votes. At their request, one of their number sat at a table 80 feet distant from the polls during all the day of the election and issued McDuffie tickets to colored Republican electors, and another one of their number also sat at this table and took the names of the voters who received these tickets.

This list of voters was produced at the examination, identified, and incorporated in the testimony. No evidence was offered tending to show that any voter whose name appeared thereon did not vote for McDuffie. One hundred and fifty-six of these McDuffie tickets were so issued to the colored voters. The two men at the table swore that there was a plain and unobstructed view of the polls from the place where they sat and that they saw the voters go right over there on receiving these tickets and vote them. Another witness who was nearer to the polls testified that he saw the voters receive these tickets and watched them, and that they went right ahead to the voting place and handed them to the inspectors, and that in some instances he walked up to the polls with the voters and saw them deposit their tickets. The vote of the precinct should be counted as thus proved, 156 votes for McDuffie, being 94 votes more than given him by the disreputable election officers of the beat.

Sandy Ridge beat.—John Peterson, John Cook, Dempsey Russell, and Cæsar Glover were witnesses for the contestant with respect to this precinct. They were all of them colored Republican voters of the beat. Cook was an intelligent man, a school-teacher by occupation,

and was the United States supervisor of the election. Russell could neither read nor write and was the Republican inspector, appointed to that position because of his ignorance. Glover was a person of some learning and could read and write. The election board was solidly Democratic, with the exception of Russell.

The testimony of these witnesses showed that the colored Republican voters at this poll were about twice as many as the white Democratic voters; that McDuffie was exceedingly popular with the former, and that McCall was regarded by them as a traitor to the Republican party, who was running for Congress solely in the interest of Turpin; that several colored Republican voters worked for McDuffie in the distribution of his tickets at the election, but that, although Reese and Russell, white Democrats, tried to persuade them to do so, no colored voter worked for McCall or distributed tickets for him, and that no person of any party or color whatsoever distributed tickets for McCall, and that there were not even any tickets of his outside of the polls on election day, except those given by Russell, the white Democrat, to John Cook, which tickets Cook immediately thereafter gave to John Peterson, who preserved and produced them at the examination in this case.

The testimony of these witnesses further shows that Reese, the white Democratic inspector, who, along with this other white Democratic inspector, voted for Turpin, brought all the McCall tickets to the polls and gave some of them to Russell, a white Democrat, and took the balance into the polling place and placed them on a counter near the ballot box; that he told Russell when he gave him these tickets that he had no influence with John Cook, but for him to see if he could not get him to use them, and that if Cook refused to do so he should not be employed to teach school; that Russell importuned Cook to use the tickets, but that the latter refused to do so, and gave them to Peterson, who preserved and produced them at the examination as stated above; that the colored Republican voters all came to the voting place, and there voted open McDuffie tickets; that Cæser Glover stood right against the polls and saw and read all of these tickets, and counted them; that John Cook, on the inside of the polling place, saw, read, and kept an account of the number of these tickets; that each of these witnesses counted 173 of them, and that Cook also counted the balance of the tickets voted that day, and that there were 92 of them.

Having failed to induce anyone to circulate or vote McCall tickets, or to scare Cook from his party allegiance by threatening to withhold employment from him, the Democratic election officers promptly tried their hands at manipulating the ballots in the ballot box. Cook and Russell both swear that while the election was progressing Stevens, one of the Democratic inspectors, grabbed one of the McCall tickets from the pile Reese had deposited on the counter, and put it in the ballot box; that Cook asked him if he was going to vote for McCall, and that he said not, whereupon Reese remarked that he had voted a McCall ticket, and that Stevens replied that he would take it back, and reached into the ballot box and took the ticket out. Subsequently, Stevens voted for Turpin. This little circumstance is quite significant. Evidently there was an effort here to tamper with the ballots, which was frustrated by the vigilance of Cook.

The pretense of Stevens that he made an honest mistake in voting was a mere subterfuge. Foiled in this move, the Democratic inspector, as a last resort, proceeded to count the votes that were cast for McDuffie

for McCall. This was done boldly and unblushingly. Cook swore that he was not allowed to see the tickets when they were being counted; that Reese stood up facing him and read the tickets off for McCall, holding the back of the ticket, of course, towards Cook and the face of it towards Russell, who was back of Reese and who, not being able to read, it was, of course, known could not detect the fraud that was being practiced; that as soon as he thus read the tickets, Reese handed them to Stevens, who at once strung them. The following is Cook's testimony as to the manner in which the whole thing was done:

Q. It was signed by the other inspectors?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, did you see those other inspectors change the vote with your eyes that you have at present; did you see them change the vote?—A. I did.

Q. What did they do, and which one was it?—A. Mr. L. Reese.

Q. What did he do?—A. Well, he changed it in this manner: We were between two counters, and Demps Russell handed the tickets up to the box and Mr. Reese had his back to Demps Russell and his face to me. He would hold the back of the ticket in that way to me, and when he would get a McDuffie ticket he would say McCall, and Mr. Stevens he would string it. He put me to tallying, and I told him I could not act supervisor and clerk too. "You must get your clerk here," he says; oh, hell, you can't learn any younger; go ahead and tally them up, as you know you can beat that damn piny woods hoosier they have given us as clerk." I said, "Say, gentlemen, let me see them tickets," and he said "Why, God damn, do you suppose I would cheat you, as long as you have known me?" I told him, "No, sir; not personally; not if I were to work for you; but you will in this election business."

Q. If I understand, Mr. Reese has his back to Russell; was anybody holding him?—A. No, sir.

Q. Was Russell tied?—A. No, sir.

Q. Anybody holding you?—A. No, sir.

Q. When Mr. Reese would take up a ticket, the back of the ticket was to you; you could not read through the backs of the tickets?—A. No, sir; that was why I asked him to let me see it.

Q. Could you not walk around to the side of Mr. Reese?—A. No, sir; the counter would prevent. He kept turning around.

Q. Could you not walk to the other side?—A. I could have done it, but it would have caused me a knocking down.

Q. Nobody did not attempt to fight you, did they?—A. No, sir; but that was too far for a nigger of my sort to go; it would cause me a knocking down, and I could not afford to compete with them in the knocking down business.

Petersen, who stood astride of the window while the count was going on, testified that he heard Cook protesting against the way the count was being done, and heard him say that McCall had not received a single vote at the precint. Russell also swore that McCall got no votes, and confirmed Cook as to the manner in which the count of the ballots was conducted and as to the latter protesting against it. At the conclusion of this count the Democratic inspectors announced and returned the vote of the beat as follows: Turpin, 92; McDuffie, 71; McCall, 102. Russell refused to sign this return because of its inaccuracy. With this conclusive and damning evidence against him the contestee introduced nothing in reply except the testimony of D. S. Hurst, one of the Democratic election clerks. The inspector charged to have committed this great wrong made no effort to deny it. The following is Hurst's evidence entire:

D. S. HURST having been duly called and sworn, the contestee propounded the following questions:

Q. Give your name, age, and residence.—A. David S. Hurst; age, 34 years; resides at Sandy Ridge, Beat No. 11, Lowndes County, Alabama.

Q. How long have you resided in said beat?—A. About 26 years.

Q. Are you a qualified voter of said beat?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you attend the election held in said beat on the 4th day of November, 1890, for the purpose of electing a member of Congress to represent the Fourth District of Alabama in the 52 Congress of the United States?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What connection, if any, did you have with holding the election there that day?—A. I was a clerk.

Q. Give the name and politics of each one of the inspectors.—A. Littleton Reese, Democrat. Dr. J. J. Stevens claims to be a Democrat, but politics doubtful. I think Demse Russell was one of the inspectors, and he was a Republican in politics.

Q. Was there any intimidation or force used to prevent electors from casting their votes for whom they please at said precinct during said election?—Ans. None that I know of; I do not think there was.

Q. Do you remember who received the ballots and put them into the ballot box as they were handed in by the voters?—A. They were not received all day by the same one; a part of the time they were received by Stevens and a part of the time by Reese and a part of the time by John Cook, the supervisor, and Demse Russell received some of them.

Q. What is the politics of John Cook, who acted as U. S. supervisor at said election?—A. Republican.

Q. State as near as you can recollect the numher of votes received by each of the persons voted for at said election for Representative to the 52 Congress.—A. G. T. McCall received something over one hundred votes. L. W. Turpin received between 90 and 100 votes, and Judge McDuffie received 70 and 80 votes.

Q. Were you present all the time while the ballots were being counted?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there a "free ballot ond fair count" at said election so far as your knowledge goes?—A. So far as my knowledge goes, there was a "free ballot and a fair count."

Q. Did Demse Russell, the Republican inspector, make any objection to the count as made on the evening that the votes were counted?—A. No, sir; not that I heard of; I never heard any objection made.

Q. Was Hon. L. W. Turpin an acceptable candidate to the Democrats of said beat?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were the Republicans of said beat united on any one candidate or were they divided between two or more candidates?—A. I do not know only by the vote; I judge by that they were divided.

Cross-examination by the contestant:

Q. You say in your examination that you are a qualified voter of Beat No. 11, Lowndes County, Alabama. Please state what constitutes a qualified voter.—A. My idea of a qualified is one who is a citizen of the U. S. and over 21 years of age, and who has not been disfranchised by conviction of a felony.

Q. You stated in your examination that you were a clerk of said election. Please state what you did as such clerk?—A. I wrote the names of the voters as they were called out by the inspectors, and when the votes were counted I kept the tally sheet.

Q. Do you mean that as each voter came up to cast his ballot you wrote his name down on the list commonly called the poll list?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that when the vote was counted you tallied the same as it was called by one of the inspectors?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In keeping this poll list did you write down every voter's name who cast a ballot at that election?—A. I do not think I wrote the name of every voter down, because I left the room once and the other clerk kept my poll list while I was absent.

Q. Are you satisfied that the other clerk kept a correct poll list of the voters while you were absent, and did your poll list correspond as to the names and number of names with the poll list kept by the other clerk?—A. Yes; I am satisfied it did.

Q. In naming the inspectors in said election you said Dr. J. J. Stevens' politics was doubtful. Do you know for whom he for there that day, and did he not then claim that he was as good a Democrat as any of you?—A. I do not know who he voted for, but I believe he voted for Mr. Turpin. I never heard him say he was a Democrat or that he was not a Democrat, but I believe he claims to be a Democrat.

Q. You stated in your examination that Dunn Russell was the Republican inspector. Can he read and write?—A. I do not think he can.

Q. What kind of a building or place was it in which the election was held on the 4th of November last?—A. It was a storehouse, and the votes were taken through a window.

Q. How long after the polls were closed before you commenced counting the votes?—A. I do not know, but it seems to me it was an hour or two before they commenced counting the votes.

Q. Where were the votes counted?—A. They were counted where the votes were received.

Q. Did you see the box all the time from the time the polls were closed until they commenced counting the votes?—A. I do not think I did.

Q. When they were counted, who read the names from the tickets?—A. Littleton Reese.

Q. In keeping the tally as you have stated before, did you look at the tickets to see that Reese read the names from them correctly, or did you just tally as he called out?—A. No. I tallied as he called out.

Q. Then you can not tell, can you, whether he read the names on the tickets correctly or not?—A. No, sir.

Q. Then all you know, then, as to the number of votes cast there that day for each candidate is the tally that you kept without looking at any of the tickets to see if they were read correctly or not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. After the vote was counted did the inspectors sign the poll lists and make out a return in writing as to the number of votes cast there that day?—A. Two of the inspectors signed the poll list and I think made out a return in writing of the number of votes.

Q. What was done with one of these poll lists and the returns?—A. It was put in a box and sent to Hayneville.

Q. What two inspectors signed the poll lists?—A. Littleton Reese and Dr. J. J. Stevens.

Q. Why did not the Republican inspector sign the poll list?—A. I do not know. He left the house before the poll lists were ready to be signed.

Q. Did he give any reason for leaving?—A. He did not, that I heard of.

Q. Do you know of a single Republican in Sandy Ridge beat who voted for G. T. McCall or who expressed his intention of voting for said McCall at said election?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know that all the tickets counted there that night were cast by qualified electors of said precinct there that day?—A. I believe they were.

Q. You say G. T. McCall received something over 100 votes, L. W. Turpin 90 or over, and Judge McDuffie between 70 and 80 votes; how many votes were polled there altogether?—A. I think I remember exactly; the number was 265 votes.

Q. Do you know Littleton Reese's signature when you see it, or J. J. Stevens's?—A. I do not know that I could swear to their signatures.

Q. Look at the paper you have in your hand and state whether it is the poll list kept by you at said election.—A. Yes, this is the poll list kept by me.

Q. Tell the commissioner the number of names on that poll list.—A. Two hundred and sixty-five.

Q. You were asked was there a free ballot and a fair count; you can only answer that, can you, as you detailed the way the tally was kept?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge that the ballot box in which the tickets were deposited cast by the voters was not changed or some of the tickets taken out of that box and other tickets substituted?—A. No, I do not know of my own knowledge.

Q. You stated in your examination that John Cook was U. S. supervisor; did he say any about or object to the manner in which the votes were counted?

(Contestee objects to this question on the ground that it calls for hearsay testimony.)

A. Not in my hearing.

Q. How come the inspectors to violate the election law in delaying the commencement of the count one or two hours after the polls were closed?—A. I do not know.

Q. Did you, as one of the clerks of said election, or do you know whether the Democratic inspectors of said election received instruction or request from the Democratic executive committee of the district or county to count 50 per cent of the vote cast for L. W. Turpin, 30 per cent for G. T. McCall, and 20 per cent for Judge McDuffie, regardless of how the vote was cast?—A. No, sir; I did not, and I do not know whether they did or not.

Have you ever heard any Democrat say anything about such instructions or request being given by the Democratic executive committee of the district or county?

(Contestee objects to this question on the ground that it calls for hearsay testimony.

A. No, sir.

Redirect examination by J. L. HOLMES, attorney for contestee.

Q. Were you in the room when the vote was counted all the time from the time the polls were closed until the ballots were counted?—A. I do not think I left the room from the time the polls were closed until the votes were counted.

Q. Then, if you were present all the time, could any of the tickets been taken out of the ballot box and others substituted in their places without you having seen it?—A. I do not think they could.

Q. Did you see or hear anything that indicated that the ballots were not read as cast?—A. I did not.

Q. Do you know the general character of Littleton Reese in the neighborhood in which he lives?—A. I could not say that I do know the character of Mr. Reese.

Recross by contestant:

Q. Are you certain that you were in the room all the time from the closing of the polls until after the vote was counted?—A. I am not certain.

D. L. HURST,
J. H. SHEPPARD,
N. P. and Commissioner.

Attest:

The vote of this precinct should be counted as proven to have been cast: McDuffie, 173; Turpin, 92. This properly gives McDuffie 102 more votes than the election officers gave him.

Steep Creek beat.—The election officers here were all white Democrats, except one inspector who was a colored Republican. He could not write, and if he could read at all, it was with great difficulty. There were about 65 white Democratic and 200 colored Republican voters in the beat. The colored voters were all earnest supporters of McDuffie. McCall had no friends or supporters among them. The universal sentiment among them was that he was running in the interest of the Democratic candidate. None of them peddled his tickets on election day. Indeed, no one of either color issued tickets for him; the only tickets that had his name on them were seen lying on the counter in the store of a white Democrat. At this precinct, as at Sandy Ridge and elsewhere, the Democrats were the ones who brought McCall tickets to the poll.

A colored Republican voter issued McDuffie tickets to the colored voters and kept a list of them at the time—all at their request, each voter giving his name to the list keeper on receiving his ticket, and then going immediately to the polls and voting it. The voting place was only 20 steps from the place where the tickets were distributed and the list kept, and was plainly visible from there. Each voter, except 11, held his ticket up in his hand while he walked to the polls, so that it could easily be seen, and many of them called out "See I vote the ticket for McDuffie." These voters were watched and counted by the intelligent colored man who issued the tickets and enrolled the names, and he swears that there were 181 of them, and that they all voted the identical McDuffie tickets which he issued to them. This list of voters was produced at the examination, identified by the witness, and incorporated in his testimony, and no effort has been made to prove that any man thereon enrolled did not cast his vote for the Republican candidate.

Milton D. Alexander, the colored United States supervisor, who could read and write, swore that the Democratic inspector would not permit him to look at the tally sheets or pole lists, or at the tickets when they were being counted; that one Democratic inspector took the ballots out of the box and read them off, and the other Democratic inspector received and strung them, and that he could not possibly see the tickets from where he was sitting, as those present were all in a narrow place and crowded him back to the outside of the crowd; that he got up and asked to see the ballots, and that he was told that he had no business to see the count, and then went back to his seat and sat down. This supervisor's certificate was introduced and it showed that on the very night of the election he certified to his chief that he was refused the right to examine the ballots.

The only witness called by the contestee was H. S. Powell, one of the Democratic inspectors, who swore that the ballots were taken from the box by the other Democratic inspector and read out by him, and then handed to the witness who strung them; that he did not see the tickets himself, nor see whether the clerks tallied them correctly; that the supervisor was so located in the room that he could not see the ballots and that he did not hear him ask to inspect them, but that witness was out of the room on a couple of occasions and he might then have done so and that the count was fair and honest "so far as he had any personal knowledge." The testimony of this witness is set out fully—it

proves nothing, except that the witness was examined at length in the case without ever swearing to anything that was pertinent or material.

The most significant feature of this whole transaction is the conspicuous absence from the witness stand of the person who was most likely to possess accurate information with respect to the manner in which the tickets at this poll were counted, to wit, the Democratic inspector who read them off. He was the person most charged with the perpetration of fraud. Possibly he was a gentleman accustomed to drawing subtle distinctions, and, while perfectly willing to cheat a negro out of his vote, recoiled with horror at the dishonor involved in denying such conduct under oath. The "official count" at this beat was as follows: McDuffie, 64; Turpin, 71; McCall, 74. The actual vote as established by the evidence was, McDuffie, 181, Turpin, 28. This is 117 votes more for McDuffie than given him by the inspectors of the precinct.

Prairie Hill beat.—The contestant's witnesses testified that there were only 4 or 5 Democratic voters in this precinct and that they were all white men, and that there were from 150 to 200 colored voters residing there, and that they were all Republicans; that McDuffie was exceedingly popular with the colored voters, all of whom supported him, and that they were not at all disposed to favor McCall, whom they regarded as a mere tool of the Democracy. The white Democrats had the control of the election board. The United States supervisor could not get anybody to administer the oath of office to him and hence was not allowed to serve.

The testimony further showed that no one issued Turpin tickets around the polls, and that a colored man named Eli Streaty was the only person on the ground who had any of McCall's tickets, and that the colored voters gathered about him and made so much fun of him that he became ashamed of himself, made no effort to distribute them, except to one man who voted for McCall, and that Streaty himself finally voted for McDuffie. Several witnesses swore positively that a large number of McDuffie tickets were distributed to the colored voters, and one of them testified that he saw them voted, and that there were 157 of them. After the returning officer, a white Democrat, had delivered the returns to the board of county supervisors, he informed Thornton Clarke, a colored Republican of the beat, that McCall had "run like h—l," and laughed over it, and further stated that he knew that "Towns would make a pretty good run."

The official returns from this precinct certainly do indicate that "Towns" traveled along at a pretty rapid gait; in fact, he was ridden by the election board under a very liberal application of whip and spur, and for about all there was in him. He went under the wire with 79 to his credit, while Turpin only secured 52, and McDuffie had to be content with a paltry 32. Insomuch, however, as contestee offered no testimony with respect to this precinct, and the contestant's evidence showed the result to have been erroneous as well as dishonest, we prefer to count according to the proof made, which was: McDuffie 157, Turpin 4, McCall 1. This count gives McDuffie 125 more votes than was given him by the election officers.

Hopewell beat.—At this precinct there were about four colored voters to one white voter. The negroes were all Republicans and the white men were all Democrats. The colored voters were all enthusiastic for McDuffie and did not recognize McCall in the least. His candidacy, however, seems not to have been wholly ignored in this beat by the party which inspired it, since the only McCall tickets seen on the ground on

election day were in the possession of one Davis, a white Democrat of the precinct. The kaleidoscope of Democratic management took on a negative coloring at this poll. The white Democratic inspector failed to serve, whereupon the colored Republican inspector, as authorized by law, appointed inspectors from the qualified colored voters of the beat then and there present. Clerks were obtained from the same source, and the polls were opened and the election held.

The regular Democratic returning officer, however, who went by the euphonious name of Job Thigpen, did not decline to act, but consented to serve, for a reason which will be quite apparent as we get a little further along. The Democrats refused to take any part in the election, and none of them voted. The testimony shows very clearly that the proceedings were in all material particulars according to law, and that the entire election was a fair and honest one. The United States supervisor swears positively that when the votes were counted there were 96 votes for McDuffie and none for either Turpin or McCall, and that the returns, properly made out and showing this fact, were signed by the inspectors, and then deposited in the box, which was sealed and delivered by these inspectors to this Democratic voting officer, Job Thigpen. What he did with them does not appear. He did not go on the witness stand to explain. In fact, contestant offered no evidence whatever with respect to this fact.

It is certain, however, that the vote of this precinct never was counted by the board of county supervisors, and was therefore lost to McDuffie. The evidence clearly establishes this fact. The default was evidently upon the part either of the returning officer or of the board of county supervisors. It is immaterial which was to blame, as the neglect of either would not in law deprive the electors of their votes. The vote of this precinct should be counted 96 for McDuffie. Here is another demonstration that wherever there was a fair election in the Congressional district the colored voters invariably voted for McDuffie.

RECAPITULATION OF THE VOTE IN LOWNDES COUNTY.

Total vote of the county as declared by the election officers.

Turpin	1,201
McDuffie	918
McCall	965

	McDuffie's vote in the contested beats as declared by the election officers.	McDuffie's vote as proven to have been cast by the evidence.	Differences.
Pintlala beat	.....	220	220
White Hall beat	104	204	100
Gordonsville beat	.....	208	208
St. Clair beat	.....	205	205
Church Hill beat	43	153	110
Haynesville beat	59	252	193
Letohatchie beat	126	186	60
Fort Deposit beat	62	156	94
Sandy Ridge beat	71	173	102
Steep Creek beat	64	181	117
Prairie Hill beat	32	157	125
Hopewell beat	.....	96	96
Total	561	2,191	1,630

McDuffie's vote as declared	918
McDuffie's additional vote, as proven	1,630
McDuffie's total vote	2,548
Turpin's total vote	1,201
Total plurality for McDuffie in Lowndes County	1,347

Recapitulation of the vote of the entire Congressional district.

Pluralities for McDuffie:	
Dallas County	647
Hale County	413
Lowndes County	1,347
Total	2,407
Pluralities for Turpin:	
Perry County	733
Wilcox County (not contested)	1,070
Total	1,803
Total pluralities for McDuffie	2,407
Total pluralities for Turpin	1,803
Total pluralities for McDuffie over Turpin in the district	604

It will be observed that in the recapitulation of the vote of each county, as made in this report, as well as in the recapitulation of the vote in the entire district, only the actual vote for McDuffie, as the same is established by the evidence, is given. The vote for Turpin and McCall, as declared by the officers of election, is in said recapitulations assumed to be correct. This process, as already shown, gives McDuffie a plurality of 604 votes over Turpin in the district. The evidence, however, as frequently pointed out in this report, conclusively shows that many votes which were cast for McDuffie were not only not counted for him, but were in reality counted for Turpin and McCall by the dishonest election officers. If the votes so wrongfully counted for Turpin had been deducted in these recapitulations, from his certified vote in the district, McDuffie's plurality of 604 votes over him, would have been very largely increased. It was not deemed necessary, however, to go minutely into the calculations on this branch of the subject, inasmuch as McDuffie's election by the plurality named, sufficiently appeared without so doing.

It may be remarked, however, in this connection that the total vote for McDuffie in the district as certified by the officers of election was 4,931. The evidence clearly shows 5,268 votes to have been cast for him which were not counted for him by these officers. This makes the total vote for McDuffie in the district 10,191. Turpin's total vote as certified by the election officers was 9,595 and McCall's, as so certified, was 3,899. The evidence conclusively establishes the fact that these totals of Turpin and McCall were in part constituted by these 5,268 votes for McDuffie which were distributed between them in the count by the officers of election. The exact proportion in which this distribution was made it is exceedingly difficult to ascertain. There can be no reasonable doubt, however, but what two-thirds of them, which would be 3,512 votes, were given to Turpin. Deducting these votes from the certified vote of 9,595 given him by the election officers, and we find that the actual vote of Turpin was only 6,083.

This vote substracted from McDuffie's total vote of 10,191 gives to

the latter a clear plurality over Turpin in the district of 4,116 votes. Taking into consideration the fact that only a little over half of the voting population of the district voted at this election (the absent voters doubtless remaining away from the polls because they felt that the election would not be fairly conducted) and bearing in mind that there were doubtless many beats in which fraud was committed upon the Republican voters, but in which it was impossible to get evidence of it, it will be seen that McDuffie's plurality, as given above, clearly establishes the fact that the district is overwhelmingly Republican.

The undersigned, therefore, recommend the adoption by the House of the following as a substitute for the resolutions offered by the majority of the committee, to wit:

Resolved, That Louis W. Turpin was not legally elected to the Fifty-second Congress from the Fourth Congressional district of Alabama, and is not entitled to a seat in the House.

Resolved, That John V. McDuffie was legally elected to a seat in the House of Representatives of the Fifty-second Congress from the Fourth Congressional district of Alabama, and that he be admitted to the same.

HENRY U. JOHNSON.
C. D. CLARK.
NILS P. HAUGEN.
R. E. DOAN.
A. A. TAYLOR.

THOMAS H. GREEVY v. EDWARD SCULL.

TWENTIETH PENNSYLVANIA.

The contestant charged that a large number of illegal ballots were cast for the contestee, and that the voters who deposited them were either not registered or had not complied with the statutes of the State of Pennsylvania requiring the payment of a poll tax. It was also charged that many had voted in boroughs when they resided in townships, or had voted in wards of cities or townships without having resided therein long enough to entitle them to vote.

The allegations were denied by contestee, and he filed countercharges that a great number of illegal votes had been cast for contestant.

The record in the case covered 2,633 pages of printed matter. The committee made a careful investigation as to the legality of 1,300 votes, and found that Scull was entitled to the seat, placing his majority at 647, instead of 524 as shown in the certificate of election.

The House of Representatives took no action on the case, the resolutions not having been presented (p. 805 of the Record) until January 19, 1893, in the second or closing session of the Fifty-second Congress.

(1) **Ballot.** *Statutes relating thereto.*

The statutes of Pennsylvania require that the ballot of every voter shall be numbered by the election officers, the number to correspond with the number opposite the voter's name on the poll list; and all the ballots cast at an election are required to be preserved "to answer the call of any person or tribunal authorized to try the merits of such election."

(2) **Ballot.** *Best evidence of voter's intention.*

"It is a well-established principle that the ballot of a voter which has been safely preserved by some authorized custodian is the best evidence as to how or for whom he voted, and must be produced, and that the testimony of the voter himself is secondary and inadmissible."

(3) **Ballot.** *Numbered for identification.*

"The ballots were papers pertaining to the election; they were numbered so that each one of them could be identified as the ballot cast by the particular voter whose vote was in controversy; they were the

best evidence; they were mute witnesses, yet told their own story, and were unimpeachable; they could not be bribed nor corrupted."

(4) **Illegal voters.** *Names of reported.*

While the ballots must be produced as the best evidence, and the testimony of the voters is secondary and inadmissible, yet it has been considered proper to report the names of such voters who cast illegal votes, and who, as shown by their own testimony, voted for the contestee.

(5) **Voters.** *Qualification of.*

A provision of the constitution of Pennsylvania requires, without question, the electors to vote in the districts in which they had resided for at least two months immediately preceding the election. A mistaken idea upon the part of the electors, however honest, or a neglect or refusal upon the part of the lower courts to establish voting places within the townships, can not render void the plain provisions of the constitution.

(6) **Voters.** *Power of States to fix qualifications.*

The power to fix the qualifications of voters is vested in the States, subject only to the limitation contained in the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

(7) **State Laws.**

The House of Representatives should not in any case fail to act in conformity with the State laws fixing the qualifications of electors.

(8) **Courts.** *Orders affecting elections.*

Voters having done all they could to qualify themselves to vote, should not be deprived of their right of suffrage by an order of the court over which they had no control on the eve of an election, and when they had no time for redress.

(9) **Registration.** *Intention of legislatures in providing.*

The intention of the legislatures in all of the States in providing registration lists is to guard againt fraudulent voting, * * * and to require residence sufficiently long in a community that the voter may become known and regarded as a bona fide resident and not a mere floater and bird of passage.

(10) **Election Officers.** *Mistakes of.*

The mere failure upon the part of election officers to perform the clerical work of transferring should not deprive the voters of the right to cast their ballots.

(11) **Double Ballots.**

Double ballots should not be counted.

REPORT.

JANUARY 19, 1893.—Mr. O'FERRALL, from the Committee on Elections, submitted the following report:

The Committee on Elections beg leave to submit the following report in the contested election case of Thomas H. Greevy *vs.* Edward Scull from the Twentieth Congressional district of Pennsylvania.

At the Congressional election held on the 4th day of November, 1890, Thomas H. Greevy was the Democratic and Edward Scull the Republican candidate for Congress in said district, composed of the counties of Blair, Bedford, Cambria, and Somerset, and according to the returns the result was as follows:

Counties.	Greevy.	Scull.
Blair	5,386	5,506
Bedford	3,695	4,008
Cambria	5,590	4,191
Somerset	2,237	3,729
Total	16,908	17,432

Majority for Scull, 524.

On the 8th day of December, 1890, Thomas H. Greevy served upon Edward Scull a notice of contest, and on the 5th day of January, 1891, the answer of Edward Scull was duly served.

In the notice of contest it was charged that a large number of illegal votes were cast for the contestee—illegal because the voters were not registered, or had not made the proof on the day of election, or had not paid a tax as required by the constitution and statute of Pennsylvania, or were nonresidents of the State, county, or election district, or had voted in boroughs, when they resided in townships, or had voted in wards of cities or townships, when they had not lived in the same the time prescribed by law. All of these allegations were denied in the answer of the contestee, and countercharges were made that many illegal votes were cast for the contestant, alleging the same grounds of illegality as those just recited.

The committee, with the constitution and election statute of Pennsylvania before them, entered carefully into an examination of the immense record in this case, covering more than 2,600 pages, and an investigation as to the legality of more than 1,300 votes, and they here submit their conclusions.

ILLEGAL VOTES FOR CONTESTEE.

BLAIR COUNTY.

ALLEGHENY TOWNSHIP.

Michael Flynn, nonreg., p. 859.
Joseph Harker, nonreg., p. 859.
U. Grant Edmundson, nonreg., p. 860.
W. T. Kellreman, nonreg., p. 856.
Joseph Miller, nonreg., p. 858.
Richard Lingefelter, nonreg., p. 859.
J. M. Spidle, nonreg., p. 860.
John Sprow, nonreg., p. 860.

ALTOONA.

First ward, First precinct.

G. A. Houser, nonreg., p. 1187.
E. C. Marks, nonreg., p. 1210.
Frank B. Stewart, nonreg., pp. 1121, 1227.

First ward, Second precinct.

Ira J. Demarer, nonreg., p. 1227.

Second ward, First precinct.

H. L. Nelson, nonreg., p. 1176.
Abram S. Brady, tax, p. 1186.
J. M. Heasley, nonreg., p. 1217.
Samuel Wigton, nonreg., pp. 1218, 1222.
D. Mason, nonreg., p. 1228.

Second ward, Second precinct.

Ira S. Johnson, nonreg., p. 1181.
W. H. Root, nonreg., p. 1209.
E. B. Plummer, tax, p. 1226.

Third ward, Second precinct.

P. Morrison Norris, nonreg., p. 1182.
Wm. Plowden, nonreg., p. 1182.
Charles F. Randolph, nonreg., p. 1214.

Fifth ward, First precinct.

Jerome Ziegler, nonreg., p. 1226.
Bedford Henderson, nonreg., p. 1226.

Fifth ward, Second precinct.

W. F. Bowser, nonreg., p. 1189.
Wm. Freese, nonreg., p. 1190.
Geo. W. Stokes, nonreg., p. 1191.
W. H. Wynkoop, nonreg., p. 1191.
W. L. Wolf, nonreg., p. 1192.

Sixth ward, Second precinct.

Jesse R. Johnson, nonreg., p. 1172.
Clement Robinson, nonreg., p. 1112.
James Kimmerling, nonreg., p. 1112.
D. A. Young, nonreg., p. 1223.
J. A. Good, nonreg., p. 1185.

Seventh ward.

A. B. Clabaugh, nonreg., p. 1183.
Daniel S. Young, tax, p. 1183.
William H. Yingling, nonreg., p. 1184.
M. G. Flick, nonreg., p. 1184.
Charles E. Springer, nonreg., p. 1184.

EAST TYRONE BOROUGH.

Charles Stonebraker, nonreg., p. 899.

FRANKSTOWN.

Lloyd Figart, nonreg., p. 853.
Albert Harpster, nonreg, p. 854.
George Hyle, nonreg., p. 936.
Harvey E. Harpster, nonreg., p. 937.

FREEDOM.

John J. Smith, nonreg. and tax, p. 865.
Elias Denver, nonreg. and tax, p. 837.

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

Third ward.

E. F. Cramer, nonreg., p. 852.
E. C. Bell, nonreg., pp. 855, 936.
Wm. Denniston, nonreg., pp. 852, 865.

Fourth ward.

J. R. Patten, jr., nonreg., p. 853.

HUSTON TOWNSHIP.

Samuel Barr, nonreg., p. 864.
E. R. Hoover, nonreg., p. 865.
Peter Becthel, nonreg., p. 933.
H. M. Rhodes, nonreg., p. 933.
Levi Hetrick, nonreg., p. 934.
William G. Foust, nonreg., p. 934.

JUNIATA TOWNSHIP.

James T. Hite, nonreg., p. 862.
Jacob L. Mackey, nonreg., p. 863.
William A. Hicks, nonreg., p. 863.
George W. Beegle. nonreg., p. 863.
Z. T. Lingenfelter, nonreg., p. 949.

LOGAN TOWNSHIP.

First district, First precinct.

Orville J. Defibaugh, nonreg., p. 1209.
Harry E. Ammerman, nonreg., p. 1212.

First district, Second precinct.

Jacob H. Miller, wrong dist. and tax, p. 1160.
S. B. Devere, nonreg., p. 1207.
W. Frederick, nonreg., p. 1208.
H. Al. McGraw, nonreg., p. 1204.

BLAIR COUNTY—continued.

MARTINSBURG.

Wm. H. Chaplin, age, no voucher, p. 839.

NORTH WOODBURY.

Reuben Quany, nonreg., p. 839.

ROARING SPRING BOROUGH.

Collins McKee, nonreg., p. 902.
Gideon Hartman, nonreg., p. 904.

SNYDER TOWNSHIP.

Grant Davison, nonreg., p. 888.
A. S. Myers, nonreg., p. 889.
Grant Wright, tax, p. 889.
David S. Wright, age, no voucher, p. 929.

TYRONE.

First ward.

F. R. Crawford, nonreg., p. 890.

Second ward.

Harry D. Brencisco, nonreg., p. 928.
Jesse Miles, nonreg., p. 929.
A. C. Lingle, nonreg., p. 929.
George Robinson, nonreg., p. 941.
R. G. Stryker, nonreg., p. 891.
D. S. Burket, nonreg., p. 890.
R. F. Burley, nonreg., p. 890.

Second ward—Continued.

George W. Bradley, p. 891.
John F. Dry, tax, p. 892.
George A. Walker, nonreg., p. 894.

Third ward.

W. E. Copenhauer, nonreg., p. 896.
C. D. Sawtelle, nonreg., pp. 897, 922.
A. S. Good, nonreg., p. 922.
William Gardner, nonreg. and tax, p. 930.

Fourth ward.

Martin Dunlap, nonreg., pp. 847, 921.
John Swope, nonreg., p. 898.
Frank Gardner, nonreg., p. 924.

TYRONE TOWNSHIP.

M. W. Louden, nonreg., p. 923.
Charles M. Hostler, nonreg., p. 924.
David Fleck, nonreg., p. 924.

WOODBURY TOWNSHIP.

Martin Stoltz, nonreg., pp. 908, 934.
S. V. Lang, nonreg., pp. 908, 934.
Calvin Depp, nonreg., p. 910, 934.
Charles Fry, nonreg., pp. 911, 934.
Ferdinand Kaber, nonreg., p. 911.
James Lang, nonreg., pp. 911, 934.
Christian Hough, nonreg., pp. 912, 935.

Total illegal votes for contestee in Blair County, 105.

BEDFORD COUNTY.

BEDFORD BOROUGH.

West ward.

David Miller, nonpayment tax, p. 444, 467.
Humphrey Gordon, tax, p. 445.
Joseph Davies, tax, p. 446, 467.
Orange Gordon (col'd), tax, p. 451.
John Marshall (col'd), tax, p. 452.
Hon. William M. Hall, nonreg., p. 453.
Henry Barks, nonreg., p. 464.

East ward.

Harry Carpenter, nonreg., p. 425.
Henry Baylor, tax, p. 465.

COLERAIN TOWNSHIP.

George E. Morris, nonreg., p. 430.
Samuel Berkheimer, nonreg., p. 431.
J. E. Gibson, age, no voucher, p. 431.
George Thomas, nonreg., p. 433.

EVERETT BOROUGH.

George Brown, age, no voucher, p. 447.
George H. Murphy, nonreg., p. 447.
Andrew Clevenger, age, no voucher, p. 448.
Harry Laher, nonreg., p. 449.
William H. Leader, age, no voucher, p. 450.
Harry Bender, age, no voucher, p. 450.
A. C. Cornelius, nonreg., p. 451.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

M. S. Colvin, age, no voucher, p. 453.
Howard Wolford, nonreg., p. 454, 457.
Augustus Thomas, nonreg., p. 455.
E. D. Kerr, age, no voucher, p. 455.
Howard Wertz, age, no voucher, p. 455.
Samuel Mull, nonreg., p. 456, 457.
George Hurley, nonreg., p. 458.

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

John Batzell, age, no voucher, p. 462.
J. Elmer Ott, nonreg., p. 462.
Samuel Zimmerman, age, no voucher, p. 463.
George Heffner, nonreg., p. 463.

SNAKE SPRING TOWNSHIP.

Philip S. Miller, nonreg., p. 428.
William H. Wolf, nonreg., 429.

SOUTH WOODBURY TOWNSHIP.

Harvey Ober, age, no voucher, p. 460.
Henry Burkett, age, no voucher, p. 460.
John Henry, sr., nonreg., p. 461.
Harry Metzgar, age, no voucher, p. 461.

EAST PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP.

Edward F. Davis, age, affidavit defective, p. 434.
Jacob Hinish, nonreg., p. 435.

Total illegal votes for contestee in Bedford County, 39.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

FRANKLIN BOROUGH.

Daniel Custer, nonreg., p. 533.

JOHNSTOWN.

First ward.

J. B. Singer, nonreg., p. 519.
John Bundy, nonreg., p. 521.
Robert Lloyd, nonreg., p. 522.
D. R. Bryan, nonreg., p. 523.
W. R. Smith, nonreg., p. 526.
J. Russell Smith, nonreg., p. 525.
Charles R. Phipps, nonreg., p. 544.

Second ward.

James H. McGee, age, no voucher, p. 515.
Jenkin Thomas, nonreg., no voucher, p. 516.

Fourth ward.

William Berkey, age, no voucher, p. 515.
Taylor Gallagher, nonreg., p. 518.
Frank Howard, nonreg., p. 518.

Fifth ward.

W. W. Miller, nonreg., p. 558.
J. R. Parker, nonreg., p. 559.
J. S. Nichols, nonreg., p. 559.

Sixth ward.

Anderson Cozzens, nonreg., p. 530.
George E. Hamilton, nonreg., p. 531.
J. G. Bricker, nonreg., p. 531.

Seventh ward.

D. H. Dishong, nonreg., p. 584.

Eleventh ward.

E. L. Wendell, nonreg., p. 524.
George Bishoff, tax, p. 526.

Fourteenth ward.

Linzy Kirkwood, nonreg., age, no voucher, p. 527.
William Stutzman, nonreg., p. 528.

LILLY BOROUGH.

Harry Foust, nonreg., p. 551.
F. J. Veigle, age, no voucher, nonreg., p. 552.

PORTAGE TOWNSHIP.

Daniel Hall, age, no voucher, nonreg., p. 552.
Sylvester Diehl, nonreg., age, no voucher, p. 553.
Henry Plumer, nonreg., p. 553.
W. S. Confer, nonreg., p. 554.

READE TOWNSHIP.

John Holen, age, no voucher, p. 573.
E. W. Bowman, age, no voucher, p. 574.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

D. A. Stull, age, no voucher, p. 560.

SOUTH FORK.

C. H. Botteicher, age, no voucher, p. 560.
W. H. Everhart, or Erhort, age, no voucher, p. 561.
J. H. Wicks, nonreg., p. 562.
B. E. Boyer, nonreg., p. 562.
H. J. George, nonreg., p. 563.
George Eichelberger, nonreg., p. 564.
Leslie Jones, nonreg., age, no voucher, p. 565.

STONY CREEK TOWNSHIP.

S. J. Wissenger, nonreg., no voucher p., 549.

SUSQUEHANNA TOWNSHIP.

E. G. Whiteco, nonreg., p. 567.
Cyrus Frank, nonreg., p. 567.

COOPERSDALE BOROUGH.

Charles Grove, nonreg., tax, p. 542.

GALITZIN BOROUGH.

J. H. Peck, nonreg., p. 576.

Total illegal votes for contestee in Cambria County, 45.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

ADDISON TOWNSHIP.

Perry Miller, p. 93.

BLACK TOWNSHIP.

Milton Heinbaugh, nonreg., p. 129.
Austin Philippi, nonreg., p. 129.
David Parker, nonreg., p. 130.

BROTHERS' VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

J. R. Bittner, nonreg., p. 120.
C. D. Fritz, nonreg., p. 122.
M. N. Bowman, age, no affidavits, p. 122.

CASSELMAN BOROUGH.

C. R. Philippi, age, no voucher, p. 133.

SOMERSET COUNTY—continued.

CONFLUENCE BOROUGH.

T. B. Dean, nonreg., p. 97.
James Woodmancy, nonreg., p. 98.

ELK LICK TOWNSHIP.

Mont Snyder, non residence, p. 109.

GREENVILLE TOWNSHIP.

J. H. Baer, nonreg., 104.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

H. H. Gardner, nonreg., p. 130.
J. H. Fitt, age, no voucher, p. 133.
C. W. Hechier, age, no voucher, p. 135.

JENNER TOWNSHIP.

Albert M. Lape, nonreg., p. 123.
George E. Shunk, age, no voucher, p. 124.
J. P. Shaffer, nonreg., p. 124.
C. M. Lambert, nonreg., p. 125.
Solomon Glessner, nonreg, p. 126.

JENNER BOROUGH.

Solomon Judy, nonreg., p. 126.

LARIMER TOWNSHIP.

G. W. Shoemaker, nonreg., p. 107.
E. Swearman, nonreg., p. 108.

MIDDLE CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Solomon D. Bruner, nonreg., p. 134.

MILFORD TOWNSHIP.

W. F. Shaulis, p. 133.

MYERSDALE.

J. F. Byran, nonreg., p. 115.
Daniel Karns, nonreg., nonres., p. 116.
John Baker, nonreg., p. 108.
Milton Miller, nonreg., p. 110.
Wm. Thomas, nonreg., and tax, p. 111.
Daniel Shultz, jr., nonreg., p. 114.

QUEMAHONING.

M. L. Myers, nonreg., p. 127.

ROCKWOOD.

Alex. Stutzman, nonreg., nonres., p. 128.
O. O. Saylor, age, no affidavits, p. 132.

SALISBURY BOROUGH.

Frank Farner, nonreg., no voucher, p. 105.

SHADE TOWNSHIP.

Spencer Wagner, age, no affidavits, p. 127.

SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP.

Lewis V. Lepley, nonreg., no voucher, p. 117.

STONYCREEK.

W. H. Ringler, nonreg., p. 119.
C. E. Ringler, nonreg., p. 119.
Daniel Gindlesberger, nonreg., no affidavits, p. 120.

SUMMIT TOWNSHIP.

George Ohler, nonreg., p. 108.
William Boyer, nonreg., p. 108.
N. B. Countryman, nonreg., p. 109.
(See Nelson Wahl.)

UPPER TURKEYFOOT.

David Henry, nonreg., p. 94.
Elmer Sullivan, age, no voucher, p. 95.

Total illegal votes for contestee in Somerset County, 45.

FOR CONTESTANT.

BLAIR COUNTY.

ALTOONA CITY.

First precinct, First ward.

J. S. Leader, p. 2268; nonreg., p. 2171.
Wm. Fagan, p. 2278; nonreg., p. 2171.
James Gorsuch, p. 2268; nonreg., p. 2172.
Michael Gunnivan, p. 2269; nonreg., p. 2172.
G. K. Haller, p. 2268; nonreg., p. 2173.
Thomas Storey, p. 2268; nonreg., p. 2173.
G. W. Lowder, p. 2268; nonreg., p. 2174.

First precinct, First ward—Continued.

Chas. E. Renner, p. 2269; nonreg., p. 2176.
T. R. McClellan, p. 2269; nonreg., p. 2176.
Geo. B. Sellers, p. 2269; nonreg., p. 2177.
Stephen Duncan, p. 2269; nonreg., p. 2179.
H. S. Travis, p. 2669; nonreg., p. 2179.
S. A. Gaily, p. 2268; nonreg., p. 2180.
Richard Magee, p. 2269; nonreg., p. 2186.
W. S. Daniels, p. 2268; nonreg., p. 2187.
C. B. Clark, p. 2269: nonreg., p. 2171.

BLAIR COUNTY—continued.

Second precinct, First ward.

C. G. Cook, p. 2273; nonreg., p. 2174.
Clayton Burkholder, p. 2271; nonreg., p. 2178.
Hugh Durham, p. 2273; nonreg., p. 2179-80.
F. O. Reese, p. 2272; nonreg., p. 2182.
J. M. Henneman, p. 2271; nonreg., p. 2184.
H. E. McConnell, p. 2272; nonreg., p. 2194.
Wm. Luffer, p. 2272; nonreg., p. 2195.
Ed. J. Slep, p. 2272; nonreg., p. 2195.

First precinct, Second ward.

Wm. Killinger, p. 2291; nonreg., p. 2182.
H. F. Forney, p. 2292; nonreg., p. 2182.
James Flynn, p. 2290; nonreg., p. 2183.
Martin Trimel, p. 2292; nonreg., p. 2183.
Thomas Sill, p. 2292; nonreg., p. 2183.
Geo. F. Streit, p. 2291; nonreg., p. 2183–4.
Peter Schroeder, p. 2291; nonreg., p. 2184.
C. F. Sheedy, p. 2291; nonreg., p. 2184.
Martin Higgins, p. 2291; nonreg., p. 2196.
W. S. Counsil, p. 2291; nonreg., p. 2196–7.

Second precinct, Second ward.

John Kearsey, p. 2310; nonreg., p. 2182.
Christ Woolfberger, p. 2310; nonreg., p. 2197.

First precinct, Fourth ward.

M. B. Callan, p. 2372; nonreg., p. 2227–8.
A. Daison, p. 2371; nonreg., p. 2228.
Geo. Otta, p. 2371; nonreg., p. 2229.
R. A. Conrad, p. 2372; nonreg., p. 2229–30.
B. M. Straw, p. 2371; nonreg., p. 2230.
B. Cooney, p. 2372; nonreg., p. 2230–31.

Second precinct, Fourth ward.

John M. Barclay, p. 2382; nonreg., p. 2231–2.

First precinct, Fifth ward.

J. R. White, p. 2331; nonreg., p. 2185.
James Ketner, p. 2331; nonreg., p. 2185.

Second precinct, Fifth ward.

Bernard Cox, p. 2336; nonreg., p. 2201–2.
F. McDonough, p. 2336; nonreg., p. 2202–3.
Jno. A. Kline, p. 2336; nonreg., p. 2204.
Wm. Mull, p. 2336; nonreg., p. 2232.
Chas. McGinley, p. 2336; nonreg., p. 2198.
M. Keho, p. 2335; nonreg., p. 2199–2200.
P. W. Finn, p. 2335; nonreg., p. 2198–9.

First precinct, Sixth ward.

Geo. W. Heess, p. 2360; nonreg., p. 2203–4.
P. Halton, p. 2360; nonreg., p. 2204–5.
E. J. Cassady, p. 2359; nonreg., p. 2190.
Wm. Tracy, p. 2360; nonreg., p. 2190–1.
E. J. Dillon, p. 2359; nonreg., p. 2191.
F. M. McCloskey; p. 2360, nonreg., p. 2191–2.
Al Karl, p. 2359; nonreg., p. 2192.
Jno. E. Heess, p. 2361; nonreg., p. 2200–1.
Harry Stephens, p. 2360; nonreg., p. 2193–4.

First precinct, Eighth ward.

P. E. Lee, p. 2250; nonreg., 2210–11.
John McAlarney, p. 2250; nonreg., p. 2211–12.
Wm. Lanigan, p. 2250; nonreg., p. 2212.
Wilhelm Henkle, p. 2251; nonreg., p. 2214.
Wm. C. Simons, p. 2250; nonreg., p. 2214–5.
Milton J. Etter, p. 2250; nonreg., p. 2215–6.
Jno. Conley, p. 2251; nonreg., p. 2216.
Chas. Strohmyer, p. 2252; nonreg., p. 2217.
John Curry, p. 2251; nonreg., p. 2217.
R. W. Parson, p. 2251; nonreg., p. 2217.
M. Mullin, p. 2251; nonreg., p. 2218.
Christ Gerloch, p. 2251; nonreg., p. 2218.
G. M. Rosenberg, p. 2251; nonreg., p. 2218.
John Secrist, p. 2252; nonreg., p. 2219.

WOODBURY TOWNSHIP.

George M. Saylor, nonreg., p. 946.

Total illegal votes for contestant in Blair County, 76.

BEDFORD COUNTY.

BEDFORD BOROUGH.

East ward.

Ed. Studebaker, nonreg., 1339, 1343, 1346, 1241.
John A. Mowry, nonreg., 1339, 1248, 1249, 1346, 1241.
Jo. Montgomery, nonreg., 1339, 1249, 1346, 1343, 1241.

West ward (1238, 1240, 1332, 1336).

Rufus Wertz, nonreg., p. 1240; Ex. No. 7, p. 1241; ballot, p. 1338.
John P. Reed, nonreg., p. 1240; Ex. No. 8, p. 1241; ballot, p. 1338.
A. G. Steiner, nonreg., p. 1240; Ex. No. 9, p. 1241; ballot, p. 1338.
John Croyle, nonreg., pp. 1240, 1242, and 1243; Ex. No. 10, p. 1243; ballot, p. 1338.
John Stewart, nonreg., pp. 1240, 1242, and 1243; Ex. No. 11, p. 1243; ballot, p. 1338.

BEDFORD COUNTY—continued.

BROAD TOP TOWNSHIP (1367, 1274, 1364, 1417).

William Banks, nonreg., p. 1274; Ex. No. 68, p. 1275; ballot, p. 1380.
Patrick Burns, nonreg., p. 1274; Ex. No. 69, p. 1275; ballot, p. 1380.
Jerry Crowley, nonreg., p. 1274; Ex. No. 70, p. 1275: ballot, p. 1380.
David Fleegle, nonreg., p. 1274; Ex. No. 71, p. 1275; ballot, p. 1380.
A. J. Himes, nonreg., p. 1274; Ex. No. 72, p. 1275; ballot, p. 1380.
David Long, nonreg., p. 1274; Ex. No. 73, p. 1275; ballot, p. 1380.
Abram Mellot, nonreg., p. 1274; Ex. No. 74, p. 1275; ballot, p. 1380.
Charles Mobus, nonreg., p. 1274; Ex. No. 75, p. 1275; ballot, p. 1380.
John McCabe, nonreg., p. 1274; Ex. No. 76, p. 1275; ballot, p. 1380.
Isaac Swoop, nonreg., p. 1274; Ex. No. 77, p. 1275; ballot, p. 1380.
Wesley Swoop, nonreg., p. 1274; Ex. No. 78, p. 1275; ballot, p. 1380.
B. F. Thomas, nonreg., p. 1274; Ex. No. 79, p. 1275; ballot, p. 1380.
Warren S. Miller, nonreg., p. 1274; Ex. No. 80, p. 1275; ballot. p. 1380.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY TOWNSHIP (1289, 1367, 1412, 1416).

Ross Rose, nonreg., p. 1289; Ex. No. 118, p. 1290; ballot, p. 1417.
I. N. Boor, nonreg., p. 1289; Ex. No. 119, p. 1290; ballot, p. 1417.

COLERAIN TOWNSHIP (1252, 1350, 1348).

Edward Berkheimer, nonreg., p. 1253; Ex. No. 27, p. 1255; ballot, p. 1354.
C. C. Bortz, nonreg, p. 1254; Ex. No. 31, p. 1255; ballot, p. 1354.
H. G. Diehl, nonreg., p. 1254; Ex. No. 32, p. 1255; ballot, p. 1354.
H. D. Filler, nonreg,, p. 1254; Ex. No. 33, p. 1255; ballot, p. 1355.
Wm. R. Hartman, nonreg., p. 1254; Ex. No. 34, p. 1255; ballot, p. 1355.
J. C. Morgart, nonreg., p. 1254; Ex. No. 35, p. 1255; ballot, p. 1356.
W. A. Cessna, nonreg., p. 1254; Ex. No. 36, p. 1255; ballot, p. 1355.
W. P. Morgart, nonreg., p. 1254; Ex. No. 37, p. 1255; ballot, p. 1355.
B. F. Morgart, nonreg., p. 1254; Ex. No. 38, p. 1255; ballot, p. 1355.
Emanuel Koontz, nonreg., p. 1254; Ex. No. 39, p. 1255; ballot, p. 1356.
J. Luman, nonreg., p. 1254; Ex. No. 40, p. 1255; ballot, p. 1356.
J. T. Shaffer, nonreg., p. 1254; Ex. No. 41, p. 1255; ballot, p. 1356.
E. Troutman, nonreg., p. 1254; Ex. No. 42, p. 1255; ballot, p. 1356.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP (1286, 1406, 1409).

Richard Danicer, nonreg., p. 1286; Ex. No. 111, p. 1288; ballot, p. 1411.
S. C. Burket, nonreg., p. 1286; Ex. No. 112, p. 1288; ballot, p. 1411.
D. A. Glessner, nonreg., p. 1286; Ex. No. 113, p. 1288; ballot, p. 1411.
H. H. Shoemaker, nonreg., p. 1286; Ex. No. 114, p. 1288; ballot, p. 1411.

JUNIATA TOWNSHIP (1296, 1429, 1433).

Francis Biddleburn, nonreg., p. 1296; Ex. No. 132, p. 1297; ballot, p. 1435.
H. J. Fair, nonreg., p. 1296; Ex. No. 133, p. 1297; ballot, p. 1435.
W. H. Kegg, nonreg., p. 1296; Ex. No. 134, p. 1297; ballots, p. 1435.
J. P. Mowry, nonreg., p. 1296; Ex. No. 137, p, 1297; ballot, p. 1435.
Henry Stickler, nonreg., p. 1296; Ex. No. 138, p. 1297; ballot, p. 1434.
Silas Shaffer, nonreg., p. 1296; Ex. No. 139, p. 1297; ballot, p. 1435.
William Shippey, nonreg., p. 1296; Ex. No. 140, p. 1297; ballot, p. 1435.

KIMMEL TOWNSHIP (1280–2, 1395, 1397).

Fred Claycomb, nonreg., p. 1280 and 1282; Ex. No. 95, p. 1 83; ballot, p. 1398.
Jacob C. Claycomb, nonreg., p. 1280 and 1282; Ex. No. 96, p. 1283; ballot, p. 1398.
Noah Claar, nonreg., p. 1280 and 1282; Ex. No. 97, p. 1283; ballot, p. 1398.
George F. Croyle, nonreg., p. 1280 and 1282; Ex. No. 98, p. 1283; ballot, p. 1399.
Franklin Heisel, nonreg., p. 1280 and 1282; Ex. No. 99, p. 1283; ballot, p. 1399.
William Stiffler, nonreg., p. 1280 and 1282; Ex. No. 100, p. 1283; ballot, p. 1399.
H. L. Shoemaker, nonreg., p. 1280 and 1282; Ex. No. 101, p. 1283; ballot, p. 1399.
Howard W. Shaffer, nonreg., p. 1280 and 1282; Ex. No. 102, p. 1283; ballot, p. 1399.
Geo. B. Weyandt, nonreg., p. 1280 and 1282; Ex. No. 103, p. 1283; ballot, p. 1399.

LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP (1301, 1456, 1460).

John T. Devon, nonreg., p. 1301; Ex. No. 179, p. 1302; ballot, p. 1462.
John W. Darr, nonreg., p. 1301; Ex. No. 180, p. 1302; ballot, p. 1462.
Edward Deinkter, nonreg., p. 1301; Ex. No. 181, p. 1302; ballot, p. 1462.
George Core, nonreg., p. 1301; Ex. No. 182, p. 1302; ballot, p. 1462.
N. A. Blair, nonreg., p. 1301; Ex. No. 183, p. 1302; ballot, p. 1463.
McClellan Clark, nonreg., p. 1301; Ex. No. 184, p. 1302; ballot, p. 1462.
A. L. Deneen, nonreg., p. 1301; Ex. No. 185, p. 1302; ballot, p. 1463.

BEDFORD COUNTY—continued.

BEDFORD TOWNSHIP—continued.

Thomas Conn, nonreg., p. 1301; Ex. No. 186, p. 1302; ballot, p. 1463.
Joseph Lowry, nonreg., p. 1301; Ex. No. 187, p. 1302; ballot, p. 1462.
F. M. Mansfield, nonreg., p. 1301; Ex. No. 188, p. 1302; ballot, p. 1462.
Wm. Rose, nonreg., p. 1301; Ex. No. 189, p. 1302; ballot, p. 1462.
John C. Topper, nonreg., p. 1301: Ex. No. 191, p. 1302; ballot, p. 1463.

MONROE TOWNSHIP (1266–70, 1321, 1317).

C. W. Lynch, nonreg., p. 1269; Ex. No. 54, p. 1270; ballot, p. 1320.
George Leasure, nonreg., p. 1269; Ex. No. 55, p. 1270; ballot, p. 1320.
Fletcher Miller, nonreg., p. 1269; Ex. No. 56, p. 1270; ballot, p. 1320.
Anthony Smith, nonreg., p. 1269; Ex. No. 57, p. 1270; ballot, p. 1320.
Top Weimer, nonreg., p. 1269; Ex. No. 58, p. 1270; ballot, p. 1320.

SNAKE SPRINGS TOWNSHIP (1259-63, 1329, 1215).

Jerome A. Foreman, nonreg., p. 1259–60–62–63; Ex. No. 46, p. 1265; ballot, p. 1316.
Geo. B. Shearer, nonreg., p. 1259–60–62–63; Ex. No. 47, p. 1265; ballot, p. 1316.
C. E. Mattingly, nonreg., p. 1259–60–62–63; Ex. No. 48, p. 1265; ballot, p. 1316.
Daniel F. Swope, nonreg., p. 1259,–60–62–63; Ex. No. 49, p. 1265; ballot, p. 1316.
Daniel F. Koontz, nonreg., p. 1259–60–62–63; Ex. No. 50, p. 1265; ballot, p. 1316.

NAPIER TOWNSHIP (1421, 1420, 1426).

S. J. Hankerson, nonreg., p. 1292–3; Ex. No. 124, p. 1295; ballot, p. 1428.
Jacob M. Otto, nonreg., age, p. 1292–3; Ex. No. 124, p. 1295; ballot, p. 1428.
E. S. Manges, nonreg., p. 1292–3; Ex. No. 125, p. 1295; ballot, p. 1428.
C. E. Souser, nonreg., age, p. 1292–3; Ex. No. 126, p. 1295; ballot, p. 1428.
W. E. Roudabush, nonreg., age, p. 1292–3; Ex. No. 127, p. 1295; ballot, p. 1428.
C. E. King, nonreg., p. 1292–3; Ex. No. 128, p. 1295; ballot, p. 1428.

SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP, NO. 3 (1297–9, 1436, 1439).

William Bridges, nonreg., p. 1297; Ex. No. 143, p. 1299; ballot, p. 1440.
Frank Beck, nonreg., p. 1297; Ex. No. 144, p. 1299; ballot, p. 1440.
A. S. Northcraft, nonreg., p. 1297; Ex. No. 145, p. 1299; ballot, p. 1440.
Benjamin Leasure, nonreg., p. 1297; Ex. No. 146, p. 1299; ballot, p. 1440.
L. B. Perdew, nonreg., p. 1297; Ex. No. 147, p. 1299; ballot, p. 1440.

SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP—continued.

Mark Howsare, nonreg., p. 1297; Ex. No. 148, p. 1299; ballot, p. 1440.
McDaniel Howsare, nonreg., p. 1297; Ex. No. 149, p. 1299; ballot, p. 1440.
Perry R. Wolford, nonreg., p. 1297; Ex. No. 150, p. 1299; ballot, p. 1440.
Shannon Wirtz, nonreg., p. 1297; Ex. No. 151, p. 1299; ballot, p. 1440.
H. O. Gordon, nonreg., p. 1297; Ex. No. 152, p. 1299; ballot, p. 1440.

EAST ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP (1283–5, 1400, 1404).

Wm. Adams, nonreg., p. 1284; Ex. No. 106, p. 1285; ballot, p. 1406.
Charles May, nonreg., p. 1284; Ex. No. 107, p. 1285; ballot, p. 1406.
John F. Shaffer, nonreg., p. 1284; Ex. No. 108, p. 1285; ballot, p. 1406.

SOUTH WOODBURY TOWNSHIP (1277–9, 1388, 1393).

S. S. Furry, nonreg., p. 1277; Ex. No. 88, p. 1279; ballot, p. 1394.
Wm. Ebersole, nonreg., p. 1277; Ex. No. 89, p, 1279; ballot, p. 1394.
W. C. Hanawalt, nonreg., p. 1277; Ex. No. 90, p. 1279; ballot, p. 1394.
I. S. Kegarise, nonreg., p. 1277; Ex. No. 91, p. 1279; ballot, p. 1394.
N. S. Kegarise, nonreg., p. 1277; Ex. No. 92, p. 1279; ballot, p. 1394.

WOODBURY TOWNSHIP (1275-6, 1381, 1384).

Adam Samuels, nonreg., p. 1275; Ex. No. 84, p. 1277; ballot, p. 1386.
Charles Zeigler, nonreg., p. 1275; Ex. No. 85, p. 1277; ballot, p. 1386.

WEST PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP (1271–3, 1358, 1327).

John Fetter, nonreg., p. 1271; Ex No. 62, p. 1272; ballot, p. 1363.
Henry S. Diehl, nonreg., p. 1271; Ex. No. 63, p. 1272; ballot, p. 1363.
Nicholas Koontz, nonreg., p. 1271; Ex. No. 64, p. 1272; ballot, p. 1363.
Wm. V. Mortimore, nonreg., p. 1271; Ex. No. 65, p. 1272; ballot, p. 1363.

BEDFORD TOWNSHIP (1300, 1441, 1450.)

M. D. Amos; nonreg., p. 1300; Ex. No. 155, p. 1300; ballot, p. 1454.
Samuel Boher; nonreg., p. 1300; Ex. No. 156, p. 1300; ballot, p. 1454.
Howard Diehl; nonreg., p. 1300; Ex. No. 157, p. 1300; ballot, p. 1454.
H. B. Fetler; nonreg., p. 1300; Ex. No. 158, p. 1300; ballot, p. 1454.

BEDFORD TOWNSHIP—continued.

Wm. Manges; nonreg., p. 1300; Ex. No. 160, p. 1300; ballot, p. 1454.
A. B. Moorhead; nonreg., p. 1300; Ex. No. 161, p. 1300; ballot, p. 1454.
Harold Moorhead; nonreg., p. 1300; Ex. No. 162, p. 1300; ballot, p. 1454.
Thomas Reighard; nonreg., p. 1300; Ex. No. 163, p. 1300; ballot, p. 1454.
Emanuel Spriggs; nonreg., p. 1300; Ex. No. 164, p. 1300; ballot, p. 1454.
Wm. Stayer; nonreg., p. 1300; Ex. No. 165, p. 1300; ballot, p. 1454.
W. B. Studebaker: nonreg., p. 1300; Ex. No. 166, p. 1300; ballot, p. 1454.
G. W. Williams; nonreg., p. 1300; Ex. No. 167, p. 1300; ballot, p. 1454.

BEDFORD TOWNSHIP—continued.

Jacob Wertz, jr.; nonreg., p. 1300; Ex. No. 168, p. 1300; ballot, p. 1454.
T. F. Williams; nonreg., p. 1300; Ex. No. 169, p. 1300; ballot, p. 1454.
Charles O. Williams; nonreg., p. 1300; Ex. No. 170, p. 1300; ballot, p. 1454.
Oliver Perkins, nonreg., p. 1300; Ex. No. 173, p. 1300; ballot, p. 1454.
Wm. Bryant; nonreg., p. 1300; Ex. No. 174, p. 1300; ballot, p. 1454.
Jacob Drenning; nonreg., p, 1300; Ex. No. 175, p. 1300; ballot, p. 1454.
William Buker; nonreg., p. 1300; Ex. No. 176, p. 1300; ballot, p. 1454.

Total illegal votes for contestant in Bedford County, 127.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

JOHNSTOWN.

First ward (1848, 1778, 1840).

[List of voters offered p. 1772, printed pp. 1836–7; ballots offered p. 1774, printed p. 1840.]

F. O. Luther.
J. B. O'Connor.
Sol Rineman.
J. G. Heidenfelther.
Marcus Bohn.
Rich Howe.
Jac L. Cohen.
J. W. Whitsell.
M. D. Seigh.
Jno. W. Seigh.
Wm. F. Ott.
Jac Seigh.
Hy Kirchner.
R. G. Rose.
Nimrod McAlear.
Peter Eckel.
Jac Katzestine.

Third ward (1851, 1840, 1778, 1848).

[List of voters offered p. 1778, printed p. 1848; ballots offered p. 1780, printed p. 1852.]

John Kearney.
F. P. Maloy.
W. Rauch.
Joseph Booser.
Emil Mosebauch.
Robert Riddle.
Amos Sulka.
Clarence Otto.
George T. Buchanan.
Henry Shiffhauer.
John Sedelmeier.
W. Flanagan.

Fourth ward (1863, 2105, 1784–5).

[List of voters offered p. 1786, printed pp. 1859–60; ballots offered p. 1786, printed p. 1860.

Cond Becker.
H. Heubner.

Fifth ward (1856, 1781).

[List of voters offered p. 1780, printed pp. 1853–4; ballots offered p. 1782, printed p. 1858.

William Fisher.
Harry Briber.
Samuel Greer.
Andrew Kenich.
Charles Lynch.
Henry Fisher.
Henry Harding.
Henry Deffenbaugh, sr.
Frank Carney.

Eighth ward (1872, 1875, 1790).

[List of votes offered p. 1789, printed p. 1871; ballots offered p. 1791, printed p. 1876.]

Samuel D. Lightner,
W. C. Allison.
Conrad Haugle.
Hiram Ambrose.

Ninth ward (2159, 2168, 1770).

[List of voters offered p. 1961, printed pp. 2157–8; ballots offered p. 1962, printed p. 2169.]

William Heubach.
John Stickler.
Frank Smay.

CAMBRIA COUNTY—continued.

Ninth ward—Continued.

George Mayer.
Joseph Snyder.
Conrad Mattern.
Frank Bishop.
John Kelley.
Samuel Shaffer.
Conrad Winiger.
James Costlow.
George A. Siebert.
Henry Smaltz.
George Killiam.
M. Nathan.
John Mattis.
William Horan.
Charles Karr.
Otto Hornick.
Frank Coston,
Joseph Settlemier.
Joseph Mayer.
George Meyers.
Francis McCue.
Joseph Hipp.
James Brady.
George Kersline.
Anthony Pfarr.
Fred Killian.
Conrad Geitlein.
John Hudson.
Fred Hornberger.
David Strauss.
John B. Hoffman.
Conrad Hornick.
Edward Oswald.
Rinehart Keifer.
Conrad Snyder.
Charles Slick.
Otto Hetzinger.
William Hudson.
Leonard Settlemier.
Thomas Siefert.
Fred Shonehart.
H. Adelsberger.

Eleventh ward (*1900, 1882*).

[List of voters offered p. 1882, printed p. 1899; ballots offered p. 1883, printed p. 1901.]

Peter Horten.
Geo. Horten.
Earnest Kline.
Geo. A. Updegraff.
Ml. Lambert.
Chas. Partsh.

Twelfth ward (*1891, 1878*).

[List of voters offered p. 1876, printed p. 1890; ballots offered p. 1879, printed p. 1892.]

Frank Flynn.
John Kane.
Geo. A. Dougherty.
Timothy Flynn.

Twelfth ward—Continued.

Wm. Scott.
Edward Boyle.
David Clawsen.
Timothy Quilly.
Patrick Clark.
Patrick Glenn.
Patrick Scott.
James Lynch.
Wm. O'Connor.
John Murphy.
Abram Hightsue.
Michael O'Toole.
Patrick Clark.
James Fallon.
Wm. Eck.
Henry Walters.

Thirteenth ward (*1896, 1895, 1880*).

[List of voters offered p. 1879, printed p. p. 1893–4; ballots offered p. 1881, printed p. 1898.]

James McLaughlin.
Harvey Makin.
John Riley.
Felix Kennedy.
Martin Tigh.
Daniel Boyle.
Thomas Carroll.
Michael Haney.

Fourteenth ward (*1905, 1883–5*).

[List of voters offered p. 1883, printed p. p. 1902–3; ballots offered p. 1885, printed p. 1907.]

Michael Brodrick.
Jno. Finn.
James Bartlebaugh.
Jno. Buckley.
Dennis Wollihan.

Fifteenth ward (1968, 1914–15).

[List of voters offered p. 1914, printed pp. 1966–67; ballots offered p. 1917, printed p. 1969.]

Patrick Nammie.
Frederick Shaffer.
John Wolfhope.
William Shaffer.
John Fitzgerald.
William Burns.
Simon Holzman.
John E. Feese.
Christ Eager.
John Flemming.
George Nitch.
Leonard Bopp.
William Smith.
Solomon Holtzman.
John L. Weber.
John Maloy.

CAMBRIA COUNTY—continued.

Fifteenth ward—Continued.

Thomas McGrau.
Peter Henahan.
D. B. Slater.
James Ford.
James Moran.
Wendell Myer.
J. B. Cole.
Christ Rosenberger.
John McColgan.
William Fitzsimmons, jr.
Paul Fagalie.
John Lentz.
Charles O'Hagan.
Charles Voss.
Charles Fritchey.
Martin Rosenberger.

Sixteenth ward (1960, 1886-8).

[List of voters offered pp. 1885-6, printed pp. 1907-8; ballots offered p. 1888, printed p. 1912.]

Andrew J. Hessler.
August Bosey.
Jerome Ream.
Julius Henry Richardy.
Matthias Logher.
A. Glover.
Victor Vicht.
William Zimmer.
N. C. Bearer.
Julius Troutz.
Malica Ward.
Jacob Smith.
John Bittner.
August Mattes, jr.
Bernard Naugle.
Frank Branley.
John Butter.
Lawrence Bohamer.
John Knouel.
Stainslaw Lambreska.
Charles Hider.
George Larditch.
Frank Campbell.
Louis Wagner.
John Johle.
John A. Smith.

BARR TOWNSHIP (2086, 2089, 1958).

[List of voters offered p. 1858, printed pp. 2085-6; ballots offered p. 1958, printed p. 2089.]

Anthony Heffley.
Thomas Farrell.
Anthony Pricer.
Aloysius Gerringer.
Anthony Bell.
Frank C. Lancy.
John Fronk.
Wilfred M. Byrne.
Anthony Neisel.

CARROLL TOWNSHIP (1944, 2040, 1943-4).

[List of voters offered p. 1944, printed pp. 2039-40; ballots offered p. 1945, printed p. 2043.]

D. A. Buck.
James Dick.
Christian Bearer.
Henry Mohler.
William Berkey.
John Fees.
Edward Eager.
Dominick Noon.
Dennis Noon.
Andrew Fees.
Francis Kain.
Philip Noon.

CARROLLTOWN BOROUGH (2092, 2091, 1950-9).

[List of voters offered p. 1958, printed pp. 2089-90; ballots offered p. 1959, printed p. 2093.]

Englebert Binder.
Bert Luther.
John L. Scanlan.
T. H. McClure.

CHEST TOWNSHIP (1951, 2060, 1950-51).

[List of voters offered p. 1951, printed p. 2059; ballots offered p. 1952, printed p. 2061.]

James Kelley.
E. M. Yahner.

CLEARFIELD TOWNSHIP (2026, 2027, 2028).

[List of voters offered p. 1938, printed pp. 2025-26; ballots offered p. 1939, printed p. 2028.]

August McDermitt.
Jos Behe.
M. L. Cupples.
John Smith.
C. L. Miller.
Silas Dodson.
Robert McCance.
Alex Trexler.
Aug Dunigan.
Timothy J. Sheehan.

CROYLE TOWNSHIP (2030, 2032, 1940).

[List of voters offered p. 1940, printed pp. 2228-'29; ballots offered p. 1941, printed p. 2032.]

Henry Hartman.
M. D. Dimond.
William Carpenter.
Sam Hinkedier.
James Civil.
Andrew Bopp.
Frank Duly.

CAMBRIA COUNTY—Continued.

CROYLE TOWNSHIP—continued.

George Dierling.
A. L. Diamond.
Henry McClarnen.
George Boine.
Thomas Kernes.
Bird Manges.
George Wadsworth.
John Bopp.
Michael Bopp.
Daly Simindinger.
Patrick McDonald.
John Simindinger.

DEAN TOWNSHIP (1945, 2044).

[List of voters offered p. 1945, printed p. 2043; ballots offered p. 1946, printed p. 2045.]

C. A. Pierson.
Thomas Dougherty.
John H. Stengal.

EAST CONEMAUGH BOROUGH (2076, 1956, 2078).

[List of voters offered p. 1956, printed pp. 2075-6; ballots offered p. 1857, printed p. 2084.]

Hugh McGovern.
Ambrose Horton.
Jacob Rist.

ELDER TOWNSHIP (2019, 1934-5).

[List of voters offered, p. 1984; printed, p. 2018; ballots offered, p. 1935; printed, p. 2020.]

Francis Endler.
John Semmelsbiger.
Peter Endler.
George Waltz.
John A. Nagle.

GALLITZIN BOROUGH (2000, 1997, 1926-7).

[List of voters offered, pp. 1925-26; printed, pp. 1995-6-7; ballots offered, p. 1926; printed, pp. 2003-4.]

Joseph B. Gutwald, jr.
Dr. E. T. Bradley.
Ernest Noble.
Erben Wertner.
H. B. Lehrer.
Oscar Melhorn.
Fred Smelser.
William Mullen.
John McGraw.
Dave Quinn.
J. H. Hoover.
Dave Cough.
Joseph G. Buck.
Oliver McCoy.
August Kekosky.
John McGarvey.
Gust Pough.
W. S. Galt.
Chas. Shafer.

GALLITZIN TOWNSHIP) 2012, 2010, 1929, 1931).

[List of voters offered, p. 1928; printed, p. 2010; ballots, p. 1829; printed, p. 2013.]

Gen. Bunnock.
Andrew Durbin.
Edward Burns.
Stephen Morris.
Jesse Cheridan.

HASTINGS BOROUGH (2016, 1932, 1933).

[List of voters offered, p. 1931; printed, p. 2014; ballots offered, p. 1932; printed, p. 2018.]

A. J. Anderson.
F. G. Bennett.
Andy Glosser.
Thomas Hurley.
Benj. Walts.
R. J. Kaylor.
Stephen Grossberger.
Andrew Young.
Jos. Wyland.
H. J. Shetig.
John C. Snyder.
Wm. Young.
John T. Dillon.

LOWER YODER TOWNSHIP (1972).

[List of voters offered, p. 1917; printed, pp. 1970-1-2; ballots offered, p. 1917; printed, p. 1977.]

Albert Doubt.
Edward D. Snell.
P. J. Souder.
Joseph Kosag.
Emil Feight.
Barney Hohey.
C. Grimmel.
E. W. Blackburn.
Henry Van Alt.
Geo. Aigner.
Terry Rodan.
Wm. Bremer.
Ulyses McLaughlin.
Wm. Frabert.
B. F. Higgins.

PORTAGE TOWNSHIP (2037, 2036, 1941, 1942).

[List of voters offered, p. 1493; printed, pp. 2035-6; ballots offered, p. 1943; printed, pp. 2038-9.]

Vincent Domblesky.
Thomas Burkley.
Jerome Skelley.
Michael Tully.
James McHugh.
Jacob Krutzberger.
Frank Boland.

CAMBRIA COUNTY—continued.

SOUTH FORK BOROUGH (2053, 1947, 1948).

[List of voters offered, p. 1949; printed, pp. 2051–2; ballots offered, p. 1950; printed, p. 2059.]

T. J. Wilt.
Simeon P. O'Rorke.
Wm. Luley.

STONEYCREEK TOWNSHIP (1983, 2049, 1920, 1921).

[List of voters offered, p. 1919; printed, pp. 1978–79; ballots offered, pp. 1920–21; printed, p. 1986.]

J. W. Benford.
Shan O. Oldham.
Oscar Jannering.
Henry Ott.
George Stickler.
Bernard Palmer.
Josiah Claycomb.
John Gillinger.

SUSQUEHANNA TOWNSHIP (2049, 1945, 1946).

[List of voters offered, p. 1947; printed, pp. 2045–46; ballots offered, p. 1947; printed, p. 2051.]

Michael J. Weaklen.
Richard Baum.

TUNNEL HILL BOROUGH (2007, 1927, 1928).

[List of voters offered, p. 1927; printed, p. 2005; ballots offered, pp. 1927–8; printed, p. 2008.]

Wm. Carney.
Mathew Clonen.
Edward Mulheron.
Wm. O'Neil.
Patrick McNalen.
Andrew Ryan.
Fred Layrue.

TUNNEL HILL BOROUGH—continued.

James Green.
Jos. Kirsh.
Hugh Mulheron.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP NO. 1 (1989, 1969, 1922, 1923).

[List of voters offered, p. 1921; printed, p. 1987; ballots offered, pp. 1922–3; printed, pp. 1990–1–2.]

John Slown.
Walter Miller.
John McCawley.
Jas. McCool.
Wm. Robine.
Robert McCann.
Jacob Bost.
Andrey Hite.
John McIntoss.
Robert Callahen.
Mike Lynch.
John Carr.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP, NO. 2 (1993, 1924, 1925).

[List of voters offered, pp. 1923-4; printed, p. 1992; ballots offered, p. 1924-5; printed, p. 1994-5.]

Harry Crawford.
John McKenna.
John Bruce, sr.
Howard Sutton.
James Glass.
Edward Eger.
Thomas Glass.
John Robertson.
S. Gill.
David Sheehan.
Vincent Lilly.

Total illegal votes for contestant in Cambria County, 356.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

ALLEGHENY TOWNSHIP (1563, 1666, 1665, 1668).

James Glessner, p. 1665, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1563; printed, p. 1669.
Frank Firley, p. 1665, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1563; printed, p. 1669.
Adam Pruishel, p. 1666, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1563; printed, p. 1669.
Irvin Housel, p. 1666, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1563; printed, p. 1669.

BERLIN BOROUGH (1753, 1679, 1680, 1682).

J. C. C. Heffley, p. 1679, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1573; printed, p. 1682.
C. J. Baker, p. 1679, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1573; printed, p. 1682.
Jacob J. Berkebile, p. 1679, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1573; printed, p. 1682.

Berlin Borough—continued.

Geo. P. Brubaker, p. 1679, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1573; printed, p. 1682.
Charles T. Baker, p. 1679, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1573; printed, p. 1682.
Melvin Mervine, p. 1679, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1573; printed, p. 1682.
William Gardill, p. 1679, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1573; printed, p. 1682.
Aug. Kerl, p. 1679, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1573; printed, p. 1682.
Charles Coleman, p. 1680, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1573; printed, p. 1682.
Fred Groff, p. 1679, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1573; printed, p. 1682.
Sidney Dively, p. 1680, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1573; printed, p. 1682.

SOMERSET COUNTY—continued.

BROTHERS VALLEY TOWNSHIP (1566, 1671, 1669, 1673).

Edgar R. Altfather, p. 1669, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1566; printed, p. 1674.
G. H. Stuck, p. 1670, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1566; printed, p. 1674.
Simon P. Werner, p. 1670, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1566; printed, p. 1674.
John O. Ream, p. 1670, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1566; printed, p. 1674.
Franklin K. Rumiser, p. 1670, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1566; printed, p. 1674.
A. J. Fisher, p. 1670, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1556; printed, p. 1674.

CONFLUENCE BOROUGH (1604).

Henry Kurtz, p. 1603, nonreg.; nonres.; ballot offered, p. 1504; printed, p. 1605: testimony, p. 1499.
Thomas Little, p. 1603, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1504; printed, p. 1605.
Abram Garlitz, p. 1603, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1504; printed, p. 1605.
Charles Kurtz, p. 1603, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1504; printed, p. 1605.

JENNER TOWNSHIP (1624, 1629).

William Stewart, p. 1623, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1533; printed, p. 1632.
P. J. O'Connor, p. 1623, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1533; printed, p. 1632.
William Risheberger, p. 1624, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1533; printed, p. 1632.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP (1697, 1699).

Freeman Penrod, p. 1696, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1577; printed, p. 1700.
Albert Flick, p. 1697, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1577; printed, p. 1700.
H. H. Pile, p. 1697, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1577; printed, p. 1700.

MEYERSDALE BOROUGH (1611, 1604).

J. F. Reich, p. 1609, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1516; printed, p. 1616.
I. L. Ritter, p. 1609, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1516; printed, p. 1616.
W. H. Rop, p. 1609, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1516; printed, p. 1616.
H. F. Albright, p. 1610, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1516; printed p. 1617 (nonresident, see testimony, p. 1516).
Rufus Wahl, p. 1610, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1516; printed, p. 1617.
Almond Austin, p. 1611, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1516; printed, p. 1617.
P. P. Breig, p 1611, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1516; printed, p. 1617.
J. A. Saylor, p. 1611, nonreg,; ballot offered, p. 1516; printed, p. 1617.
F. J. Coulehan, p. 1609, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1516; printed, p. 1617.

MILFORD TOWNSHIP (1692, 1694).

Peter Koontz, p. 1691, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1577; printed, p. 1694.
A. W. Bruner, p. 1691, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1577; printed, p. 1695.
Geo. B. Miller. p. 1691, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1577; printed, p. 1696.
John W. Phillippi, p. 1692, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1577; printed, p. 1696.

NORTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP (1675, 1678).

Adam Warner, p. 1674, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1570; printed, p. 1679.
C. E. Boyer, p. 1574. nonreg.; ballot offered. p. 1570; printed, p. 1679.
William Earnest, p. 1674, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1570; printed, p. 1679.

PAINT TOWNSHIP (1639, 1643).

E. J. Wissinger, p. 1638, nonreg.; ballot offered, 1547; printed, p. 1644.

QUEMAHONING TOWNSHIP (1649, 1653).

O. D. Barnett, p. 1648, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1553; printed, p. 1653.
William Hay, p. 1648, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1553; printed, p. 1653.
Wm. Berkebile, p. 1649, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1553; printed, p. 1651.
Mart Thompson, p. 1649, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1553; printed, p. 1654.
Total, 4.

SHADE TOWNSHIP (1635, 1637).

Henry Johnson, p. 1633, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1543; printed, p. 1637.
Robert Buhan, p. 1634, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1543; printed, p. 1637.
D. W. Williamson, p. 1634, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1543; printed, p. 1637.
F. M. Manges, p. 1634, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1543; printed, p. 1637.
David Hitshew, p. 1634, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1543; printed, p. 1637.
Clark Sorber, p. 1634, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1543; printed, p. 1637.

SALISBURY BOROUGH (1685, 1687).

R. A. Kidner, p. 1684, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1575; printed, p. 1687.
William Billmeyer, p. 1684, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1575; printed, p. 1687.
John B. Wagner, p. 1684, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1575; printed, p. 1687.
C. C. McKenzie, p. 1684, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1575; printed, p. 1687.
Luther Wahl, p. 1684, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1575; printed, p. 1687.
John Shunk, p. 1684, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1575; printed, p. 1687.
Lewis Lichliter, p. 1684, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1575; printed, p. 1687.

SOMERSET COUNTY—continued.

SUMMIT TOWNSHIP (1619, 1622).

Nelson Wahl, p. 1617, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1518; printed, p. 1622.
William Lindaman, 1617, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1518; printed, p. 1622.
Michael Corney, p. 1617, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1518; printed, p. 1622.
Henry Seihl, p. 1618, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1518; printed, p. 1622.

STONYCREEK TOWNSHIP (1660, 1664).

Abraham Landis, p. 1658, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1560; printed, p. 1664.
Samuel Formwalt, p 1659, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1560; printed, p 1664.
F. P. Ream, p. 1659, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1560, printed, p. 1664.
W. R. Wilson, p. 1659, nonreg.; ballot offered, p. 1560; printed, p. 1664.
Total illegal votes for contestant in Somerset County, 73.

It is proper here to state that the contestant relied upon the testimony of the voters themselves to show for whom they cast their ballots. Upon an examination of the statutes of Pennsylvania it was found that the ballot of every voter is required to be numbered by the election officers, the number to correspond with the number opposite the voter's name on the poll list, and that all the ballots cast at an election are required to be preserved "to answer the call of any person or tribunal authorized to try the merits of such election."

It is a well-established principle that the ballot of a voter which has been safely preserved by some authorized custodian is the best evidence as to how or for whom he voted and must be produced, and that the testimony of the voter himself is secondary and inadmissible.

In this case, however, the language of the statute "to answer the call of any person or tribunal authorized to try the merits of such election" seems to have led the contestant to believe that he could not call for the ballots, and acting apparently upon this belief he introduced the voters themselves.

In the opinion of the committee the contestant would have found ample authority for the production of the ballots in sections 122 and 123 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. In section 123 full power is given the officer engaged in taking depositions in a contested-election case in the House of Representatives "to require the production of papers," and if "any person refuse or neglect to produce and deliver up any paper or papers in his possession *pertaining to the election*," he is made liable to heavy penalties.

The ballots were papers pertaining to the election; they were numbered so that each one of them could be identified as the ballot cast by the particular voter whose vote was in controversy; they were the best evidence; they were mute witnesses, yet told their own story and were unimpeachable; they could not be bribed nor corrupted. In most instances, according to the testimony, they had been safely preserved and no corrupt fingers had handled them.

But while the committee adhere to the opinion that the evidence of the voters was inadmissible, and to the uniform current of decisions, that where the ballots cast at an election are required to be so numbered as to enable them to be identified, and they have been safely preserved by some legal custodian, they must be produced as the best evidence, and the testimony of the voters is secondary and inadmissible, yet it has been considered proper to report the names of such voters who cast illegal votes, and who, as shown by their own testimony, voted for the contestee.

It is also proper, in this connection, to state that in the counties of Blair and Bedford the contestee resorted to the same character of proof

as that to which reference has just been made, but in the counties of Cambria and Somerset he introduced the ballots, after first showing that they had been securely kept, except in certain instances which were disregarded by the committee and are not included in the illegal lists herein reported but allowed to stand in the contestant's column.

DISTRICT VOTES CAST IN BOROUGHS.

It appears from the record that the electors in various districts or townships in said Congressional district cast their ballots in boroughs which were distinct from the districts or townships, and it is claimed by the contestant that these votes should be excluded from the count.

In article 8, section 1, clause 3, of the constitution of Pennsylvania, 1874, it is provided that a voter "shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election."

The committee find the facts to be as follows:

SOMERSET AND ELK LICK TOWNSHIPS.

The boroughs of Somerset and Salisbury lie within the geographical limits of Somerset and Elk Lick townships, respectively, in the county of Somerset; for many years the electors residing and registered in the township of Somerset have been voting at a precinct originally established before the borough of Somerset was created, and which was taken into the borough when it was formed; no precinct was ever established in the township—no place at which the electors could vote; old men of more than three score years and ten, living in the township, had always voted at the precinct at which the election was held in November, 1890; the borough is situated in about the center of the township.

In Elk Lick Township there was a precinct within the township, but on the day of election the owner of the house in which the elections had been held for some years refused to allow the polls to be opened in it, and the officers of the election crossed a narrow alley into the borough of Salisbury and there opened the polls and received the ballots of the township voters.

In Londonderry, West St. Clair, Woodbury, West Providence, Napier, and Bedford townships, in Bedford County, the electors in said townships voted respectively in the boroughs of Hyndman, Pleasantville, Woodbury, Everett, Napier, and Bedford, as had been done for many years, and because no voting places had been established in the townships.

While the committee regard it as a hardship upon the electors in these different townships to reject their votes, yet the constitution and laws of Pennsylvania must be obeyed; the provision of the constitution of that State requiring, without qualification, the electors to vote in the districts in which they had resided for at least two months immediately preceding the election must be enforced. A mistaken idea of the law upon the part of the electors, however honest, or a neglect or refusal upon the part of the lower courts to establish voting places within the townships can not render void the plain provisions of the constitution.

The power to fix the qualifications of voters is vested in the States, subject only to the limitation contained in the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Each State fixes for itself these qualifications, and the United States must adopt and has uniformly

adopted the State law upon the subject, and the House of Representatives should not in any case fail to act in conformity with it.

In obedience, therefore, to said provision of the constitution of Pennsylvania, the committee have excluded the votes cast in boroughs by voters who resided within the limits of said townships, which are as follows:

	For contestant.	For contestee.
Somerset County:		
Somerset	149	284
Elk Lick	136	138
Bedford County:		
Londonderry	116	133
West St. Clair	91	117
Woodbury	71	115
West Providence	106	208
Napier	192	146
Bedford	339	222
Total	1,200	1,363

VOTES IN NEW TOWNSHIPS.

It is also claimed by the contestant that the votes cast in the townships of Lincoln and Fairhope, in the county of Somerset, should be rejected, because there had been no registration of voters in said townships.

What are the facts?

Prior to October the first, 1890, the township of Somerset was divided into two election districts, the northern end being designated as election district number one, and the southern end as election district number two. On the 1st day of October, 1890, Lincoln Township was formed and made to embrace the whole of district number two and a small strip of territory of district number one, and the old voting place of district number two was fixed as the precinct for the new township.

There was no new registration made or ordered for the new township, but the old registration of district No. 2, which embraced all the voters in the new township except about 20 who resided in that part of district No. 1 which was annexed to district No. 2 in the formation of Lincoln Township, was used at the polls, and the voters of the former district No. 2 and the annexed part as aforesaid voted.

In the opinion of the committee there can be no question as to the legality of all of these votes except, perhaps, those cast by voters who resided in the territory taken from district No. 1, about 20, as already stated. They had not in any manner changed their location; they still resided in the territory in which they were registered and cast their ballots at the identical place at which they had formerly voted.

All that had been done was to annex a small strip of territory to the territory in which they lived, and change the name of district No. 2 to Lincoln Township. If there had been no change there is no pretense they would not have been legal voters. The registration list had been made a very short time prior to the election as required by law, and the registering officer could with propriety have taken it and changed the caption of it from district No. 2 to Lincoln Township. Nothing was done, in our opinion, to change the legal status of these voters, nor to deprive them of the right to vote in said township in the territory in which they had resided at least the two months required by the constitution of their State. They were guilty of no wrong; no

fault could be laid at their door; no negligence on their part could be charged; they had done all that they could do to qualify themselves to vote, and to hold that they could be deprived of their right of suffrage by an order of the court over which they had no control, on the eve of an election, and when they had no time for redress, is a doctrine to which the commiltee can not subscribe.

The intention of the legislatures in all of the States in providing for registration lists is to guard against fraudulent voting, to prevent colonizing, and men without fixed habitations from depositing their ballots wherever they may chance to be on an election day, and to require residence sufficiently long in a community that the voter may become known and regarded as a bona fide resident and not a mere floater or bird of passage. The registration list as used in the township of Lincoln was as effective in these respects and filled the purposes of the law as completely as if it had been used in district No. 2 before the township was formed.

As to the 20 voters in the annexed territory it will be found that their names were on the registry list of district No. 1, and this list was at the polls in Lincoln Township on the day of election, and the committee think this was a substantial compliance with the law under all the surrounding circumstances; but, in any event, there is no evidence for whom they voted, and if their votes were illegal and affected the result they would, under the authorities, have to be deducted proportionately from both candidates, according to the entire vote returned for each.

The vote stood 93 for contestant, 47 for contestee; total, 140. If the 20 votes should be rejected the contestant would lose $6\frac{5}{7}$ and the contestee $13\frac{2}{7}$ votes, or, if fractions should be discarded, 7 and 13 votes, respectively.

For the reasons just stated, the committee also declined to exclude the returns from Fairhope Township, in said county of Somerset.

The facts are substantially the same as in the case of Lincoln Township. Fairhope was created, by an order of the court, out of parts of three townships, on the 22d day of September, 1890. Every voter that cast his ballot in the new township of Fairhope was on the registration list of some one of the old townships, and all of the lists were in the hands of the election officers of said new township on the day of election, and not one of the voters had changed his residence.

The returns showed 31 votes for contestant and 38 votes for the contestee.

VOTERS LIVING IN TERRITORY ANNEXED TO ALTOONA.

It is further claimed by the contestant that certain votes cast by parties who lived in a strip of territory which was taken from Logan Township in the county of Blair and annexed to the second precinct of the eighth ward of Altoona, in said county, by an order of the court entered on the 14th day of October 1890, were illegal because the parties were not on the registry list of said precinct and had not resided in said ward sixty days next preceding the election.

The point presented has already been determined by the committee. As in the township of Lincoln, in Somerset County, these voters were duly registered in the township in which they lived before they were annexed to the said ward, and the registry list was at the polls of said precinct on election day. The committee are of opinion that these votes should stand. There were 49 of them cast, as shown by the record and on their own testimony, for the contestee; how many more of the whole number (100 to 110) voted the record does not disclose.

The committee refer to the following authorities in support of their position in regard to the votes cast in the said new townships and the second precinct of the eighth ward of Altoona:

A case may occur where a portion of the legal voters have, without their fault, and in spite of due vigilance on their part, been denied the privilege of registration. In such a case, if the voter was otherwise qualified and is clearly shown to have performed all the acts required of him by the law, and to have been denied registration by the wrongful act of the registering officer, it would seem a very unjust thing to deny him the right to vote. (McCreary on Election, section 10, page 13.)

In the cases of these voters, they had registered in the districts wherein they lived at the time the registry lists for the November, 1890, election were made as required by law; they remained in the very territory and at the very spots wherein and whereon they lived when these registry lists were prepared; they were guilty of no wrong and neglected no duty, impliedly or otherwise; they could not register again after the changes were made, as the time for registration had passed; they could not control the action of the court and were not responsible for it, and "it would seem a very unjust thing to deny them the right to vote."

Voters are not required to register anew in order to conform to a change in the limits of the election precincts; but their names are to be transferred on the registration lists, by the act, or authority, of the commissioners of election. (Paine on Elections, citing Perkins v. Canaway, 59 Miss., 222.)

In every instance the record shows that the registry lists of the original precincts or districts were at the polls, in the hands of the election officers, and the mere failure upon their part to perform the clerical work of transferring should not deprive the voters of the right to cast their ballots. "We should look at the substance and not the formality."

Irregularities which do not tend to affect results are not to defeat the will of the majority. (McCrary, section 127, page 94, citing authorities.)

The people are not to suffer on account of the default of their agents. (Ibid., section 128, page 127).

ADDITIONAL ILLEGAL VOTES.

The committee find, in addition to the illegal votes for contestee already given, the following in Blair County:

J. C. Ault, p. 1155.
B. F. Amandt, p. 1151.
Jacob Fersht, p. 1164.
Martin H. Richard, p. 899.

The ballots were not introduced, but the testimony of the voters themselves was relied upon to show for whom they voted.

VOTES RECEIVED BEFORE ORGANIZATION OF BOARD.

The committee also find that 29 votes were received and deposited in the first ward of Tyrone, Blair County, before the election board was organized or complete as required by law. Twenty-six of these votes were cast for the contestee and should be deducted from the contestee's column, if the testimony of the voters themselves is received as proper evidence.

MISPLACED STICKER AND DOUBLE TICKETS.

In the first precinct of the first ward of Altoona a ballot was counted for the contestee which had on it a paster bearing the name of the contestant, but leaving the name of the contestee exposed; it was a

Republican ticket. The committee think that the placing of the sticker on the ballot indicated the intention of the voter to vote for the contestant, and that one vote should be deducted from the contestee and one added to the contestant. (Record p. 1180.)

In Jenner township, Somerset County, 11 double ballots were cast and counted for the contestee; in the opinion of the committee they should be deducted from his column. (Record 1522, 2490.)

(See Purdon's digest, vol. 1, p. 551.)

Every question material to the issues in this case has now been presented and passed upon by the committee.

In the examination of the hundreds of votes charged to be illegal, the committee may have made some mistakes and held some legal votes to be illegal, and vice versa; but, if so, they are certainly very few, and the conclusions reached are believed to be almost if not entirely correct.

Nothing remains but to recapitulate the conclusions:

RECAPITULATION.

Statement 1.

Returned vote of contestant in district		16,908
Add misplaced sticker ballot		1
		16,909
Deduct illegal votes in—		
Blair County	76	
Bedford County	127	
Cambria County	356	
Somerset County	73	
Deduct township votes cast in boroughs	1,200	
		1,832
Leaving for contestant		15,077
Returned vote of contestee in district		17,432
Deduct illegal votes in—		
Blair County	105	
Bedford County	39	
Cambria County	45	
Somerset County	45	
Deduct township votes cast in boroughs	1,363	
Additional illegal votes in Blair County	4	
Votes received before board organized	26	
Misplaced sticker counted for him	1	
Double ballots counted for him	11	
		1,639
Leaving for contestee		15,793
Deduct vote of contestant as stated		15,077
Majority for contestee		716

This statement is made upon the theory that all illegal votes cast in the district should be excluded on both sides whether the candidate for whom they voted was ascertained by the introduction of the ballots or the voters themselves. As already stated, the committee is of opinion that the testimony of the voters under the facts in this case was not admissible.

Statement 2.

Returned vote of contestant in district		16,908
Add misplaced sticker ballot		1
		16,909
Deduct illegal votes in—		
Cambria County	356	
Somerset County	73	
Deduct township votes in boroughs	1,200	
		1,629
Leaving for contestant		15,280
Returned vote for contestee in district		17,432
Deduct illegal votes in—		
Cambria County	45	
Somerset County	45	
Deduct township votes cast in boroughs	1,363	
Misplaced sticker ballot counted for him	1	
Double ballots counted for him	11	
		1,465
Leaving for contestee		15,967
Deduct contestant's vote as stated		15,280
Majority for contestee		687

This statement embraces only the illegal votes which were proved to have been cast either for the contestant or contestee by the ballots of the voters, and which is based, in the opinion of the committee, upon a correct interpretation of the law and authorities.

Statement 3.

Votes received by contestant according to Statement 1		15,077
Deduct votes received in—		
Lincoln township, Bedford County	47	
Fairhope township, same county	31	
		78
Leaving for contestant		14,999
Votes received for contestee according to Statement 1		15,793
Deduct votes received in—		
Lincoln township, Bedford County	93	
Fairhope township, same county	38	
Allowance of voters residing in annexed territory	49	
		180
Leaving for contestee		15,613
Deduct contestant's vote as stated above		14,999
Majority for contestee		614

Statement 4.

Votes received by contestant according to Statement 2	15,280
Deduct votes as per Statement 3	78
Leaving for contestant	15,202
Votes received by contestee according to Statement 2	15,967
Deduct votes as per Statement 3	180
Leaving for contestee	15,787
Deduct contestant's vote as stated above	15,202
Majority for contestee	585

These last two statements (Nos. 3 and 4) are submitted upon the basis of the contestant's claim that the votes cast in the new townships, and those of parties living in the annexed territory of Altoona, should be rejected. The committee, however, are of opinion, as hereinbefore stated, that said votes were legal.

SUMMARY OF STATEMENTS.

Majority for contestee:

Statement No. 1	716
Statement No. 2	687
Statement No. 3	614
Statement No. 4	585

Statement No. 2 is adopted by the committee as correct.

In accordance with these findings the committee submit the following resolutions and recommend their passage.

Resolved, That Thomas H. Grevry was not elected a representative in the Fifty-second Congress from the Twentieth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, and is not entitled to a seat therein.

Resolved, That Edward Scull was duly elected a representative in the Fifty-second Congress from the Twentieth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, and is entitled to retain the seat he now holds.

THOMAS E. MILLER v. WILLIAM ELLIOTT.

SEVENTH SOUTH CAROLINA.

The board of State canvassers of South Carolina issued the certificate of election to Elliott, and the contest was made for the seat by Miller because, he alleged, that the officers charged with the conduct of the election refused to count certain ballots for him. To determine whether or not these ballots should have been counted for contestant was the main question considered by the committee, there being no doubt, according to the evidence in the case, that certain ballots cast for him were not counted for him.

The committee, in reaching a decision, held (1) that the legislature of South Carolina had the right to and did enact laws to regulate the conduct of the election of the Representatives to Congress; (2) that a form of ballot, carefully prescribed as to size and color of paper, was ordered by statute, so as to preserve strictly the secrecy of the ballot, and (3) that contestant did not comply with the law, inasmuch as he had ballots printed with the evident purpose of having them identified at the polls by his friends and workers, thus attempting to disregard utterly the purpose of the law.

The statute, in the opinion of the committee, was clearly mandatory, and the object of the law was to prevent bribery and intimidation.

The minority of the committee held that the printed ballots cast for contestant met the requirements of the law, and that Miller was elected by a plurality of 3,233, and that the rejection of his ballots by the election officers was without a shadow of excuse either in law or in fact.

The resolutions of the committee were reported to the House February 25, 1893 (p. 2194 of the Record), but the case was not reached.

(1) **Statutes.** *Right of legislature to enact.*

The right of the South Carolina legislature to pass such laws as it enacted to regulate the conduct of the election of the Representatives to Congress can not be questioned.

(2) **Ballot.** *Size of, regulated by statute.*

"If a ballot cast which is not the size required by law should be counted, then it might as well be said, though law requires that it shall be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, in 'black ink,' yet if it be written in blue ink it will also be counted."

(3) **Electors.** *Duty of.*

Though the Constitution secures the elector in his elective franchise, he is bound to observe the regulations lawfully prescribed by the legislature as to the time when and the method by which he is to vote; and in order to make his will and purpose effectual at an election he must obey the requirements of the law.

(4) **Ballot.** *Rejection of.*

Even if the rejection of ballots would have the effect of disfranchising electors, they should not be counted if they are in violation of law. The voter has no right to complain at the failure of his vote to be counted when his ballot is in violation of the statutes under which he is exercising the right of franchise.

(5) **Courts.**

Where the statute is clear and explicit, and there is no ambiguity in it, the courts have nothing to do but to follow its provisions.

(6) **Statute.** *Whether mandatory or directory.*

"If the legislature had merely prescribed the form of the ballot without declaring those in any other form illegal or commanding their rejection, then it might be a question whether the statute was directory or mandatory. But here the law makes a ballot not in the prescribed form illegal, and declares it shall not be counted; there is no place for the question as to whether the statute is mandatory or directory."

(7) **Ballot.** *Secrecy of.*

The law-making power should be upheld in its effort to preserve the secrecy of the ballot, thus securing as far as possible a pure and honest ballot.

REPORT.

FEBRUARY 25, 1893.—Mr. PAYNTER, from the Committee on Elections, submitted the following report:

The Committee on Elections, to whom was referred the above-entitled contested election, have had the same under consideration and submit the following report:

At the election held on the 4th day of November, 1892, in the Seventh Congressional District of South Carolina, the opposing candidates were William Elliott, Thomas E. Miller, and E. M. Brayton, for a seat in the Fifty-second Congress. The certificate of election was given to William Elliott by the board of State canvassers of the State of South Carolina, whose duty, under the law, it was to issue the certificate of election.

Thomas E. Miller contested William Elliott's right to the seat which he now holds by virtue of that certificate.

The election was held under the laws of the State of South Carolina. There is none, and there can be no question that the legislature had the right to and did enact such laws as it did to regulate the conduct of the election of the Representatives to Congress.

The chief ground of the contest arose out of the fact that the officers charged with the conduct of the election, counting and certifying the result of the vote, refused to count certain ballots cast for contestant. There is no question that certain ballots cast for him were not counted. To determine whether or not the ballots should have been counted is the question involved.

There was a contest between the same parties from the same district in the Fifty-first Congress.

In that case the contestant introduced some witnesses to prove certain facts as to his ballots. This evidence has been made part of the record in the case, and we make reference thereto to cast light upon the action and motives of contestant with reference to the ballots in this case.

The witnesses were H. W. Woodward, M. Johnson, John F. Lopez, and J. H. Chapman.

Johnson says that "as the voter came up with the Miller ticket the name Miller could be seen through the back of the ticket;" that "the Miller tickets were dark white brownish common paper," and on examination that "I could see a Miller ticket that was to be voted by a Republican voter whenever he presented it;" "whenever he held it up in his hands as he was about to vote;" "whenever he held it up in his hands to put it in the box;" that "he was about 7 or 8 feet" from the box; "I mean to say that it was a Miller ticket because I could see through the back of it from their position," and that he "saw Miller's name on the ticket" from his position.

H. W Woodward says he was "selected by Mr. Miller to represent

him in the distribution of his tickets at this box;" that "Mr. Miller's tickets were printed on a dark white paper with larger letters, and Elliott's on a finer and whiter paper with smaller letters," and that he "always folded the tickets so that the letters could show on the back of the ticket."

John F. Lopez proves substantially the same facts.

Mr. Chapman proves that the same plan was carried out at Green Pond. He says:

> The tickets that I distributed containing the name of T. E. Miller was of a darkish white, soft, paper, and the print on it, except the name of Miller, was in small print; the words T. E. Miller was printed in larger words.

The following question was asked witness by contestant:

> If the tickets or ballots were folded so as to inclose the face side and expose the portion of the back of the ticket where the word Thomas E. Miller was, could any-one standing within 6 or 8 feet of the polling place tell by the lettering that the ticket about to be placed in the box was that of Thomas E. Miller, provided that portion of the ticket having the name of Thomas E. Miller upon it was turned toward the party looking?—A. I could.

The evidence shows in the case that the contestant designed in the method of having his ballots printed to destroy the secrecy of the ballot; that his purpose was to procure the kind of material on which they were printed, and have the printing so executed that it could be told by himself and friends how an elector was voting, thus attempting to disregard utterly the wise purpose of the law, which was to enable an elector to vote as he desired, without intimidation and in secrecy. Contestant in 1890 gave his printer one of the ballots, the like of which was used by him in the election of 1888, and ordered his ballots printed like that one; that instead of having them printed on "plain white paper," he had them printed on "dirty white paper;" that he had the printing on the tickets spread out, and his name dropped a little lower down than on the ticket of 1888, for no purpose except the name Thomas E. Miller would not be so likely to be in the crease when the ticket was folded, thus enabling the name to be easier seen. In the language of his printer, he wanted "his name in bold black type which he selected himself."

After contestant read the proof he "changed the space between the Thomas and the E., so as to make the opening larger," and when he was arranging the proof he said he "wanted them his way, and that he had a particular way of folding his ticket" and he "knew them at a distance of 10 feet." One witness testifies (and we believe his testimony to be true) that, in a conversation, contestant told him (in speaking of his ballots) that—

> They were thin, and his name would be printed at the bottom in large type, and when folded his workers could easily detect which ticket the people were holding; that he had beaten Elliott in 1888 with similar tickets and advised me to have mine printed at the same place.

Contestant had his ballots so printed that when folded his name was not concealed. This, we believe from the evidence in the case, was his purpose. The ballots which he used were not the size required by the law; they were not printed on "plain white paper," but on "dirty white paper," and that they were so printed, folded, and voted in a way that contestant's name was not concealed. To show that contestant's designs could be and were carried out, we quote from the uncontradicted testimony of J. J. O'Neal and others. There is much testimony showing the fact that the name of Miller was not concealed when the ballots were folded, and that from the peculiar color of the ballot it could be

told for whom an elector was voting. Here is an extract from O'Neal's testimony:

Q. How far could you distinguish the Miller tickets by the color?—A. Twenty feet.

Q. How far could you distinguish it by reading the name through the back?—A. About six or seven feet.

Q. Who was the Republican supervisor at Port Royal, and did he seem to take any note about the election?—A. Toby Hamilton, and I saw him make a note of some sort after each man voted.

W. F. Colcock testifies that the contestant was at Gardner Corner precinct at the Federal polls; that "the Republican supervisor, Guffin, kept a poll list, and designated each Republican vote by a mark placed at the end of his name."

Henry M. Fuller testifies that he was at Gardner Corner precinct acting as one of the managers at the Federal polls, and said: "My attention was first called to the difference by Guffin's ability readily to determine for whom each voter cast his ballot. He was seated some 8 or 10 feet farther from the ballot box than I was," and he "kept a private tally of the votes, marking those who voted the Democratic ticket and those who voted the Republican ticket." Sometimes Guffin would say to a voter, "That is a good Republican vote;" sometimes say to the voter, "I did not think you would go back on us in that way."

We deem it unnecessary to further particularize as to the evidence in the case except to say that the evidence in the record shows that contestee was popular with the colored voters of the district; that many declared their purpose to vote for him; that many of the colored voters would have done so except for the fact that it could have been told by the ballots for whom they voted, "and, as a general thing, the colored people there are delicate about voting a Democratic ticket, and if tickets could be detected they would not vote the Democratic ticket in the presence of the workers."

The law of South Carolina prescribing the kind of ballots which shall be used is as follows:

SEC. 115. The voting shall be by ballot, which ballot shall be of plain white paper of two and a half inches wide by five inches long, clear and even cut, without ornament, designation, mutilation, symbol, or mark of any kind whatsoever, except the name or names of the person or persons voted for, and the office to which such person or persons are intended to be chosen, which name or names and office or offices shall be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, thereon, in black ink; and such ballot shall be so folded as to conceal the name or names thereon, and so folded shall be deposited in a box to be constructed, kept, and disposed of as hereafter provided; and no ballot of any other description found in any election box shall be counted.

It will be observed that the law prescribes—

The size of the ballot.

That it shall be of "plain white paper."

That it shall be clear and even cut.

It shall be without ornamentation, designation, mutilation, symbol, or mark of any kind whatsoever, except the name or names of the persons voted for and the office to which such person or persons are intended to be chosen.

The ballot can be either written or printed or partly written or partly printed in black ink.

The ballot shall be so folded as to conceal the name or names thereon and so folded shall be deposited in a box.

It provides further: "*No ballot of any other description found in any election box shall be counted.*"

That the statute is mandatory there can be no question.

The object of the law was to so far as possible prevent bribery and intimidation of the voters; that for whom the elector voted should alone be his secret, thus preventing anyone from knowing or questioning him as to the ticket which he voted.

The purpose was to make the elector a freeman in the exercise of the election franchise.

The legislature intended that there should be uniformity in size, so that the ballots could not be distinguished by a difference in size. That "plain white paper" should be used, so that neither the voter, the candidate, their friends, nor the officers conducting the election could tell from the texture or tint of the paper for whom the elector voted.

So exact was the ballot to be that it was required to be "clear and even cut."

It was intended that no ornamentation, mark, etc., should be on the ballot as another safeguard against the knowledge of anyone as to how the elector voted.

As an additional precaution to secure secrecy the law requires the ballots shall be printed or written "in black ink."

After taking all these precautions, so as to secure secrecy in voting, the law requires that "the ballot shall be so folded as to conceal the name or names thereon."

The law-making power knew that a statute of this kind was of no value without a penalty; that if the candidates for office, their friends, the electors, or the managers of elections could disregard the law and defeat its beneficent purposes its enactment was folly; therefore notice was given to the electors that if you do not comply with the provisions of this law, by voting that kind of ballot which is prescribed by law, then the penalty shall be incurred, to-wit: "No ballot of any other description found in any box shall be counted."

If a ballot cast, which is not of the size required by the law, should be counted, then we might as well say that, though law requires that it shall be written or printed or partly written and partly printed in "black ink," yet if it be printed in blue ink it will also be counted.

If we refuse to reject a ballot not of the size prescribed by the law or printed in ink of a color other than black, we can, with the same propriety, say that a ballot was not improperly rejected because it had a symbol or mark upon it.

If this be a correct view to take of the law, then we should go further and say that if the ballot was folded face side out and thus deposited in the box it should also be counted.

The terms of the law requiring the ballot "shall be so folded as to conceal the name or names thereon" is no more mandatory in its terms than its other provision regulating as to size, kind of paper, ink, etc.

It was not proper to count the ballots which were excluded from the count.

The terms of the act are plain and unambiguous, and give a full and conclusive answer to the charge that the ballots were improperly omitted from the count, which no sophistry can obscure or evade.

While the Constitution secures the electors the right to exercise the elective franchise, it must be done subject to the regulations lawfully prescribed by the legislature as to the time when and the method by which he is to vote, and in order to make his will and purpose effectual at an election he must obey the requirements of the law.

Simply because to reject ballots would have the effect of disfranchising electors is no reason for counting them if they are in violation of law.

This result was intended by the law when the electors disregarded its provisions.

It would be farcical in the extreme if the legislature could pass this wholesome law, if it could be disregarded by the electors and their conduct sanctioned by judicial legislation.

What right has the voter to complain at the failure of his vote to be counted when his ballot is in violation of the statutes under which he is exercising the right of franchise?

In Nichols *v.* Board of Canvassers (129 N. Y.), the question was as to the right of counting certain ballots which did not comply with the requirements of the law. The court said:

The legislature has forbidden the electors to cast such a ballot.

It has prohibited the inspectors from placing it in the box and the canvassers from counting it. The case could be no stronger had it in terms declared such a ballot absolutely void for all purposes, but it is said that this result will disfranchise the electors who cast these ballots in good faith, believing that they were the proper official ballots. The answer is that when an elector attempts to express his will at an election by the use, through either design or accident, of ballots which the law declares shall not be counted, the courts have no power to help him.

The law contemplates that the electors will not thereby rely upon anyone, not even the election officers, in the preparation of the ballot. If he is handed an official ballot with a distinguishing mark upon it or an improper indorsement he is not obliged to vote it, but may procure a proper ballot.

In this case it can not be said that the electors were obliged to use these ballots or omit to vote at all.

While Chief-Justice Ruger concurred in the opinion in the case of Nichols *vs.* Board of Canvassers, he gave his views, and, among other things, said:

It imperatively requires that every ballot cast (with an unimportant exception) shall be of the same shape, size, and color, and have the same indorsement. The purpose of the act seems to require that these provisions should be held to be mandatory, and that a disregard of them upon any pretense *whatever* should constitute a violation of the law and cause a forfeiture of any benefits sought to be derived from such illegal ballots.

By a statute in Missouri relating to ballots to be used in an election it was provided that "no ballot not numbered shall be counted."

A contest arose growing out of an election for county clerk; some ballots cast for the successful candidate were not numbered. It was conceded there was no fraud, but the failure to number the ballots resulted from the inadvertence of the inspectors. It also appeared that the number of ballots counted corresponded with the number of votes appearing on the poll list. The question involved the interpretation of the statute, and in passing upon the question in West *v.* Ross (53 Mo., 350) the court held the unnumbered ballots should not be counted, and said:

This case may be a hard case, and doubtless it is, but the legislative enactment is clear, and although it may deprive a portion of the citizens of the county of their right to be heard in the election of a clerk at one election, it is better that they should suffer this temporary privation than that the courts should habituate themselves to disregard or ignore the plain law of the land in order to provide for hard cases.

In the present case the legislature has provided and required that the ballots should be numbered, and then provides in express terms that *no ballots not numbered shall be counted.* Can we say that such ballots shall be counted without an attempt at judicial legislation? I think not, and it would be a misapplication of terms to say that such a statute is *only directory.*

In California there is a statute somewhat similar to the South Carolina act in relation to ballots. It provides, substantially, that if the ballots are voted not of the kind that are required by law, then they are to be rejected.

The court held, when the ballots were not of the size required by the statute they should be rejected. Reynolds *vs.* Snow (67 Cal., 497).

The Connecticut statute requires that a ballot should have the names of the candidates, the officer voted for, and the name of the political party issuing the ballot.

The statute also provided that all ballots cast in violation of the statute, or which do not conform to the requirements of the statute, should "not be counted."

In Talcott *vs.* Philbrick (59 Cinn., 477) the question was raised as to the counting of certain ballots which were issued by the Republican party with the word "citizen" on the ballot.

The court held the ballots should not be counted.

Among other things the court said:

> We are relieved of any obligation to inquire as to the necessity or reason of this or that requirement, and we are not at liberty to dispense with anything that is required whether the reason for it may be—or even if without any apparent reason at all.
>
> The legislature has spoken, and obedience is our first and only duty. It is at liberty to throw around the ballot box such safeguard and regulations as it may deem proper, and it is the duty of the citizens to conform thereto. Some inconvenience is not too great a price to pay for an honest, pure ballot.

There was a dissenting opinion in this case, but the judge who delivered it gave an expression of opinion that is so forcible and pertinent to this case that we here quote it, as follows:

> And when the legislature has in clear and explicit words said that a ballot shall be void for any cause the courts must so declare, *even though the cause seems to them unreasonable.*

The South Carolina statute is clear and explicit; no ambiguity in it. Where this is the case the courts have nothing to do but to follow its provisions.

In Oglesby *v.* Ligman (58 Miss., 511), Judge George, delivering the opinion of the court, says:

> The statute prohibits the use of any mark or device on a ballot by which one ticket may be distinguished from another. The statute prohibits any distinguishing mark whatever, and no court has the right to do away with the effect of the statute by holding that marks which are mere printers' ornaments may be used. [In this case the printer's mark on one set of tickets was an eagle.] The statute condemns as illegal every ballot which is so marked that it may be known or distinguished from another.

In Steel *v.* Calhoun (61 Miss., 563), the court decided that a dotted line between the names of two candidates on the same ticket was a device or mark by which one ticket could be distinguished from another, and held the ticket to be illegal. In these cases the marks were on the inside of the ballot—just as the name of Miller was printed on the inside so as to be distinguished from the outside.

If the legislature had merely prescribed the form of the ballot, without declaring those in any other form illegal or commanding their rejection, then it might be a question whether the statute was directory or mandatory. But here the law makes a ballot not in the prescribed form illegal, and declares it shall not be counted; there is no place for the question as to whether the statute is mandatory or directory. The ballot not in the prescribed form is *illegal* and must be *rejected*, because the law in terms declares that it shall not be counted.

No court in South Carolina, so far as the committee is aware, has passed upon this law.

The committee hold that the statute is mandatory; that the ballots were properly excluded and should not have been counted; that the

law-making power should be upheld in its effort to preserve the secrecy of the ballot, thus securing as far as possible a pure and honest ballot. We therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That Thomas E. Miller was not elected as a Representative to the Fifty-second Congress of the United States from the Seventh Congressional district of South Carolina, and was not entitled to occupy a seat in this House as such.

Resolved, That William Elliott was duly elected as a Representative to the Fifty-second Congress of the United States from the Seventh Congressional district of South Carolina, and is entitled to retain his seat as such.

VIEWS OF THE MINORITY.

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(1) **Statutes.** *Should be liberally construed.*

The object of the South Carolina statute is to give the elector the right to vote, and to aid and protect him in the enjoyment of his right; but there can not be absolute perfection in conforming to the requirements of election statutes. Slight deviations here or there will necessarily occur. The minority insist that the statute in question is in no wise exempt from the rule laid down by the supreme court of one of the leading States of the Union that "all statutes tending to limit the citizen in the exercise of the right of suffrage should be liberally construed in his favor."

(2) **Ballot.** *"For" not a distinguishing mark.*

It should not be considered a violation of the statute because the word "For" was printed on the ballots, as the word appeared on all of the ballots of contestant, and it was not in any manner, therefore, adopted as a distinguishing mark. It simply applied the name of the candidate to the office for which he was being voted, and expressed in one appropriate word that which in its absence would have been left to implication.

(3) **Ballot.** *Color of paper printed on.*

"No ballot can be rejected even under the terms of this mandatory statute, which is printed upon what is known and recognized as plain white paper, even though, owing to a difference in shade, it can be distinguished at the election from the ballots of other candidates printed on paper of the same general description."

(4) **Ballot.** *Manner of folding.*

Even if ballots were printed so as to disclose the name of the candidate through the back, if folded and voted as to conceal the name from observation, they would be legal.

VIEWS OF THE MINORITY.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Indiana, from the Committee on Elections, submitted the following as the views of the minority:

(1.)

The undersigned, constituting a minority of the Committee on Elections, dissent from the report of the majority of the committee in the contested election case of Thomas E. Miller *against* William Elliott, from the Seventh Congressional district of the State of South Carolina, and submit to the House the following expression of their views and conclusions in said case:

HISTORY OF CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

In the year 1882 the colored population in the State of South Carolina was twice as large as the white population, and was overwhelmingly Republican in politics, but the white Democrats, being in possession of the legislative and executive branches of the State government through lawless methods, set about to strengthen and perpetuate their ill-gotten power. Their principal objective point was a solid Democratic delegation in Congress.

To secure this, however, was from a *patriotic* standpoint a difficult undertaking. It involved the wrongful overthrow of the majority, the putting of the minority in control by illegal processes, and the entire repudiation of the cardinal principle of free representation by the people. But these were not regarded as insuparable obstacles by the lawless and merciless conspirators who were sternly bent on the accomplishment of their purpose. When they came, however, to frame the legislative bill for the apportionment of the State for Congressional purposes these gentlemen encountered some *physical* impediments. The Black Republican strength was so great, and its geographical location was so peculiar that they found it utterly impossible to carry out their nefarious design in its entirety, and the best they were able to do was to create six districts which could be carried for their party without resorting to the maximum of fraudulent election practices, and one district which was hopelessly Republican, and which they denominated "the seventh."

A glance at the map of South Carolina in the Congressional Directory of this House will show how this feat was accomplished. The picture there drawn is well calculated to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every honest and patriotic American citizen, whatever his party affiliation. The boundaries of these Congressional districts are as tortuous and winding as the trail of a glittering serpent.

The shape of this Seventh district, in particular, is a defiance of all the laws of harmony and proportion. To create it, counties were cut in twain, and 216,000 people thrown together within its boundaries—a

population 20,000 greater than that of the next highest district, and fifty-two thousand greater than the average population of the other Congressional districts in the State. The total colored vote in this district was 38,000 and the white vote was only 8,000, the colored electors thus outnumbering the while electors nearly 5 to 1. As before stated, these colored voters were almost solidly Republican, and for this very reason had, by means of this gerrymander, been thus thrown together into one district. It was undoubtedly the original intention of those who did this to abandon the district to them, and, as a matter of necessity rather than of choice, leave them free to select their own representative in Congress.

For a time there was no interference with this right, for the Democratic managers, having wrongfully appropriated to themselves the other districts, were too busily occupied there in maintaining by questionable means their supremacy over Republican majorities to encroach upon the overwhelming Republican ascendancy in "the seventh." At the regular election for Representative to the Forty-eighth Congress, held in the district in November, 1882, Col. Edwin W. M. Mackey, the regular Republican candidate, was elected by an enormous majority over the independent Republican candidate, the Democrats not even nominating a candidate for the office.

Mr. Mackey received his certificate of election and took his seat in the House without any objection or contest, but, he having died very soon thereafter, Robert Smalls, a colored Republican, was elected from the district to fill out his unexpired term, the Democrats not presenting any candidate to run against him. At the regular election, held in the district in November, 1884, for Representative to the Forty-ninth Congress, Robert Smalls was again the Republican standard bearer, and this time the Democrats nominated the present contestee, William Elliott, as their candidate. Smalls received twice as many votes as Elliott, and was elected over him by 4,000 majority, and accordingly got the certificate of election, took his seat, and sat out the term, without any opposition or contest whatever.

But the temptation to appropriate this district to themselves was too strong to be longer resisted by the white Democracy there residing, and this disposition made itself manifest at the election of November, 1886, for a Representative to the Fiftieth Congress. Robert Smalls was for the third time the candidate of the Republicans, and William Elliott again entered the lists in behalf of the Democracy. A well organized, widespread, and formidable conspiracy upon the part of the white Democrats of the district to overcome the black Republican majority by violations of the election laws, and to ruthlessly wrest from them their Representative in Congress undoubtedly existed and did its wretched work in this contest. This conspiracy controlled the election machinery of the district, and certified the election of Elliott, who accordingly took his seat in the House. Smalls contested the election with promptness and vigor.

The House was Democratic. The majority of the Committee on Elections reported in favor of Elliott. The minority reported in favor of Smalls, setting forth in their report that he had received a majority of the legal votes cast at the election, but that the ballot boxes had been stuffed against him, and that a large number of legal ballots which had been cast for him had been rejected upon the most frivolous and technical grounds. The House adopted the majority report, and Elliott was retained in his seat. It is due to the people of South Carolina to say, however, that a number of Democrats in the State looked with

disapproval upon the outrage committed against the Republicans of the district at this election. Many of the Democratic newspapers of the State denounced it most bitterly.

The Greenville Daily News, a leading Democratic newspaper published at Greenville, in the State, in its issue of November 20, 1886, referring to the disreputable methods by which Smalls had been defeated, used the following language, which we submit for the consideration of the House, without commenting thereon:

OUR VICTORY IN THE SEVENTH.

We hoped South Carolina was to have political peace, and that the advertising she will have in the future would be favorable and for her good; but the hope is destroyed by the unnecessary victory won for us in the Seventh or "black" district.

We doubt if there has ever been a more unwise or absurd proceeding than the fight against Smalls and the methods used in making it. The Democratic party of the country has gained one member of the House of Representatives to assist at the organization. He is part of a small majority, but his vote is not needed to make a majority, and can not make a two-thirds vote. He is a gentleman of good sense and unstained character, but nobody claims for him that he has such remarkable ability that his presence on the floor of the House will add more than his own unnecessary vote to the strength of his party. The State did not need a Democratic Representative from the black district. Six of her seven Representatives and both her Senators are Democrats.

Against the lack of useful results in the defeat of Smalls there is an endless train of bad results. The Republican newspapers and politicians are given a strong case, and they will make the most of it. They will charge that we carved the State into districts on curious lines, and by dividing counties to throw the colored vote into one district, and, not contented with that, have gone into that district and stolen the one Representative. They will not only charge it, but they will prove it. Our side may, and doubtless will, prove that the county boards acted within the law in throwing out many boxes and hundreds of votes for irregularities. But the fact will stand out bald and unquestioned that Smalls has been defeated by the official negligence of Democratic officials, appointed by Democratic authority. The inference that the negligence was a prearranged plot to deprive the majority of its weight will be too plain and clear for resistance. The State will be put before the country as being party to a plain, deliberate, and wanton fraud.

We do not believe the Democratic party of the country will accept the responsibility for this election, and we know it ought not to do it. The facts and figures will be brought out and put before the world, and if the Democrats in Congress give Col. Elliott the seat they will be held before the world as aiding and abetting a crime and receiving its results. From what has been printed in Democratic newspapers regarding the election in the Seventh district the Democrats could not afford to sustain the result as declared if Col. Elliott's vote made their majority in the House. The chances are nine to one that South Carolina will not only be abused and denounced by the Republicans, but that this piece of work will be repudiated by our party in the country, and we will have the stigma fixed on us by the combined voice of foes and friends.

The harm is not only in the future. This election destroys the work of years. We have claimed persistently that all the doubtful methods we have used in elections were justifiable as being necessary for self-preservation, to defend our families and property from barbarism and corruption. That claim is just and true, and on it we have won toleration and sympathy. Now our enemies—and we have plenty of them—will point to this election as evidence that we have been lying, and will cite its wantonness to prove that we have been inspired only by greed for power and the determination to deprive the negro of political rights.

The effect on the material prosperity of the State in repelling immigrants and capital must be bad. The effect on the people of the State must be bad. It is useless to preach honesty and integrity while the leading and most trusted men of the State publicly use and sanction such methods as have been used to count out Smalls.

"It's an ill bird that fouls its own nest." Our nest has been fouled without reason or excuse. We wish to avoid our share of the fouling as far as possible by proclaiming as publicly as we can that we condemn the proceedings in the black district, and hold no sympathy with them or those connected with them. They are too much like Republican methods to be agreeable to us.

There is no more complete rascal than Robert Smalls. There are few better gentlemen than Col. William Elliott. But the use of flagrant unfairness to defeat the choice of the colored Republicans in the one Congressional district allotted to them is contrary to the honorable traditions and principles of our people and party, a miserable political blunder, and a moral wrong.

The time for holding an election for a Representative to the Fifty-first Congress from the district soon rolled around, and Thomas E. Miller, the contestant in this case, was the Republican candidate for the honor, and William Elliott once more sought and obtained the Democratic nomination. Again, on the 4th day of November, 1888, the relentless Democratic machine did its nefarious work. Elliott was certified and took his seat in the House, which was Republican.

The report of the majority of the Committee on Elections showed the Democratic election officers of the district to have cheated the colored Republicans by stuffing the ballot boxes against them and by shifting the ballot boxes at the polls, whereby the colored voters were misled into depositing their ballots in the wrong boxes, which ballots the election officers thereupon rejected. The minority of the committee reported in favor of the Democratic member. The House, however, unseated him and installed Miller in his place. At this election, as at the election of 1886, many Democrats and many of the leading Democratic newspapers of South Carolina denounced the methods whereby the Democratic candidate obtained the certificate of election.

THE PRESENT CONTEST.

This brings us to the election for a Representative to the Fifty-second Congress, which occurred in this district on the 4th day of November, 1890. At this election Mr. Miller was once more the candidate of the Republicans, Mr. Elliott again became the Democratic candidate, and Ellery M. Brayton (who, like Mr. Miller, was a colored man) was an independent Republican candidate for the office. The district was composed of whole counties and parts of counties. Just which were whole and which parts of counties is not right apparent from the record, but in some degree the counties of Beaufort, Berkeley, Colleton, Orangeburg, Georgetown, Williamsburg, Charleston, Richland, and Sumter contributed to make it.

The other parts of the counties of which parts only were taken to make the district were distributed among the first, second, fourth, and sixth Congressional districts of the State. The boards of precinct managers, or local election officers, of which there were a large number in the district, were, in a great majority of instances, made up entirely of Democrats, and in the remaining instances the Republicans had only a minority representation. When the vote had been polled at the election, the precinct managers at Port Royal, in Beaufort County, and Muster House, in Berkeley County, rejected in the aggregate 324 ballots that had been cast for Miller, being all the ballots he had received at these precincts, and returned to the boards of county canvassers in all 46 votes for Elliott and 4 votes for Brayton, being the total votes polled for these candidates.

In no other precinct in the district were there any ballots rejected by the boards of precinct managers, but the entire vote as cast was certified by these local boards to the boards of county canvassers. The vote so certified showed Miller to have received 7,026 votes, Elliott 3,793 votes, and Brayton 1,413 votes in the district, and that Miller had, therefore, been elected to Congress over Elliott by a plurality of 3,233 votes. Every board of county canvassers in the district was Democratic, and Elliott appeared before each one of them either in person or by counsel, and moved that the entire vote cast for Mr. Miller in the county be thrown out and rejected on four grounds, to wit:

First, that his ballots were one-sixteenth of an inch shorter than required by the statute of the State; second, that the word "for" appeared on his ballots just preceding the word "Congress;" third, that the ballots were not printed on plain white paper as the statute directed; and, fourth, that the name of Thomas E. Miller was so printed upon the ballots as to be seen through their backs when folded.

The boards of county canvassers in the counties of Beaufort, Berkeley, Colleton, and Orangeburg sustained this motion of Elliott, rejected all of the ballots cast for Miller in these counties, and certified to the board of State canvassers simply the vote cast for Elliott and Brayton. The county canvassers in the counties of Georgetown, Williamsburg, Charleston, Richland, and Sumter, however, overruled Elliott's motion, refused to throw out the Miller ballots, and certified to the State board the vote as certified to them by the local election officers. The effect of the action of the boards of county canvassers in the first-named counties in rejecting the Miller ballots was such that Elliott appeared to have been elected to Congress over him in the district by a plurality of 478 votes. From the decision of each of these county boards an appeal was taken to the board of State canvassers, Miller appealing from the action of the first-named boards and Elliott from the decision of those last named.

The board of State canvassers was composed of the attorney-general, the secretary of state, the treasurer of state, the comptroller of state, the adjutant and inspector general of state, and the chairman of the committee on privileges and elections of the house of representatives of the State legislature, all of whom were Democrats. On the questions involved in the appeals these members of the State board divided evenly, the attorney-general being one of the members who voted in favor of counting the rejected Miller ballots. Thereupon, the board of State canvassers being unable to come to any conclusion in the matter, on the application of Elliott and his friends, the supreme court of South Carolina issued a writ of mandamus against the members of the board commanding them to make out a statement of the vote as returned to them by the boards of county canvassers, and to certify it and the election of Elliott, and deliver the same to the secretary of state.

In granting this writ the supreme court based its decision upon the ground that the State board of canvassers having failed to act either way upon the questions involved in the appeals, the decisions of the county boards must stand; but the court, in rendering the opinion, expressly recognized and declared the right and duty of the House to determine for itself as to the election returns and qualifications of the parties. The State board having complied with the mandate of the court, the secretary of state of South Carolina issued the certificate of election as Representative to Elliott, who now occupies the seat by virtue thereof and claims to have been legally elected.

Mr. Miller, however, within the time required by law, instituted against him a contest for the seat, which contest he has ever since pressed with great earnestness and vigor. Notwithstanding his repeated appeals to the Committee on Elections for a speedy hearing of his case and an early report on the same to the House, the committee has, in the opinion of the minority, unnecessarily delayed a report until near the close of the second session of this Congress, which is a sufficient apology for the tardiness with which the views of this minority are presented.

THE LEGALITY OF THE MILLER BALLOTS CONSIDERED.

The question which the House is now called upon to determine, and the answer to which will be decisive of the rights of the parties to this contest, is whether the Miller ballots rejected by the boards of county commissioners of Beaufort, Berkeley, Colleton, and Orangeburg counties, and which aggregated 3,711 ballots, were legal ballots, and were entitled to be counted for him. If so, he was elected to represent the district in Congress by 3,233 plurality over Elliott, and should be seated; if not, the last-named gentleman was legally elected by a plurality of 478 votes over Miller, and should be retained in the seat which he now occupies.

We propose to consider the objections urged to the legality of these ballots in the order in which they are presented in the record; but, in order that we may do this intelligently, and to the end that there may be a clear understanding of the subject, it is necessary that we should first set out that section of the South Carolina statute which defines a legal ballot, and for an alleged failure to conform to which the ballots of Mr. Miller were thrown out and rejected. This section is as follows:

SEC. 115. The voting shall be by ballot, which ballot shall be of plain white paper of two and one-half inches wide by five inches long, clear and even cut, without ornament, designation, mutilation, symbol, or mark of any kind whatsoever, except the name or names of the person or persons voted for, and the office to which such person or persons are intended to be chosen, which name or names and office or offices shall be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, thereon, in black ink; and such ballot shall be so folded as to conceal the name or names thereon, and so folded shall be deposited in a box to be constructed, kept, and disposed of as hereafter provided; and no ballot of any other description found in any election box shall be counted.

THE SHORTNESS OF THE MILLER BALLOTS.

The first objection urged to these Miller ballots is that they are one-sixteenth of an inch shorter than the law required, in other words, that they are only four and fifteen-sixteenths of an inch long, instead of four and sixteen-sixteenths of an inch in length. One plain answer to this objection is that it is not true in its entirety. All of these rejected ballots are in evidence in this case, and were before the Committee of Elections at the argument, and are now in the committee room subject to the inspection of the House, and there are a large number of them which are fully 5 inches in length. How the shortage of one sixteenth of an inch in the remainder of the ballots might readily have occurred, and how it probably did occur, will appear from the following testimony in the case, given by one John Foster, an expert printer of Charleston, S. C., who testified in behalf of Mr. Miller in this contest:

Q. Will you state how that shortage could occur in printing a large number of tickets?—A. In all printing offices in printing a large mass of tickets or a large number of circulars a number of forms are put on a press in case of ballcts, which are regarded as small tickets. They will run sixteen, twenty-four, or thirty-two to a sheet. As the printing progresses these sheets are taken from what we call the the fly-board, handed over to a workman who runs the cutting machine. This cutting-machine workman is generally a cheap workman. He receives his instructions from the foreman of the office. For example: The foreman will tell the cutting-machine man to set his gauge a given size. The foreman generally examines the first cutting from this machine. If correct, the foreman says, go ahead. The work proceeds and the cutting-machine man finishes the job without any further instructions. In a great many cases the cutting-machine-man, being often unreliable, will often allow the gauge to slip very slightly without noticing it, and in case where it only varies the sixteenth part of an inch no attention is paid to it, that variation being considered of no importance. Such variation from a fixed size in printing circulars or tickets

is very common. I may add that in making up packages of circulars or tickets a perfect one is always placed on the outside on the top of the package, and the customer, seeing the sample on top, takes it for granted that the entire package contains facsimiles, and in my experience where the variation was never greater than one-sixteenth of an inch the work was regarded as filling the bill and satisfactory.

The uncontroverted evidence in the case clearly shows that some of the tickets cast for Elliott at the very precincts in the district at which the rejected Miller ballots were cast were one-sixteenth of an inch wider than the width prescribed by the South Carolina statute, and that some of the tickets cast for Brayton at these precincts were one-sixteenth of an inch longer than the law directed. The minority believe that these slight and immaterial variations in these tickets from the legal requirements were, as in the case of some of the Miller ballots, occasioned by accident in printing them. It is not pretended that there was any wrongful intent upon the part of Mr. Miller in having some of his tickets cut a trifle too short. Indeed it is apparent from the evidence that he was not even aware that there was any defect in his tickets in this particular. The truth is that this slight defect was probably not discovered by any person until after the vote had been polled in the district. Nor can it be claimed that this shortness in some of the ballots operated as a distinguishing mark, or that any living soul was deceived or otherwise injured thereby.

But it is claimed that the statute is mandatory in its terms and that, this being the case, there is no room for construction, and that any deviation from its requirements as to the length of the ballot, however occasioned or, however trifling, renders the ballot void and necessitates its rejection. The minority submit that such a view as this is absurd. It abandons reason and throws common sense to the winds. The object of this statute is to give the elector the right to vote and to aid and protect him in the enjoyment of this right. The rule contended for by the contestee would invariably defeat this very object. There can not, in the very nature of things ever be *absolute* perfection in conforming to the requirements of election statutes. Slight deviations here or there will necessarily occur.

The legislature which enacted this statute evidently did not intend to entrap the elector or to hold him responsible for defects so trivial that he could not reasonably observe them. It did not proceed upon the theory either that workmen were infallible or that printing machinery was perfect, nor intend to require that each voter should carry a rule with him to the polls in order to ascertain by actual measurement whether his ticket varied the tithe of a hair in length or breath from the legal requirement. There is ample scope in this case for the application to these ballots of the legal maxim, "de minimis non curat lex." The minority also insist that the statute in question is in no wise exempt from the rule of construction laid down by the supreme court of one of the leading States of the Union that "all statutes tending to limit the citizen in the exercise of this right (the right of suffrage) should be liberally construed in his favor."

The case reported in 67th California, in which a ballot only about 8 inches long was held to be illegal under a mandatory statute, requiring a ballot to be 12 inches long, is clearly not decisive of this case, since in that case the deviation from the prescribed length was so great as to constitute a distinguishing mark which would fall at once under the observation of the voter. In the contested-election case of Campbell *vs.* Morrey, in the Forty-eighth Congress, in which the House was Democratic, both the majority and minority of the Committee on Elections declared in their report to the House that a ballot which had

been voted for Morrey in one of the wards of the city of Hamilton, in Butler County, Ohio, which was $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches wide was properly counted for him, notwithstanding the Ohio statute declared that the ballot should not be more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ nor less than $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in width.

Indeed, the election officers of South Carolina have themselves construed this statute as contended for by the minority, since, while the Miller ballots were rejected, both the local election officers and the boards of county canvassers, the latter after their attention was called to the subject of the size of ballots, all counted these irregular tickets of Elliott and Brayton to which reference has heretofore been made. This construction was still further adopted by the highest election officers in the State at the election for Representative to the Fifty-third Congress held in this district in November, 1892. In this instance the local Democratic election officers returned a plurality of votes for G. W. Murray, the colored Republican candidate for Representative, over Gen. Moise, the Democratic candidate, but the Democratic boards of county canvassers rejected nearly 3,000 Republican ballots because they were one-fourth of an inch shorter than the 5 inches prescribed by the statute.

The members of the board of State canvassers, all of whom were Democrats, on appeal, however, reversed this action of the county boards by a vote of 5 to 1, and certified Murray's election to the secretary of state, who issued to him the certificate of election. It is the understanding of the minority that Gen. Moise is instituting no contest against Mr. Murray for the seat so awarded to him.

THE PREPOSITION "FOR."

The second objection urged to these ballots of Mr. Miller is that they violate those provisions of the statute which declare that the election tickets shall contain no ornament, symbol, or mark of any kind upon them, except the name of the person voted for and the office to which such person is intended to be chosen. The ballots read as follows: "For Representative in the Fifty-second Congress, Seventh District, Thomas E. Miller," and it is seriously contended by the contestee that the preposition "For," which immediately precedes the word "Representative" on the ticket, is such a violation of the statute as to render the tickets illegal.

It is not pretended that there was any unlawful purpose in having the ballots printed in this way, nor that the word "For" constituted in any manner a distinguishing mark, for *all* of Mr. Miller's ballots were printed alike in this particular; nor is it claimed that any one was deceived or injured by this word appearing on the ballots, or that the result of the election was in any wise affected by it; but it is contended here, as in the case of the shortness of the ballots, that the South Carolina statute is mandatory and requires that for this alleged defect the ballots shall be rejected. We have no desire to repeat in this connection what we have already said with respect to the construction of the statute. It is worthy of note that in only two precincts in the entire Congressional district were any of Miller's ballots rejected by the local officers of election.

It is quite apparent that in these two precincts, Port Royal and Muster House, hereinbefore referred to, they were rejected on other grounds than because of their shortness or their containing on their face the word *for*. It is also worthy of observation that the boards of county canvassers in four of the counties of the district while throwing out the

ballots of Miller which contained the word *for* upon them, canvassed and certified the ballots of Mr. Brayton, which were similarly worded. More than this—some of these counties were partly in the Seventh and partly in the First Congressional district, others were partly in the Seventh and partly in the Second district. In the First district Mr. Crum was the Republican candidate for Congress and in the Second district Mr. Smith was the Republican candidate for Representative.

As a consequence of this division of counties, the same board of county canvassers acted as such in all the Congressional districts of which its county was a part. The ballots of Mr. Crum and Mr. Smith all had the word *for* on them, precisely as those of Mr. Miller, and yet these county canvassing boards, which rejected the Miller ballots, counted the Crum and Smith ballots in every instance. These facts are all in evidence in this case, as is also the fact that the Miller ballots, which were cast at the Congressional election of 1888 in this district, out of which election grew his contested election with Elliott for a seat in the Fifty-first Congress, had the preposition "for" on it, and yet no one, either at that election or in the subsequent contest for the seat, ever claimed that his ballots were for this reason illegal. None of these facts are disputed in the evidence in this case.

The plain truth is that this objection to Mr. Miller's ballots was the purest afterthought—the desperate effort of unscrupulous political enemies to wrongfully deprive him of the seat to which he was honestly elected. The contestee cites in support of his position that this preposition renders Miller's ballot invalid, Commonwealth *vs.* Woelper, 3 S. and R., Pa., p. 29, where the presence of a spread-eagle at the head of a ticket at a church election was held to invalidate it, the rules of the church under which the election was held providing that only the names of the persons to be voted for and the offices to be filled should go on the ticket, and that any ticket violating this provision should be rejected. Also the case of Tolcott *vs.* Philbrooks (20th Atlantic Rep., p. 436), a Connecticut case, where under a statute providing that nothing except the official designation, the name of the party, the name of the candidate, and the name of the office to be filled, should appear on an election ticket, and that any other kind of a ticket should be rejected, a ticket having the word *Citizen* thereon was held illegal, there being no party by that designation in the neighborhood. Also the contested-election case of Yeates *vs.* Martin, in the Forty-sixth Congress, where, under a North Carolina statute which declared that all tickets containing any device should be rejected as illegal, the words "Republican, ticket" were held by the House to render such a ballot void.

It is, however, very apparent that there is a broad distinction between the facts in these cases and the facts in the present contest. In the foregoing cases the objectionable matter had no necessary, logical, or grammatical connection with the other matter on the ballots. Whereas, in the present case the word objected to bore precisely this relation to the balance of the matter appearing on Mr. Miller's ticket. It applied the name of the candidate to the office for which he was being voted, and expressed in one appropriate word that which in its absence would have been left to implication. It may also be added that the case of Tolcott *vs.* Philbrooks is completely disposed of by the late Connecticut case of Fields *vs.* Osborn, hereinafter referred to, and that the decision of the House in the contested election case of Yeates *vs.* Martin is overruled by the House in many cases hereinafter cited. The contestee also cites three cases in Mississippi in support of his contention.

It appears that in this State there is an election statute in substance the same as the statute of South Carolina, hereinbefore set out. In Chalmers *vs.* Lynch (58th Miss., p. 502) it was held that a printer's dash not visible through the back of the ballot rendered the ballot void. Of this case three remarks may be predicated: First, it is not sound law; second, it is against the overwhelming preponderance of authority, and is in direct conflict with the holding of the House in the contested election case of Lynch *vs.* Chalmers, in the Forty-seventh Congress, where the same question again came up between the same parties, and, third, the word "For" appeared on the ballots in this case exactly in the connection in which it appears on the Miller ballots, and yet it seems not to have been objected to before the Mississippi court as rendering the ballot invalid.

In 59th Mississippi, page 229, the ballots were held properly rejected because a space of one-fifth of an inch was not left between the names on the ticket, as the statute required, which doctrine may be maintained upon the ground that the closing of this space prevented the voter from writing in the name of his candidate as the statute of the State authorized him to do. In 61st Mississippi, page 556, a faint dotted line on the inside of the ticket, invisible from the back, was held to invalidate it under the statute. Of this decision it may be said, as of the 58th Mississippi case, that it is against common sense and the weight of authority, both in the courts of the country and in the House of Representatives.

This completes the list of cases cited by the contestee in his brief.

In the case of Field *vs.* Osborn (60 Conn., p. 544), decided in 1889, the very question involved in this Miller and Elliot case was decided by the supreme court of that State. The election statute of the State provided that nothing should appear on the ticket except the statement that the ticket was official, the name of the party, the name of the candidate, and the designation of the office to be filled, and that any ticket not conforming to these requirements should be rejected as illegal. Some of the tickets voted at the election, however, had the preposition "for" immediately preceding the designation of the office to be filled, and it was contended that for this reason they were void, but the court held directly to the contrary.

The Indiana cases have held over and over again that designations on the ballot other than those prescribed by statute did not render the ballot void, even under a mandatory statute. In 64 Texas, p. 500, the supreme court of that State held that the names of the President and Vice-President at the head of the electoral ticket at a Presidential election did not render the ticket illegal. In the contested-election case of Goodrich *vs.* Bullock, in the Fifty-first Congress, from the Second Congressional district of Florida, it was held by the House, on the majority report of the Committee on Elections, that an asterisk on the lower left-hand corner of the ballot and a ballot scratched with red ink, there being no black ink readily obtainable, and a printer's dash, did not avoid the ticket, even though the Florida election statute declared that the ballot should be scratched with black ink, should contain nothing but the names of the persons to be voted for and the office to be filled, and that ballots failing to conform to its requirements should be rejected.

The report of the minority in the case, which had signed to it the names of the Speaker of the present House; the chairman of the present Committee on Elections, and of Mr. Moore, of Texas, a member of the present Committee on Elections, expressly agreed that the tickets

were not invalidated by reason of their having a printer's dash upon them. In the contested-election case of Burns *vs.* Young, from a Kentucky district, in the Forty-fifth Congress, it was held by the House that the abbreviation *Hon.* before the name of a candidate for Representative on the ticket did not render it invalid, although the Kentucky statute provided that the name of the person voted for and of the office to be filled should alone appear on the ballot. The same doctrine was also held by the House in the contested-election case of Fenn *vs.* Bennett, from Idaho, reported at page 592 of Contested-Election Cases, House of Representatives, 1871–1876.

In the case of John R. Lynch *vs.* James R. Chalmers, a contest from a Mississippi Congressional district, the House held, in the Forty-seventh Congress, that a printer's dash appearing on the inside of the ticket did not render it illegal, notwithstanding the statute of the State provided that nothing should appear thereon except the name of the candidate and the office to be filled, and also expressly provided that any ticket not conforming to these requirements should not be counted.

In the case of Lowe *vs.* Wheeler, a contest in the Forty-seventh Congress from the Eighth Congressional district of Alabama, the House held that, although the statute of that State provided that nothing but the names of the persons voted for and the offices to be filled should appear on the ticket, and that any ticket violating these provisions should be rejected, yet, nevertheless, a ticket at a presidential election which named the districts in which the electors voted for resided, when in point of fact the law of Alabama made no provision whatever for district electors, was a valid ticket.

From what has been said above the minority of the committee submit that, both on reason and authority, the objection to Mr. Miller's ballots in this contest upon the ground that they contained the preposition *for* on their face is not a tenable one.

THE COLOR OF THE BALLOTS.

The third objection urged to the Miller ballots is that they were not of plain white paper, as required by the South Carolina statute. But what is *plain white paper?* There are many varieties of paper which answer to this description and come under this designation. Some plain white paper on close inspection has a creamy tint, other has a slight bluish tinge, while still other has a faint suggestion of pink in it. Moreover, there is frequently a difference in the shade of plain white paper of a certain grade made by one manufacturer and the same grade of this description of paper made by another manufacturer.

Indeed, there is often a perceptible difference in the shade of the various runnings of the same grade of plain white paper when made by the same manufacturer. All the foregoing facts are sworn to by several experts who testified in this case for Mr. Miller, and are not denied by any witness who testified in the cause. Besides, these matters are well known to many persons who are not experts, and are almost subjects of common observation and knowledge. The legislators who enacted the South Carolina election laws are presumed to have known all the foregoing facts. They must also have known that, on account of this variation in shade in plain white paper, it would be physically impossible to have all the tickets necessary for the holding of an election throughout the State printed on paper of this description and have them of exactly the same shade if the candidates were left free to get their tickets printed at different printing offices.

Yet, with all this knowledge at hand, the legislature of South Carolina made no provision for the selection of paper and the printing of tickets by a public official, as has been done in States where the Australian election law prevails and *absolute* uniformity in the color and appearance of the tickets is aimed at. Nor is any comparison of tickets upon the part of candidates required by this South Carolina statute to the end that all the tickets may be exactly alike. Indeed, the statute does not even provide that the tickets shall be of uniform color, nor does it designate the grade of paper of which they shall be made. It simply provides that they shall be of "plain white paper."

The minority assert that no ballot can be rejected, even under the terms of this mandatory statute, which is printed upon what is known and recognized as plain white paper, even though, owing to a difference in shade, it can be distinguished at the election from the ballots of other candidates printed on paper of the same general description.

These rejected ballots of Mr. Miller are unquestionably within the words "plain white paper" as employed in this statute, whether these words are construed in their usual and ordinary acceptation or as understood by expert printers and paper dealers. Four such experts, one of whom resided in Charleston, S. C., examined these very ballots and swore that they were of plain white paper, and that the paper on which they were printed was usually and commonly known by that designation among those of their profession. These witnesses were not contradicted. A number of persons, not experts, also testify in this case that these ballots are of plain white paper. As heretofore stated, every one of these ballots claimed to have been illegal are in evidence in this case and are now in the custody of the committee, and are easily accessible to the House. That they fully answer the requirements of the statute as to color is apparent at a glance.

The minority earnestly ask the members of the House to inspect them. All the ballots cast for Elliott and Brayton in the counties whose canvassing boards threw out these Miller ballots, are also in evidence in this case, and are also in the possession of the committee and can be seen. They, too, are on plain white paper. The uncontroverted testimony of witnesses and a comparison of the ballots show that the ballots of Brayton are a little lighter in shade than those of Elliott, and that the ballots of the latter are a shade lighter than those of Mr. Miller. But these ballots all being on the kind of paper required by the South Carolina statute, what legal or moral right has any one of these candidates to say that *his* ballots shall be adopted as the standard of color and the ballots of the other candidates rejected?

Four or five witnesses, all of whom were Democrats, one being a member of the board of canvassers of one of the counties in the district which rejected these Miller ballots, and the others being members of the local election boards in such counties, testified in this case that they could distinguish the ballots of Miller from those of Elliott by their color. Possibly two of these witnesses claimed to have done this when the two ballots were not at the same time presented to their observation for comparison. It should not be forgotten, however, that these witnesses were swearing in most instances to justify their own misconduct in rejecting these ballots—that they were virtually testifying in their own defense.

Placed side by side, the Miller and Elliott ballots can be distinguished at a very short distance by the difference in their shade, but the minority unhesitatingly declare that it is impossible to recognize either ballot by the difference in shade when separately presented, and under

the election law of South Carolina each voter goes alone to the ballot box to vote, and the tickets of the various candidates are not there present for comparison. If a difference in the shades of the ballots invalidated the darker one, why were not the ballots of Elliott thrown out by the board of county canvassers along with Miller's, and the ballots of Brayton alone returned and certified?

Witnesses (who were not contradicted) swear, and the inspection of all these ballots shows, that the Brayton ballots were lighter in color than those of Elliott. Again, there are in the record in this case specimen ballots of those cast for Tillman, the present Democratic governor of South Carolina, at the very election at which these Miller ballots were rejected. The testimony shows, and a comparison of this specimen ballot with the Miller ballot will confirm it, that the Tillman ballot is, if anything, not so light in color as Miller's ballots, and yet Mr. Tillman's ballots were counted, and to-day he occupies the executive chair of his State by virtue of them, whereas Miller's ballots were thrown out, and he is denied a seat in this House. Specimen ballots of those cast for Crum and Smith, the Republican candidates at this same election for Representives from the First and Second districts of South Carolina respectively, are also in the record.

Witnesses swear (without contradiction), and an inspection of the ballots shows that they are right in their testimony, that these specimen ballots are no lighter in color than Miller's. Yet they were canvassed and certified by some of the very same boards of county canvassers which declared the ballots of the latter gentleman illegal. Once more—a specimen ballot of those cast in this district for Robert Smalls for Congress at the election in 1886, and which ballots were never claimed, either in South Carolina or in Washington, to be illegal, notwithstanding all his opposition at the polls and in the contest he waged for his seat following this election, are displayed in the evidence in this case; and they, too, are no lighter than the rejected ballots of Thomas E. Miller.

There seems to be a dearth of decisions upon the question now undergoing discussion. In 8th Oregon Report, page 493, the supreme court of that State held that a colored ballot cast under a statute requiring all ballots to be white is void, but the extent to which the ballot held to be illegal was colored does not appear. In 15th Illinois, page 492, under a statute requiring the ballot to be on plain white paper, the supreme court held that a ballot with a slight blue tint, and with faint lines in it, was good, especially after it had been counted by the officers of election.

COULD MILLER'S NAME BE SEEN THROUGH THE BALLOT?

We come now to the fourth objection urged to these ballots, to wit: That the name "Thomas E. Miller" was so printed as to be seen through the back of the ballot when folded. It was evidently contemplated by those who framed this South Carolina statute that it might sometimes happen in the printing of tickets, because of the thinness of the paper, the amount of ink used, the force of the impression in printing, or some other cause, that the name of a candidate would show through the back of the ticket. It is also apparent that it was not the intention of the legislature to declare such a ballot illegal solely for this reason; nor does the statute, in point of fact, declare such a ballot void.

It was foreseen that a ballot so printed might still be folded and

voted by the elector in such a manner as to conceal the name entirely from view. The statute was not designed to render such a ballot so voted illegal, but to protect it, and its language was so framed as to accomplish this purpose, for the statute provides "and such ballot shall be so folded as to conceal the name or names thereon, and so folded shall be deposited." Even if Miller's ballots were so printed, then, as to disclose his name through the back, still, if so folded and voted as to conceal the name from observation, the minority believe that such ballots would be legal.

But what is the evidence offered by contestee to support his claim that Miller's name could under any circumstances be seen through the back of his ballots? It consists wholly of the testimony of the four or five Democratic election officers, who, in part, conducted the election in the counties of the district in which Miller ballots were rejected, and some of whom assisted in the wrongful throwing out of these ballots—the same gentlemen hereinbefore characterized as men swearing in their own defense. It is a significant fact (already heretofore pointed out) that in only two precincts, out of the large number of precincts in this district, namely, Port Royal and Muster House, did the local election officers refuse to count Mr. Miller's ballots.

These local officers were Democrats. They were anxious to seize upon any pretext, however flimsy, to defeat him. The statute of the State was before them. They saw and understood its provisions as to the requisites of a good ballot. They knew also that they not only had the right but that it was their positive duty to refuse to count any ballot which failed to conform to the statutory requirements; and yet in only two instances in the whole district did these local officers exclude Miller's ballots from the count. Had these ballots really been distinguishable by their color, or by Miller's name showing through the backs, his ballots would not have been counted for him in a single precinct in the entire district.

More than this—had his tickets been as objectionable as is now claimed, not simply four or five, but fifty, Democratic election officers of the district would have been introduced in this case and would have sworn to their illegal character. The ballots themselves are the best evidence as to whether Miller's name can be seen through the backs, as well as to whether they are other than plain white paper. This minority has carefully examined them and confidently asserts that they are open to neither of these objections. Let the members of the House make the inspections for themselves.

The ballots will be found to be silent but convincing witnesses to the falsity of the testimony of these few democratic election officers. The original creases made in them by the electors at the very time they cast them are still plainly and distinctly to be seen on the ballots, and show how impossible it was for the name of Miller to have been seen through them.

On the face of some of these ballots Miller's name is plainer than it is on the face of others. This is doubtless owing to the fact that in printing them the ink was applied with a little more liberality than in printing the others, or, perhaps, the impression of the printing press was strongest in their case. Occasionally, in such a ballot as this, the printing may be visible through the back under a method of folding most likely to disclose it, but not so as to enable one to read the name, except in the rarest and most exceptionable cases, as, for instance, where one familiar with the name and close to the ballot holds it between himself and the sunlight and scrutinizes it with great care.

The way these even ballots were folded when they were cast, however, precluded the possibility of even seeing the printing through their backs. A remarkable circumstance to be noted in this connection is that many of the Elliott ballots cast at the election, owing undoubtedly to the sharpness of the type with which his name was printed and the force with which the printing press was applied, revealed his name through the back quite distinctly, and yet not one of these ballots was rejected by the Democratic county boards of canvassers.

Their attention was necessarily called to these ballots when the objection that the Miller ballots showed his name through the back was made before them, and the statutes authorized them to act in the premises on their own motion and reject them if they were faulty. This circumstance only discloses the hollowness and hypocrisy of the pretense that the Republican ballots were thrown out upon valid legal grounds. The plain truth is that the crime committed against the Republican electors at this election in this Congressional district is without a shadow of excuse. It has but few parallels in the political history of the State of South Carolina, replete as that history is with the most flagrant and outrageous violations of the right of suffrage.

No wonder that many of the leading Democratic newspapers of the State did not hesitate to denounce this crime against these colored electors, and that in over half of the counties of the district the Democrats who were members of the county boards of canvassers refused to be parties to it, and overruled the motion of the contestee and his followers to reject Mr. Miller's ballots upon these frivolous and untenable grounds. All honor to the three Democratic members of the State board of canvassers, including the attorney-general of the State, who had the courage and patriotism to withhold their approval of the foul deed.

THE ATTACK ON THOMAS E. MILLER.

But by all odds the most wanton and outrageous thing in connection with this whole case is the assault that has been made on the character of Mr. Miller. This assault was a pure afterthought, and was conceived in the consciousness that the objections urged to his ballots were frivolous, and that, unless prejudice could in some way be aroused against him, there was danger that even a Democratic House would admit him to his seat. The brazen and unscrupulous conspirators who had been attempting to rob him of his political rights, therefore, turned upon him as he was seeking to assert them, and added insult to the injury they had already done him by charging that he had himself attempted to practice fraud at the election.

They pretended that he had procured his tickets to be printed on colored paper, and with his name visible through the back, in order to destroy the secrecy of the ballot, to the end that the colored voters of the district who desired to vote for Elliott would be intimidated from doing so by the fear of discovery at the polls and consequent mistreatment at the hands of their Republican colored brethren. This accusation was infamously false. Besides, the colored voters of the district were Republicans almost to a man, and did not wish to vote for the Democratic candidate. Had any of them desired to do so no objection would have been interposed by the others. Nor would negroes voting for Elliott have been in any wise mistreated or punished by those of their own color. It was not the colored people but the whites who enjoyed a monopoly of intimidating voters in this district.

In support of this charge against Miller, the contestee started with

his evidence at the election for Congress, held in the district in 1888, and introduced witnesses to show that in the contest between Miller and himself for a seat in the Fifty-first Congress, Miller proved by his own political friends what his vote had been at that election in two certain precincts in the district, and that these friends swore that they were able to tell who voted for him from the fact that his tickets were darker in color than Elliott's and his name could be seen through their backs.

Mr. Miller, however, not only denied having anything whatever to do with the selection of the paper and the manner of printing his tickets for the election of 1888, but he also introduced the printer who printed these tickets, who swore that he selected the paper, type, and ink used in the printing himself, and that Miller had nothing whatever to do with the selection and was in no wise responsible for it. It thus clearly appears that if Miller's tickets were distinguishable from Elliott's at the election of 1888 it was purely an accident, for which he was entirely blameless. Nor does the proof that Miller's tickets could be identified from Elliott's at this election at all tend to establish the fact that the same condition existed at the election of 1890.

The evidence indicates that the Miller tickets at the last-named election were of substantially the same colored paper as the tickets he used at the election of 1888, but it nowhere appears that the same was true as to Elliott's tickets. Whether they were lighter or darker colored at the election of 1890 than at that of 1888 the evidence does not disclose. Besides, the name of Miller on the tickets of 1890 was thrown lower down than on the tickets of 1888, thus bringing it within the crease of the ticket when folded, whereby it was the better concealed from observation. This Mr. Miller claims was done for the express purpose of securing a ballot which would be secret beyond all contention. Again, the type with which Miller's name was printed on the tickets in 1888 was different in character from that used in printing his name on the tickets of 1890.

But, more conclusive than all else—a specimen ballot of the kind used by Miller in 1888 and a specimen ballot of the kind used by him in 1890 are in evidence in this case and appear side by side in the record of the original evidence now in the custody of the committee. No one denied these tickets to be exact specimens of the tickets of 1888 and 1890. An inspection of them shows that while the name of Miller can be seen through the back of the first-named ticket it can not be discerned through the back of the other one.

In further support of his charge against Mr. Miller, the contestee next introduced as a witness A. P. Kahrs, who resided in Charleston, S. C., whose occupation was that of a printer, and who printed for Miller the tickets whose validity is involved in the present contest. This witness testified that he was a Democrat in politics, and that Miller came to him before the election of 1890 and employed him to print his tickets; that he ordered them printed on white paper, cut 2½ inches wide by 5 inches long, and that he and Miller selected 40-pound white book paper upon which to print the tickets, according to one of the Miller tickets of 1888, which the latter brought to the printing office with him as an aid in the selection of paper; that Miller selected the type and arranged it himself and read the proof, and said he did not want any of the tickets to get out because he had a peculiar way of having them printed and a peculiar way of folding them which enabled him to know them 10 feet off; that Miller directed that the tickets, when printed, should be delivered to one George, and wrote an order on the

latter upon the back of this 1888 ticket in favor of the witness for payment for the printing, and delivered it to him to be presented to George along with the tickets; that the witness presented the tickets and order to George one evening, but that the latter refused to pay the bill until Miller could see the tickets and pronounce them all right, and asked the witness to call again the following morning, which he accordingly did, and then received his pay.

Kahrs also swore that the way in which Miller folded his ticket would throw his name on the back of it. Mr. Miller does not deny taking the ballot of 1888 to Kahrs, or writing an order on George upon the back of it, or that he selected and arranged the type, but he swears that he ordered his ticket printed on plain white paper, 2½ inches wide by 5 inches long, and that the statements of Kahrs to the effect that he attempted to evade the law requiring an honest ballot were absolutely false.

The minority submit that no unfavorable inference can be drawn against Miller because he personally supervised the printing of his tickets by a democratic printer in a district where for years the ballots of Republicans had been rejected by democratic election officers upon the most trivial grounds; nor is it any evidence of a fraudulent purpose on his part that he took to the printer as a guide in the selection of paper for his tickets, a ticket which the evidence shows was in color exactly like the Republican tickets that had for years been voted in the district, and which tickets had never been objected to on the ground of color, even in the frequent and bitter election contests which had grown out of the election at which they had been cast.

Kahrs was first examined in this case by Mr. Miller. In the course of this examination he never said one word about that gentleman having said at the time he ordered his tickets printed that he did not want them to get out, that he had a peculiar way of printing them, and that he had a peculiar way of folding the tickets which enabled him to recognize them, although he was asked about the circumstances attending the ordering of the tickets. In this examination, however, he did swear that Miller simply ordered his tickets printed on "white paper." Thereupon, Miller introduced in evidence an affidavit that Kahrs had made to be used before the board of State canvassers at the time the matters now involved in this contest were pending there, in which he swore that Miller ordered his tickets to be of "*plain* white paper."

It was after this had occurred that Kahrs came on the witness stand as the witness of Elliott, and, for the first time, and in response to leading questions, swore to the matters against Miller which it is stated he had omitted in his first examination. It is apparent that he had become incensed at the latter because he had introduced this affidavit in evidence, and that he also feared that Elliott and his friends were angry at him for having made it.

He, therefore, in the second examination, tried to appease the people last named by swearing to the highly improbable story that shortly before the election, Miller, knowing him to be a Democrat, and that the Democrats of the district were on the watch for the slightest pretext for overturning the vote when polled, had virtually informed him that he was making preparations to practice a fraud on the ballot. He went further, and tried to escape from the embarrassment which this affidavit was causing him by the most reckless and mendacious statements under oath concerning it.

He swore that the affidavit was brought to him by a notary to be

signed and sworn to, that he took it to his lawyer, who said it contained no catch, and that he might sign it if he cared to; that it was a brief affidavit, and that though it remained in his possession for several days he nevertheless neither read it nor heard it read until Miller came in and read it to him at the time he signed and swore to it; and that he did not hear the word "plain" before the words "white paper" when it was being read by Miller, and did not know that it was in the affidavit until after the latter had gone, when a boy in his office, who heard Miller read it to him, called his attention to the fact that it contained this word.

In these statements Kahrs is contradicted and utterly overwhelmed by the testimony in the cause. The notary swears that he read the affidavit to him when he first took it to him for his signature, and that Kahrs looked over the affidavit while it was being read to him and that he then left it in his possession. The notary and one R. C. Browne swear that, on a subsequent occasion, after Kahrs had submitted the affidavit to his attorney, he both read the affidavit himself and had it read to him in his presence, and then signed and swore to it, Mr. Miller being present at the time. Miller swears that on this occasion Kahrs declared verbally that the tickets were of plain white paper, and Browne testifies that Kahrs not only said this, but that he produced from his office some of the Miller tickets he had printed, sealed them in an envelope, put his initials on one corner of the envelope, and declared that he would go before any court in the country and swear that the paper on which Miller's tickets were printed was plain white paper, and that he also said that Miller ordered his tickets printed on this description of paper, and that the tickets were so printed and would be so recognized by any printer.

On his second appearance on the witness stand, Kahrs also produced a letter addressed to the News and Courier, which letter he claimed to have written a few days after the election in answer to an article which had appeared in that paper advising suit against the printer who had printed Miller's ballots, and in which letter he disavowed responsibility for the way in which the tickets were printed and declared that he had printed them according to Miller's directions, and that the latter had said he wanted them printed so he could read them from the back. He further swore that after he had written this letter he called Miller's attention to the article in the News and Courier, and stated to him that he had written a letter in reply to it which he was going to have published in that newspaper, but that he neither read this letter to Miller nor informed him of what it contained, and that Miller said, for God's sake not to publish it, as he had nothing to do with what appeared in the News and Courier.

How any inference can possibly be drawn against Miller from this circumstance the minority are wholly unable to conjecture. He could not be expected either to affirm or deny the truth of statements contained in this letter which Kahrs himself swears he had neither seen, heard read, nor had revealed to him. That he should deprecate a newspaper controversy in which a Democratic printer would be under temptation to clear his own skirts and curry favor with the white element by misrepresenting him, and exciting additional prejudice against him just at the time when he was begging for the certificate of his election to Congress from the hands of an already hostile election board, is by no means a matter of surprise.

It is a matter not altogether void of significance that this second appearance of Kahrs on the witness stand did not occur until after C. C.

Levy, a witness whose evidence is now to be referred to, had given his evidence in behalf of contestee with a previously secured affidavit hanging over his head.

The minority can not resist the impression that some one conceived the plan of making this cruel attack on Mr. Miller, and soon after its conception began to cast about for some kind of evidence with which to bolster it, and that Kahn and Levy were selected as the persons most likely to be readily molded to the purpose. It is believed, too, that these two individuals sustain a much closer relation to each other in this scheme than appears on the surface.

The story of Levy, as told on the witness stand in behalf of Elliott, is that he met Miller shortly before the election of 1890 on the streets of Charleston, S. C., and went with him first to purchase a buggy, and then to the residence of Miller's mother-in-law in that city; and that his object in so accompanying him was to get Miller to pay him some money which he owed him, which money he says he succeeded in collecting on this occasion; that he was a colored Republican who had held several positions in the political organization of that party in South Carolina and was at the time the candidate of his party for Congress in the Fifth Congressional district of that State, and that he was on good terms with Miller, who had previously invited him to make a speech for him in his canvass.

The witness further testified that while he and Miller were walking on the streets of Charleston, on this occasion, a conversation came up about the printing of their election tickets, in which conversation Miller said that many persons did not like his way of doing business but that he had always been successful in it; that he had gotten his tickets printed at a certain place by certain parties, and then pulled out two election tickets, one of his tickets for 1888, and one of his tickets for 1890, and showed them to the witness with the statement that they were printed alike; that while the paper was not considered perfectly white, it was what the printer called white paper, and that it was thin and his name would be printed at the bottom in large type, and, when folded, that his workers could easily detect which ticket the people were holding, that he had beaten Mr. Elliott in 1888 with similar tickets, and that his workers could tell the Miller tickets from the Elliott or the Brayton tickets.

When the contestee has offered all his evidence in this contest and had rested the case, Mr. Miller went upon the witness stand in his own behalf, and, in response to the general question, "Will you make a statement from your personal knowledge of matters and things appertaining to your contest for a seat in the Fifty-second Congress of the United States?" addressed to him by his counsel, gave his evidence at some length and in narrative form, instead of testifying in response to frequent, or even occasional interrogations. His evidence was broad and sweeping rather than minute and particular in its character.

Coming to the testimony of Levy, hereinbefore set out, he testified as follows:

> I never had any conversation whatever with Charles C. Levy in relation to whereby whom, or how I intended to print my ballots. C. C. Levy informed me in Wash, ington that he was there stranded and needed money, and that as I would not advance him what he needed he would ruin me if he had to commit suicide afterwards. Now that winds up Mr. Levy; that is, I have nothing more to say about C. C. Levy, because I do not know a single man of his acquaintance of a year's standing who would believe him on his oath.

It is quite apparent that in and by this statement Mr. Miller intended to and actually did deny the material part of Levy's testimony, viz,

that part in which he claimed that Miller in effect informed him of the printing of his tickets on inferior paper, in large type, and so that they could be distinguished from the tickets of the other candidates. He unquestionably believed at the time that he had denied these material matters, which was all that it was necessary to deny, the question as to whether he had met or worked with Levy, or had talked to him upon foreign subjects, being of no consequence whatever and not requiring any denial. Mr. Miller also denied this story of Levy's to be true in his statements before the committee.

When Miller had concluded his narrative testimony in his own behalf in this case the contestee and his attorneys declared that they did not care to subject him to a cross-examination, and then in their argument of this case before the committee they insisted that in point of fact he had not denied Levy's evidence. The minority submit that this conduct was lacking in candor to Miller, and that it was an unfair effort to take advantage of him. The opportunity to cross-examine afforded contestee a chance of getting at what Miller meant to swear to and what he actually did swear to, if there was any doubt as to his meaning in contestee's mind.

The method adopted savors too much of what may be denominated sharp practice, and looks too much like endeavoring to entrap the witness to commend itself to the minority. But this testimony of Levy's did not require the denial which Miller certainly gave it, in order to establish its falsity. It was otherwise overwhelmingly impeached. His general character for truth and veracity in the community where he resided was shown to be bad by G. W. Murray, an intelligent witness, who also testified that he had known him for eighteen years and would not believe him under oath. Not a single witness was called to sustain his character. He was also clearly proven to be a penniless, miserable, and unscrupulous adventurer, who hated Miller intensely, and who was easily susceptible to almost any kind of improper influences that might be brought to bear upon him.

Three or four credible witnesses, some of whom had no connection whatever with the parties to this cause, swear positively to his having tried to borrow small sums of money from them at divers times, and to his having complained to them of Miller's having refused to lend to him and to his having threatened to be revenged on him for such refusal. These witnesses testified that on these occasions he cursed Miller, and called him a d—d rascal, and declared that he would get even with him, and that he said that he had tried to borrow money of Miller, but that he pretended not to have any, and that he then requested Miller to draw money for him on his salary, but that Miller refused to do this, and he added that this refusal of Miller would be the cause of the latter losing money which he expected to get, and that he would do all in his power to prevent him from getting it if he had to hang for it.

When it is remembered that these conversations occurred pending the present contest and from six to eight weeks before Levy testified in this case, and that by securing his seat in this House Miller undoubtedly expected to obtain also his salary as a Representative, the deep significance of these threats of Levy to prevent Miller from getting money he was expecting to get if he had to hang for it is very apparent. To still another witness, Thomas H. Wheeler, one of Miller's attorneys, Levy also denounced Miller with extreme bitterness just before he testified, stating to Wheeler, among other things, that he had made repeated efforts to get into the Government service and had been prevented from doing so through Miller's opposition; that the difference

between him and Miller was a personal and not merely a political one; that Miller should be made to feel worse than he (Levy) had ever felt; that he had no ill-will against anybody except Miller, and that the latter was ungrateful to him for what he had done for him, but that he would pay him off, but when Wheeler asked in what manner he proposed to pay Miller off he evaded the question.

The testimony of this man was a mass of contradiction on cross-examination. He first attempted to make it appear that he was friendly to Miller, then he admitted that he had felt unfriendly toward him for two weeks back. Again, he asserted that his unfriendliness grew out of things which many persons whom he knew had told him Miller had said and done concerning him, but he could only give the name of one person who had so told him, and then said that the reason he could not give the names of his informants was that he did not know them. Finally, he admitted his feeling and his belief that Miller had kept him from getting a place in the service of the Government.

The contestee and his friends themselves had no faith in the man's veracity or integrity, as is apparent from the fact that sometime before he appeared on the witness stand they procured him to make an affidavit as to what he would testify to when called as a witness in the case, and held it over his head while he was giving his evidence.

Contestee, as stated before in the report, also introduced four or five Democratic election officers out of the vast number in this district, some of whom had been instrumental in throwing out Miller's ballots, and they swore that they could distinguish his tickets at the polls. One or two of these officers swore that the Republican supervisors at a certain precinct, may beat two precincts, in the district seemed to be able to distinguish the Miller ballots and to be keeping account of the way the vote was going. But the rejected ballots now in the hands of the committee, and the manner in which the creases in them show them to have been folded when voted, clearly demonstrates the absurbity and falsity of such statements.

These inanimate witnesses also show that if every word Kahrs and Levy testified to was true Miller utterly failed in his efforts to secure a ticket capable of identification while it was being voted. But the truth is that Miller made no such effort. He did not need to practice fraud to secure his election. All he neeeed was to have the election honestly conducted and he was safe. The wrongdoings at this election was perpetrated by his opponents. They enjoyed a complete monopoly of it, and the attempt they have made to lay the sin at his door is, if anything, infinitely more reprehensible than the original wrong which they committed against him and the people who elected him to represent them in Congress.

Of a piece with this charge that Miller prepared a ticket capable of identification was the effort of the contestee to show that some ignorant black Republicans, with a view of getting in their votes, had made false affidavits on election day that they had previously applied for registration under the State law and had been refused, and that certain other illiterate Republican electors, with the same object in view, had, on this day, signed their names to affidavits of a similar character, which affidavits had been previously filled out with a notary's jurat and signature, but to which, in point of fact, they had never been sworn, and tendered them to the officers of election as valid affidavits.

This was only charged to have been done at two precincts in the entire district, and by a very small number of voters. Miller is not shown to have had any connection whatever with it. Not a single one

of these electors succeeded in getting in his vote, and it is not pretended that the result of the election was in any wise affected by it. Indeed, there is a conflict in the evidence as to just what the nature of the transaction was. The whole transaction has no bearing on the vital question involved in this contest, and could only have been lugged in to excite prejudice against Miller and to afford a pretext for doing him an injustice.

In conclusion of the whole matter, the minority affirm that Thomas E. Miller was clearly and legally elected over William Elliott to represent this district in Congress by a plurality of 3,233 votes; and that the rejection of his ballots by the election officers of the district whereby the certificate of election was given to Elliott was without a shadow of excuse either in law or in fact. The minority further declare that the charges made against the character and integrity of Mr. Miller are false and groundless. His case, after long and unnecessary delay in the committee—for which delay this minority disavow all responsibility—is at last reported to the House in the closing hours of this Congress.

There is still time, however, before the final adjournment, in which to right in a measure the great wrong that has been done to him, and to the people who have elected him their Representative. This the minority earnestly insist should be done, and to this end recommend the adoption by the House of the following resolutions as a substitute for those offered by the majority, to wit:

Resolved, That William Elliott was not elected a Representative to the Fifty-second Congress from the Seventh Congressional district of the State of South Carolina and is not entitled to a seat in the House.

Resolved, That Thomas E. Miller was legally elected a Representative to the Fifty-second Congress from the Seventh Congressional district of the State of South Carolina, and that he be admitted to his seat in the House.

HENRY U. JOHNSON.
C. D. CLARK.
NILS P. HAUGEN.
R. E. DOAN.
A. A. TAYLOR.
JOHN E. REYBURN.

DIGEST-INDEX.

Affidavits. *Failure to make.* Page.

"If the rule that the statutes requiring nonregistered voters to make affidavits before voting is to be held mandatory by the House, and the voter thereby cut off from the privilege of proving after the election that he possessed the constitutional qualifications of an elector at the time he cast his ballot, the House should require of all contestants proof of a clear and satisfactory character that the nonregistered electors really did not make and produce the necessary affidavits."

Craig *v.* Stewart (minority report) 16

Ballot. *Best evidence of voter's intention.*

"It is a well-established principle that the ballot of a voter which has been safely preserved by some authorized custodian is the best evidence as to how or for whom he voted, and must be produced, and that the testimony of the voter himself is secondary and inadmissible."

Greevy *v.* Scull 157

Color of paper printed on.

"No ballot can be rejected even under the terms of this mandatory statute which is printed upon what is known and recognized as plain white paper, even though, owing to a difference in shade, it can be distinguished at the election from the ballots of other candidates printed on paper of the same general description."

Miller *v.* Elliott (minority report) 187

Distinguishing mark.

Official ballots are provided by the State of New York, and are given to each voter by an authorized officer at the time the voter presents himself at the polls for the purpose of voting. It is a strict provision of the statute that the paster ballots shall be printed, and that any person who marks one of them in such manner that it may be known how he voted, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished on conviction.

Noyes *v.* Rockwell (minority report) 40

"For" not a distinguishing mark.

It should not be considered a violation of the statute because the word "For" was printed on the ballots, as the word appeared on all of the ballots of contestant, and it was not in any manner, therefore, adopted as a distinguishing mark. It simply applied the name of the candidate to the office for which he was being voted, and expressed in one appropriate word that which in its absence would have been left to implication.

Miller *v.* Elliott (minority report) 184

Manner of folding.

Even if ballots were printed so as to disclose the name of the candidate through the back, if folded and voted as to conceal the name from observation they would be legal.

Miller *v.* Elliott (minority report) 189

Most positive evidence.

The contestant did not want the best evidence, the certain and positive evidence of the ballots themselves, but preferred to make his contest upon the evidence of ignorant and prejudiced witnesses.

McDuffie *v.* Turpin 59

Numbered for identification.

"The ballots were papers pertaining to the election; they were numbered so that each one of them could be identified as the ballot cast by the particular voter whose vote was in controversy. They were the best evidence; they were mute witnesses, yet told their own story and were unimpeachable; they could not be bribed nor corrupted."

Greevy *v.* Scull 157

Ballot. *Qualifications of electors casting.* Page.

Evidences of a qualification to vote should be furnished at the polls when an elector is challenged, but after the ballot has been cast, the vote counted, and a certificate of election issued upon it, quite a different rule prevails. Every reasonable intendment should then be indulged in his favor, and his vote should not be rejected upon technical presumptions, and because some degree of doubt may be thrown upon it.

Craig *v.* Stewart (minority report) 17

Rejection of.

Even if the rejection of ballots would have the effect of disfranchising electors they should not be counted if they are in violation of law. The voter has no right to complain at the failure of his vote to be counted when his ballot is in violation of the statutes under which he is exercising the right of franchise.

Miller *v.* Elliott 171

Secrecy of.

The law-making power should be upheld in its effort to preserve the secrecy of the ballot, thus securing as far as possible a pure and honest ballot.

Miller *v.* Elliott 173

Size of, regulated by statute.

"If a ballot cast, which is not the size required by law, should be counted, then it might as well be said, though law requires that it shall be written or printed or partly written and partly printed in 'black ink,' yet if it be written in blue ink it will also be counted."

Miller *v.* Elliott 170

Statutes relating thereto.

The statutes of Pennsylvania require that the ballot of every voter shall be numbered by the election officers, the number to correspond with the number opposite the voter's name on the poll list; and all the ballots cast at an election are required to be preserved "to answer the call of any person or tribunal authorized to try the merits of such election."

Greevy *v.* Scull 157

Subject to the call of courts.

Under the Pennsylvania statutes governing elections, and which require certain papers to be sealed for a stated period, the ballots and papers in the ballot box are subject to the call of any court or tribunal authorized to try the merits of the election at which they were used.

Craig *v.* Stewart 9

Bribery.

Everything must be presumed against innocence. Because one man who admitted he was bribed voted the same ballot as others is no reason for resting the curse of bribery on them.

Noyes *v.* Rockwell 34

Burden of proof.

The failure to find in the prothonotary's office the affidavits required to be taken is sufficient proof to raise the prima facie conclusion that they never were taken. Not having been produced the burden of proof was cast on the contestee to show that they were in fact executed.

Craig *v.* Stewart 9

Shifted from contestant to contestee.

The decision of the court of last resort of a State upon the construction of a statute of that State should be binding; and under the decision of the court of appeals, affirming the lower court, contestant was prima facie elected, and ought to have been awarded the certificate of election. The burden of proof was thus shifted from contestant to contestee.

Noyes *v.* Rockwell 28

Courts.

Where the statute is clear and explicit, and there is no ambiguity in it, the courts have nothing to do but to follow its provisions.

Miller *v.* Elliott 172

Orders affecting elections.

Voters having done all they could to qualify themselves to vote should not be deprived of their right of suffrage by an order of the court over which they had no control on the eve of an election, and when they had no time for redress.

Greevy *v.* Scull 160

Double ballots.

Double ballots should not be counted.

Greevy *v.* Scull 162

Page.

Election officers. *Mistakes of.*

The mere failure upon the part of election officers to perform the clerical work of transferring should not deprive the voters of the right to cast their ballots.

Greevy *v.* Scull 161

Electors. *Duty of.*

Though the constitution secures the elector in his elective franchise, he is bound to observe the regulations lawfully prescribed by the legislature as to the time when and the method by which he is to vote; and in order to make his will and purpose effectual at an election he must obey the requirements of the law.

Miller *v.* Elliott 170

Production of affidavits.

"It is the duty of the elector whose name is not on the registry list to produce the required affidavits at the time he offers his vote. Election officers can not waive such production. A vote received without such affidavit is illegal, and can not be made legal at a subsequent investigation in the courts."

Craig *v.* Stewart 9

Evidence. *Admitted by the courts.*

No court will permit secondary and uncertain evidence to have weight when absolutely certain and positive evidence can be produced.

McDuffie *v.* Turpin 60

Secondary character.

Failing to explain or give a reason for not producing the ballots—the best evidence—the contestant was, as a matter of law, estopped from producing the secondary evidence.

McDuffie *v.* Turpin 59

When not rebuttal.

Attention not having been called to the alleged marked ballots in the notice of contest, and not until the contestant was closing his evidence in rebuttal, it was not rebuttal evidence at all, and should have been, on the motion made by the contestee, excluded from the record.

Noyes *v.* Rockwell (minority report) 44

Fraud. *Direct evidence as proof.*

Fraud can rarely, if ever, be proved by direct evidence, and the rule is that whenever a sufficient number of independent circumstances which point to its existence are clearly established a prima facie case of its existence is made.

Noyes *v.* Rockwell (minority report) 43

Power of the House to determine.

Under the plenary powers conferred upon the House by the Federal Constitution to determine the election of its own members it possesses the undoubted power to determine the contest in favor of contestant on any evidence, which, in its opinion, establishes fraud in the election.

McDuffie *v.* Turpin (minority report) 102

Identification of ballots. *Distinguishing marks.*

If the marks were made for the purpose of identifying the ballots, and if the ballots could be identified by the marks, there could be no doubt as to the propriety of their exclusion.

Noyes *v.* Rockwell (minority report) 44

Illegal voters. *Names of reported.*

While the ballots must be produced as the best evidence, and the testimony of the voters is secondary and inadmissible, yet it has been considered proper to report the names of such voters who cast illegal votes, and who, as shown by their own testimony, voted for the contestee.

Greevy *v.* Scull 157

Nonresident voters. *Proof that they are.*

In attempting to prove that nonresident voters sufficient to overcome the plurality of contestee voted for the latter without having made the affidavits by law, contestant should not be allowed to prove only a part of these facts. He must establish his entire case, and show affirmatively that every method whereby persons might have become legal voters was neglected.

Craig *v.* Stewart (minority report) 15

Notice of contest. *Right to serve amended specifications doubtful.*

The right of the contestant to serve amended specifications is doubtful, and it is nowhere passed upon; but the amended specifications are considered the same as if served with the original notice of contest.

McDuffie *v.* Turpin 55

Records. *When not necessary to produce.* Page.
Having clearly established the fact that the officers conducted the entire election with dishonesty, contestant should not be required to produce the very records made by the election officers, in order to show the names and number of the voters.
McDuffie *v.* Turpin (minority report)..... 102
Recount. *Not provided for by statute.*
The New York statute does not provide for or authorize a recount of ballots in any election. They are required to be destroyed immediately after the completion of the count by the inspectors. They had no legal existence after the board of inspectors dissolved the night of the election, and the board itself was functus officio.
Noyes *v.* Rockwell..... 28
Violation of rule and precedent.
"To recognize this recount would be in direct violation of every rule and precedent and convert a serious matter into a most ridiculous burlesque. It would, if the precedent should be followed, throw down the bars in every close contest, lead to frauds innumerable, and invite attacks without number upon the official returns of sworn officers of the law, and by boards composed of friends of each of the competing candidates, and destroy the verity of official returns."
Noyes *v.* Rockwell..... 30
When to be discredited.
Under the statutes of New York there could not be a recount of the ballots, and if it were authorized by law no confidence whatever could be reposed in a recount of ballots which had been kept from the time they were counted on the night of the election to the recount made from twenty-four to forty-eight hours thereafter.
Noyes *v.* Rockwell..... 29
Registration.
Failure of a nonregistered person to make an affidavit required by law as a prerequisite to voting does not render his vote illegal after it has been cast and counted.
Craig *v.* Stewart (minority report)..... 15
Provided to prevent fraud.
The intention of the legislatures in all of the States in providing registration lists is to guard against fraudulent voting * * * and to require residence sufficiently long in a community that the voter may become known and regarded as a bona fide resident, and not a mere floater and bird of passage.
Greevy *v.* Scull..... 160
Returns.
It would be an exceedingly dangerous precedent to permit the actual returns, as made by the inspectors and sworn officers of the election, to be disregarded and impeached by returns made out by irresponsible partisan workers at the polls.
McDuffie *v.* Turpin..... 62
Loss and destruction of.
The loss and destruction of a return does not deprive the person voted for of the right to have the votes actually cast for him counted for him.
McDuffie *v.* Turpin..... 60
State laws.
The House of Representatives should not in any case fail to act in conformity with the State laws fixing the qualifications of electors.
Greevy *v.* Scull..... 158
Statutes. *Right of legislature to enact.*
The right of the South Carolina legislature to pass such laws as it enacted to regulate the conduct of the election of the Representatives to Congress can not be questioned.
Miller *v.* Elliott..... 167
Should be liberally construed.
The object of the South Carolina statute is to give the elector the right to vote, and to aid and protect him in the enjoyment of his right; but there can not be absolute perfection in conforming to the requirements of election statutes. Slight deviations here or there will necessarily occur. The minority insist that the statute in question is in no wise exempt from the rule laid down by the supreme court of one of the leading States of the Union that "all statutes tending to limit the citizen in the exercise of the right of suffrage should be liberally construed in his favor."
Miller *v.* Elliott (minority report)..... 182

Statues. *Whether mandatory or directory.* Page.

"If the legislature had merely prescribed the form of the ballot, without declaring those in any other form illegal or commanding their rejection, then it might be a question whether the statute was directory or mandatory. But here the law makes a ballot not in the prescribed form illegal, and declares it shall not be counted; there is no place for the question as to whether the statute is mandatory or directory."

Miller *v.* Elliott 172

Testimony. *Worthless if not signed.*

Presumptions or suspicions of an imaginative mind should have no weight in determining contests, and testimony, even though the witness is sworn, is worthless if the witness afterwards repudiates the statement that has been prepared and refuses to sign it.

Noyes *v.* Rockwell 34

Voters. *Power of States to fix qualifications.*

The power to fix the qualifications of voters is vested in the States, subject only to the limitation contained in the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Greevy *v.* Scull 158

Production of.

The voters should have been produced, and should have testified in person as to how they voted.

McDuffie *v.* Turpin (minority report) 101

Qualification of.

A provision of the constitution of Pennsylvania requires, without question, the electors to vote in the districts in which they have resided for at least two months immediately preceding the election. A mistaken idea upon the part of the electors, however honest, or a neglect or refusal upon the part of the lower courts to establish voting places within the townships, can not render void the plain provisions of the constitution.

Greevy *v.* Scull 158

Witnesses. *Recollection of, against documentary evidence.*

It would be an unwarrantable exercise of power to hold that the testimony of witnesses testifying to transactions from recollection as to what occurred two or three months previous should outweigh the certificates of the sworn officers of the election. The documentary evidence could have been produced to prove or disprove the allegations under investigation.

McDuffie *v.* Turpin 60

53D CONGRESS, 3d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 87.

DIGEST

OF THE

LAWS AND DECISIONS

RELATING TO THE

APPOINTMENT, SALARY, AND COMPENSATION

OF THE

OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS,

WITH THE

INSTRUCTIONS OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL TO UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, CLERKS, AND MARSHALS.

EDITED BY

ROBERT M. COUSAR.

(BY AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS.)

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1895.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—NO. 26.]

JOINT RESOLUTION to provide for the printing of a digest of the laws and decisions relating to the appointment, salary, and compensation of officials of the United States courts.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be printed the usual number of copies of a digest of the laws and decisions relating to the appointment, salary, and compensation of the officials of the United States courts, and that in addition to said usual number there be printed and bound in sheep two hundred and fifty copies for the use of the Treasury Department, and seventeen hundred and fifty copies for the use of the Attorney-General, said digest to be printed under the editorial supervision of Robert M. Cousar, and the editing to be paid for out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, on the direction of the Attorney-General at a price not to exceed two thousand dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated, and is to be in full payment for said work, except the cost of printing and binding the same.

Approved, March 2, 1895.

PREFACE.

This Digest is intended as a guide to the judges and officials of the United States courts in all matters relating to their appointment, salary, and compensation. It contains the sections of the Revised Statutes and laws passed subsequent to the date of revision up to and including the Fifty-third Congress, the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States to volume 156, United States Reports; of the Court of Claims to volume 29, and of the Circuit Court of Appeals and the Circuit and District Courts to volume 66, Federal Reporter.

It also contains the decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury to June 30, 1895.

The instructions to district attorneys, marshals, and clerks were prepared under direction of the Attorney-General, and will be strictly enforced by the Department of Justice. The officials of the United States courts are urged to comply with these instructions and thus save time and labor to themselves and the Department.

The remarks under various heads given as "notes" contain what is required by the accounting officers.

ROBERT M. COUSAR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1895.

DIGEST OF THE LAWS AND DECISIONS RELATING TO THE APPOINTMENT, SALARY, AND COMPENSATION OF THE OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

WITNESSES BEFORE DEPARTMENT OR BUREAU.

SEC. 184. Any head of a Department or Bureau in which a claim against the United States is properly pending may apply to any judge or clerk of any court of the United States, in any State, District, or Territory, to issue a subpœna for a witness being within the jurisdiction of such court, to appear at a time and place in the subpœna stated, before any officer authorized to take depositions to be used in the courts of the United States, there to give full and true answers to such written interrogatories and cross-interrogatories as may be submitted with the application, or to be orally examined and cross-examined upon the subject of such claim.

FEES OF WITNESSES BEFORE DEPARTMENT OR BUREAU.

SEC. 185. Witnesses subpœnaed pursuant to the preceding section shall be allowed the same compensation as is allowed witnesses in the courts of the United States.

PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR DEPARTMENT OR BUREAU.

SEC. 187. Whenever any head of a Department or Bureau having made application pursuant to section one hundred and eighty-four, for a subpœna to procure the attendance of a witness to be examined, is of opinion that the interests of the United States require the attendance of counsel at the examination, or require legal investigation of any claim pending in his Department or Bureau, he shall give notice thereof to the Attorney-General, and of all facts necessary to enable the Attorney-General to furnish proper professional service in attending such examination, or making such investigation, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to provide for such service.

EMPLOYMENT OF ATTORNEY.

SEC. 189. No head of a Department shall employ attorneys or counsel at the expense of the United States; but when in need of counsel or advice, shall call upon the Department of Justice, the officers of which shall attend to the same.

FISCAL YEAR.

SEC. 237. The fiscal year of the Treasury of the United States in all matters of accounts, receipts, expenditures, estimates, and appropriations, except accounts of the Secretary of the Senate for compensation and traveling expenses of Senators, shall commence on the first day of July in each year; and all accounts of receipts and expenditures required by law to be published annually shall be prepared and published for the fiscal year as thus established. The fiscal year for the adjustment of the accounts of the Secretary of the Senate for compensation and traveling expenses of Senators shall extend to and include the third day of July.

ACCOUNTS OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS—ASSIMILATED FEES.

SEC. 299. All accounts of the United States district attorneys for services rendered in cases instituted in the courts of the United States, or of any State, when the United States is interested, but is not a party of record, or in cases instituted against the officers of the United States, or their deputies, or duly appointed agents, for acts committed or omitted or suffered by them in the lawful discharge of their duties, shall be audited and allowed as in other cases, assimilating the fees, as near as may be, to those provided by law for similar services in cases in which the United States is a party.

Statutes at Large (vol. 18, p. 109) provides as follows:

SEC. 3. That no civil officer of the Government shall hereafter receive any compensation or perquisites, directly or indirectly, from the Treasury or property of the United States beyond his salary or compensation allowed by law: *Provided*, That this shall not be construed to prevent the employment and payment by the Department of Justice of district attorneys as now allowed by law for the performance of services not covered by their salaries or fees.

1. Special compensation of a district attorney for services not covered by salary or fees should be included in his emolument return. (United States *v.* Smith, in the Supreme Court, May 20, 1895.)

2. The Attorney-General has not power to employ a district attorney under section 363 to perform legal services for the United States in his own district. (Smith *v.* United States, 26 C. Cls. R., 568.)

3. The Attorney-General and the accounting officers have no power to reduce the assimilated fees where the amount is fixed by statute. A judge has no power to make an allowance to a district attorney in cases tried before him if there is an assimilated fee for the service. Where the Attorney-General directs the district attorney to appear on behalf of the Government in a suit in equity he is entitled to a fee of $20. (Hillborn *v.* United States, 27 C. Cls. R., 547.)

4. The district attorney is not entitled to additional compensation for services rendered the Rock Creek Park Commission. (Cole *v.* United States, 28 C. Cls. R., 501.)

5. Assimilated fees are to be included in emolument returns. (Hillborn *v.* United States, 28 C. Cls. R., 237.)

6. Services rendered by a district attorney in defending an action brought against the United States by an ex-district attorney for fees alleged to have been earned by the latter fall within Revised Statutes, section 824, and he can not recover more than $10, the amount fixed by said section. (Bashaw *v.* United States, 47 Fed. Rep., 40; 50 Fed. Rep., 749.)

7. No fixed rate of compensation is provided by law for the services of district attorneys in cases involving the title to land occupied by the United States as a garrison and military post, cases on appeal to the circuit court of appeals against or by the United States, or against a collector to recover money exacted by him as a penalty under a statute of the United States, or cases against Indian agents and military officers involving the right of the Government to prevent the building of a railroad across the lands allotted to Indians. (Winston *v.* United States, 63 Fed. Rep., 691.)

8. A district attorney can not recover, on the basis of a quantum meruit, a sum in excess of the amount allowed by the Attorney-General for services rendered for which no fixed rate of compensation or fees is provided by law. (Winston *v.* United States, 63 Fed. Rep., 691.)

9. Where a district attorney renders services after removal from office pursuant to arrangements made before notice of his removal, and the Attorney-General allows him a certain sum, to pay which Congress makes a special appropriation, recovery of such money by the district attorney can not be defeated on the ground that he was not lawfully authorized to act. (Winston *v.* United States, 63 Fed. Rep., 691.)

10. Where a particular item of claims for services of a district attorney, for which the statute fixes no fees, has been allowed by the Attorney-General, and is part of a case by the district attorney against the Government, a recovery for such item will not be denied on the ground that it has been referred to the Court of Claims by the Comptroller under section 1063, and that he desires that court's decision on the questions involved, for future guidance, especially where it does not appear that such claim has been regularly transmitted to such court. (Winston *v.* United States, 63 Fed. Rep., 691.)

11. A district attorney is entitled to extra compensation for examining the title to public property and making an abstract thereof, though not for giving an opinion on the title; this being part of his duty under Revised Statutes, section 355. (Weed *v.* United States, 65 Fed. Rep., 399.)

12. Act June 20, 1874, declaring that no civil officer shall hereafter receive any compensation from the United States beyond his salary allowed by law, provided that this shall not be construed to prevent the employment and payment of district attorneys, as allowed by law, for the performance of services not covered by their salaries or fees, gives to a district attorney no new rights to extra compensation, but at most merely preserves such as the law theretofore gave. (Ruhm *v.* United States, 66 Fed. Rep., 531.)

13. A district attorney who by special direction of the Department of Justice rendered services in proceedings brought against the United States, under act of March 3, 1875, to recover damages caused to lands by the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, is precluded by Revised Statutes, sections 1764, 1765, from receiving extra compensation therefor. (Colman *v.* United States (Cir. Ct. Appls.), 66 Fed. Rep., 695.)

14. A district attorney can not recover extra compensation for services in a case which went to the circuit court of appeals, in performing which he had to go out of his district; for, though performance of such services is not a duty belonging to his office, there is no law authorizing compensation therefor. (Ruhm *v.* United States, 66 Fed. Rep., 531.)

15. A district attorney can not recover extra compensation for examining title to post-office site, or clerk hire and travel of clerk in connection with such

examinations; there being no law allowing special clerk hire in such a case, and district attorneys being required by act of March 2, 1889, to render all legal services connected with procurement of titles to sites for public buildings. (Ruhm *v.* United States, 66 Fed. Rep., 531.)

16. It being declared the duty of a district attorney by section 771 to prosecute in his district all civil actions in which the United States is concerned, he is not entitled to extra compensation for conducting a suit to recover a pension fraudulently received. (Ruhm *v.* United States, 66 Fed. Rep., 531.)

17. The district attorney of New Jersey is entitled to special compensation for attending a State court in behalf of the United States and for attending the taking of depositions and for disbursements in the suit; but if the cause be removed to the circuit court of the United States and be there attended to by him, his compensation is that which district attorneys are entitled to under the act of February 28, 1799, chapter 19, being the highest fees which are allowed by the laws of New Jersey for similar services in the supreme court of that State. (Opinion of July 31, 1820, 1 Op., 385.)

18. As there are no fees prescribed for attendance by district attorneys on State courts, they should receive a reasonable compensation for such service. (Opinion of Feb. 18, 1830, 2 Op., 319.)

19. District attorneys not being required by the laws defining their general duties to attend State courts, nor upon judges out of court, if their services are called for therein or on other special occasions, and the fees taxed by them in such State courts can not be recovered, or are inadequate, they should be paid a fair compensation out of any moneys appropriated to the special objects in reference to which the services were rendered or in some cases out of the judiciary fund usually provided in the general appropriation bill. (Opinion of Mar. 7, 1836, 3 Op., 45.)

20. For the performance of a duty not enumerated in the law regulating the fees of district attorneys (act of February 26, 1853) they are entitled to compensation, either in the analogy of the fees fixed by that act or at the discretion of the head of the Department ordering the service. (Opinion of Jan. 25, 1855, 7 Op., 46.)

21. The services of a district attorney or other counsel in defending officers for official acts are and must always be rendered at the request of the head of a Department, and the legal compensation allowed for such services in the fee bill is such sum as may be agreed on. (Opinion of May 25, 1858, 9 Op., 146.)

22. In a case in which the duty of the district attorney to appear on behalf of the United States springs from the request of the head of a Department, the legal fee for his services therein is the sum which the Department may agree to pay him. (Opinion of Apr. 29, 1867, 12 Op., 133.)

23. The act of August 16, 1856, section 12, does not alter the compensation provided in such a case by the act of February 26, 1853, chapter 80. (Ibid.)

24. In a case within the terms of the act of 1856, the district attorney should be allowed such compensation as the proper head of the Department may have agreed to pay him. The question whether the fees in cases within the twelfth section of the act of August 16, 1856, are to be included in the emoluments accounts of district attorneys not considered in this case. (Ibid.)

25. A district attorney who is employed by the Attorney-General to argue a case in which the United States is concerned, as special counsel before the Supreme Court, is entitled to receive a proper compensation for his services; and such compensation is not returnable in his emolument account, and is no part of his maximum allowance provided by the act of February 26, 1853, chapter 80. (Opinion of Oct. 22, 1867, 12 Op., 284.)

26. In general the official duty of a district attorney does not require him to attend the suits in State courts, although the United States may be directly, interested therein; and where he appears in those courts (except in certain cases see section 771, Revised Statutes) his appearance there must be pursuant to previous direction or receive the subsequent approval of the Attorney-General to entitle him to compensation from the Government for such service. (Opinion of July 19, 1878, 16 Op., 99.)

27. The compensation of the district attorney for such service is in all cases regulated by section 299, Revised Statutes, with only this exception, that where he has appeared by direction of the Secretary or Solicitor of the Treasury in a suit against a revenue officer, his compensation therefor is regulated by section 827, Revised Statutes. (Ibid.)

28. It is contemplated by section 299 that where no fees are provided by law to which the compensation of a district attorney in respect to any part of his services can be assimilated, a fair and reasonable compensation for such part of his services shall be made. (Ibid.)

29. Compensation allowed a district attorney under section 299 should be included in the semiannual return required from him by section 833. (Ibid.)

30. George W. Jolly, a United States district attorney, presents a claim for $250 for special compensation for services rendered on behalf of officers of the United States, whom plaintiffs by a bill in equity in State court sought to enjoin from prosecuting their work as engineers, such officers acting under authority of the War Department. Bill dismissed without prejudice. Claim allowed by the Attorney-General in the sum of $150, payable from appropriation for special compensation of district attorneys. *Held,* that as by section 299, Revised Statutes, the fees for such services must be assimilated as near as may be to those provided by law for similar services, and a fee of $20 on a final hearing in equity being provided by section 824, no larger fee seems permissible, although, on a statement of account in accordance with section 824, other fees may be found to be allowable. (Dec. First Comp., Jan. 18, 1894.)

31. Abial Lathrop, United States attorney for the district of South Carolina, presents a claim for $290 for services in a State court within his district on behalf of defendant, a United States Army officer. Claim allowed by the Attorney-General, payable from appropriation for special compensation of district attorneys. *Held,* that these services were rendered in his official capacity as district attorney under section 299. Fees earned in such cases are emoluments of his office required by section 833 to be included in his semiannual return, and as he has already received his maximum compensation for the year, nothing can be allowed. (Dec. First Comp., Jan. 19, 1894.)

32. T. R. Borland, United States attorney for the eastern district of Virginia, presents a claim for $150 as special compensation for filing a bill in equity in the United States circuit court, the suit not being prosecuted to a final hearing. The Attorney-General allowed $75 from the appropriation for special compensation of district attorneys. *Held,* that the claim being for services rendered in a United States court, sections 823, 824, Revised Statutes, govern, and no fee contained in section 824 being applicable to this case, the salary of $200 provided by section 771 being for extra services, covered the services, as no specified compensation is otherwise expressly provided by law. Gibson *v.* Peters, 150 U. S., 342, referred to. (Dec. First Comp., Jan. 19, 1894.)

33. The same attorney claims and was allowed by the Attorney-General $50 as special compensation for services rendered under direction of the Attorney-General in defending the United States in a suit brought pursuant to section 6, act March 3, 1887 (24 Stat., 505). *Held,* that the fee bill, sections 823, 824 et seq., govern as well when the United States is defendant as when it is plaintiff, and

but $10 can be allowed as the fee in a case at law. Refers to Bashaw *v.* United States, 47 Fed. Rep., 40; 50 Fed. Rep., 749. (Dec. First Comp., Jan. 19, 1894.)

34. George A. Neal, attorney for the western district of Missouri, claims and is allowed $50 special compensation for filing a bill in equity and procuring a decree for the cancellation of a patent erroneously issued. The services were performed by direction of the Attorney-General and the account was approved by him, payable from the appropriation for special compensation of district attorneys. *Held,* that section 824, Revised Statutes, having provided a fee of $20 "on a final hearing in equity" and the fee contained in section 824 being by section 823 made exclusive, no other compensation can be allowed. (Dec. First Comp., Jan. 19, 1894.)

35. P. H. Winston, attorney for the district of Washington, claims $1,500 for services in two cases in State courts, subsequently removed to the United States circuit court, said suits being against officers of the United States. The Attorney-General approved for $1,000; $400 being for services rendered while Winston was district attorney and $600 for services after he went out of office; the $400 payable from special compensation of district attorneys, and the $600 to be reported to Congress for a deficiency appropriation. *Held,* that Winston not having been commissioned as special assistant and not having taken the oath required by section 366, Revised Statutes, and no certificate as required by section 365 having been furnished by the Attorney-General, the $600 can not be allowed at the present time nor is there any appropriation now available. Winston having received during the year in which these services were rendered the maximum compensation allowed by law, the $400 charged for services while he was district attorney can not be allowed. (Dec. First Comp., Jan. 19, 1894; see also in reclaim of Ellery P. Ingham, United States attorney eastern district of Pennsylvania, Jan. 20, 1894.)

36. J. H. M. Wigman, United States attorney for the eastern district of Wisconsin, presents a claim for services rendered within his district by direction of the Attorney-General, in cases in the United States courts in which the United States is defendant, but which are in the hands of a special assistant attorney. The bill includes several items for services rendered in conferring with said special assistant and in preparing briefs. Approved by Attorney-General from appropriation for special compensation of district attorneys. *Held,* that the fees provided by section 824, Revised Statutes, apply to the services rendered in the cases in court and are by section 823 exclusive. No fee provided by section 824 and no compensation can be allowed. (Dec. First Comp., Feb. 14, 1894.)

37. See in regard to this class of claims the decision of the Second Comptroller in re claim of F. B. Earhart, United States attorney for the eastern district of Louisiana, September 29, 1893. See decision of Supreme Court in United States *v.* Peters, quoted under section 380, and under section 355.

TITLE TO LAND PURCHASED BY UNITED STATES.

SEC. 355. No public money shall be expended upon any site or land purchased by the United States for the purposes of erecting thereon any armory, arsenal, fort, fortification, navy-yard, custom-house, light-house, or other public building, of any kind whatever, until the written opinion of the Attorney-General shall be had in favor of the validity of the title, nor until the consent of the legislature of the State in which the land or site may be, to such purchase, has been given. The district attorneys of the United States, upon the application of the Attorney-General, shall furnish any assistance or information in their power in

relation to the titles of the public property lying within their respective districts. And the Secretaries of the Departments, upon the application of the Attorney-General, shall procure any additional evidence of title which he may deem necessary, and which may not be in the pos session of the officers of the Government, and the expense of procuring it shall be paid out of the appropriations made for the contingencies of the Departments respectively.

The Act of August 1, 1888 (chap. 728, 25 Stat., 357) provides:

That in every case in which the Secretary of the Treasury or any other officer of the Government, has been, or hereafter shall be, authorized to procure real estate for the erection of a public building or for other public uses he shall be, and hereby is, authorized to acquire the same for the United States by condemnation, under judicial process, whenever in his opinion it is necessary or advantageous to the Government to do so, and the United States circuit or district courts of the district wherein such real estate is located, shall have jurisdiction of proceedings for such condemnation, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General of the United States, upon every application of the Secretary of the Treasury, under this act, or such other officer, to cause proceedings to be commenced for condemnation, within thirty days from the receipt of the application at the Department of Justice.

Statutes at Large (vol. 25, p. 941, chap. 411) provides as follows:

That hereafter all legal services connected with the procurement of titles to site for public buildings, other than for life-saving stations and pier-head lights, shall be rendered by United States district attorneys: *Provided further*, That hereafter, in the procurement of sites for such public buildings, it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to require of the grantors in each case to furnish, free of all expenses to the Government, all requisite abstracts, official certifications, and evidences of title that the Attorney-General may deem necessary.

(See cases quoted under section 299 ante.)

1. A district attorney is legally entitled to compensation for examining the title to lands purchased by the Government. The amount may be agreed upon in advance, or may be fixed after the work is completed. (Opinion of Mar. 8, 1866, 11 Op., 433.)

2. An account of a United States attorney in California for professional services not falling within the scope of his official duties, rendered in a matter concerning the title to certain property in that State under the charge and supervision of the Treasury Department, *held* to be allowable out of the appropriate funds of that Department. (Opinion of Apr. 8, 1869, 13 Op., 15.)

3. In the case of an account for professional services in the investigation of the title to land purchased by the Government, presented by counsel employed to examine and give an opinion on the title, the proper criterion for determining, in the absence of express contract, the reasonableness of the account is the charge made in cases of like magnitude by lawyers of ability and reputation, or, if no such cases have occurred, the amount which lawyers of learning, ability, and reputation, equal to the duty, would charge for similar services. (Opinion of Sept. 12, 1865, 11 Op., 349.)

4. District attorneys are entitled to special compensation for examining titles to lands purchased by the United States. The Attorney-General is invested with sole authority to employ and fix their compensation. Expenses thus arising, including office fees for searches, copies of record, etc., being incidental to the purchase of the land, are ordinarily to be paid out of the appropriation made for the purchase. (19 Op., 63.)

5. Ellery P. Ingham, a district attorney, presents a claim for special compensation for services rendered, in pursuance of the act of August 1, 1888, and by direction of the Attorney-General, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the United States court within his district, in proceedings to condemn lands for a site for a public building. *Held*, that on the presentation of a bill rendered in accordance with section 824, Revised Statutes, the fee prescribed by that section can be allowed, and no more. (Dec. First Comp., Jan. 29, 1894.)

6. F. B. Earhart, attorney for the eastern district of Louisiana, claims special compensation for services in proceedings for condemnation of lands for the use of the War Department. *Held*, that he is entitled to docket fees only. (Dec. Second Comp., Sept. 29, 1893.)

7. The act of March 2, 1889, was passed not only for the purpose of compelling district attorneys to perform services required in proceedings of condemnation, but to prohibit the employment of other than district attorneys to perform such services. (Comptroller to Secretary, Feb. 7, 1895, in re claim of A. B. Boardman.)

CONDUCT AND ARGUMENT OF CASES.

SEC. 359. Except when the Attorney-General in particular cases otherwise directs, the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General shall conduct and argue suits and writs of error and appeals in the Supreme Court and suits in the Court of Claims in which the United States is interested, and the Attorney-General may, whenever he deems it for the interest of the United States, either in person conduct and argue any case in any court of the United States in which the United States is interested, or may direct the Solicitor-General or any officer of the Department of Justice to do so.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL TO DIRECT OFFICERS OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE TO PERFORM ANY DUTY.

SEC. 360. The Attorney-General may require any solicitor or officer of the Department of Justice to perform any duty required of the Department or any officer thereof.

OFFICERS OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE TO PERFORM LEGAL SERVICES FOR OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

SEC. 361. The officers of the Department of Justice, under the direction of the Attorney-General, shall give all opinions and render all services requiring the skill of persons learned in the law necessary to enable the President and heads of Departments, and the heads of Bureaus and other officers in the Departments, to discharge their respective duties; and shall, on behalf of the United States, procure the proper evidence for, and conduct, prosecute, or defend all suits and proceedings in the Supreme Court and in the Court of Claims,

in which the United States, or any officer thereof, as such officer, is a party or may be interested; and no fees shall be allowed or paid to any other attorney or counsellor at law for any service herein required of the officers of the Department of Justice, except in the cases provided by section three hundred and sixty-three.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL TO SUPERINTEND DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS.

SEC. 362. The Attorney-General shall exercise general superintendence and direction over the attorneys and marshals of all the districts in the United States and the Territories as to the manner of discharging their respective duties; and the several district attorneys and marshals are required to report to the Attorney-General an account of their official proceedings, and of the state and condition of their respective offices, in such time and manner as the Attorney-General may direct.

1. It is not the duty of the Attorney-General to instruct district attorneys in the discharge of their duties; nor to indicate the course to be pursued in particular suits pending in the district and circuit courts; nor to interfere at all with suits until they reach the circuit courts. (1 Op., 608.)

2. Section 362, conferring upon the Attorney-General power to superintend any criminal prosecution instituted by the district attorney, does not authorize the Attorney-General to control the action of district attorneys by general regulations. (Fish *v.* United States, 36 Fed. Rep., 677.)

NOTE.—See act July 31, 1894, section 13, post page ——.

ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

SEC. 363. The Attorney-General shall, whenever in his opinion the public interest requires it, employ and retain, in the name of the United States, such attorneys and counselors at law as he may think necessary to assist the district attorneys in the discharge of their duties, and shall stipulate with such assistant attorneys and counsel the amount of compensation, and shall have supervision of their conduct and proceedings.

1. Expenses of assistant district attorneys may be merged in their salaries or may be allowed by the Attorney-General, in his discretion, but there is no provision under which a district attorney who has paid the traveling expenses of his assistant can be reimbursed. (Townsend *v.* United States, 22 C. Cls. R., 207.)

2. A district attorney is not entitled to mileage and per diem for the services of his assistant. (Ibid.)

3. The district attorney and the assistant district attorney are not entitled to additional compensation for services rendered the Rock Creek Park Commission. (Cole *v.* United States, 28 C. Cls. R., 501.)

4. Under this section the Attorney-General has exclusive authority to fix compensation, and his action is conclusive on the accounting officers. (4 Lawrence, First Comptroller, 113.)

5. Where an attorney is employed to assist the district attorney and he renders continuous service, running through parts of two fiscal years, the compensation for service rendered in each year is to be paid from the appropriation for that year. (Star Route Case, 4 Lawrence, First Comp., 541.)

6. Under this section the Attorney-General is authorized to employ any attorney at law to assist any district attorney in the discharge of his official duties. It does not authorize the employment of an attorney at law who is not a district attorney to render a service to the United States which does not constitute any part of the official duty of the district attorney. (5 Lawrence, First Comp., 52.)

7. The act to aid in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers provided that the Department of Justice should "represent the interest of the United States." The Attorney-General employed an attorney at law who was not a district attorney to represent the United States. The Comptroller held that he was not entitled to compensation under this act. (5 Lawrence, First Comp., 56.)

8. The amount of compensation may be fixed after the service is rendered. The Attorney-General can not delegate the authority to fix compensation. A district attorney can not be paid for the services of his assistant. (5 Lawrence, First Comp., 413.)

9. Actual traveling expenses of an assistant, when allowed by the Attorney-General, may be paid from the appropriation for miscellaneous expenses. (Dec. Comp. Treas. in re account of O'Neal, Feb. 9, 1895.)

NOTE.—An appropriation is made each year for the pay of regular assistant attorneys United States courts. The Attorney-General appoints such assistant attorneys as he thinks necessary with such annual compensation as he deems just. An assistant attorney must take an oath of office, as salary will not be allowed for any time prior to the date of the official oath. The Attorney-General approves the salary of each assistant attorney and same is paid monthly by the disbursing clerk of the Department of Justice.

COUNSEL FEES RESTRICTED.

SEC. 365. No compensation shall hereafter be allowed to any person, besides the respective district attorneys and assistant district attorneys for services as an attorney or counselor to the United States, or to any branch or Department of the Government thereof, except in cases specially authorized by law, and then only on the certificate of the Attorney-General that such services were actually rendered, and that the same could not be performed by the Attorney-General, or Solicitor-General, or the officers of the Department of Justice, or by the district attorneys.

1. Where the Government employs an attorney at an agreed compensation to collect a debt, reserving the right to terminate the agreement at any time, and the attorney negotiates the settlement of the debt, and the Government subsequently accepts and receives the fruit of this arrangement, doing nothing in the matter except receiving the money, the attorney will be deemed to have performed his part of the agreement, though it was terminated before the money was paid over. (Mellen *v.* United States, 13 C. Cls. R., 71.)

See decision of Comptroller in re Costin Brown, quoted under section 366.

APPOINTMENT AND OATH OF SPECIAL ATTORNEYS.

SEC. 366. Every attorney or counselor who is specially retained, under the authority of the Department of Justice, to assist in the trial of any case in which the Government is interested, shall receive a commission from the head of such Department, as a special assistant to

the Attorney-General, or to some one of the district attorneys, as the nature of the appointment may require; and shall take the oath required by law to be taken by the district attorneys, and shall be subject to all the liabilities imposed upon them by law.

1. In an action brought to recover fees as assistant district attorneys in suits to vacate patents of public land, it being conceded that the complainants did not expect, during the period in which the services were performed, that the United States would compensate them, and that they looked for recompense to the clients who had retained them, and that the use of the name of the United States had been consented to on the application of the plaintiffs on the understanding that they were to receive no compensation from the United States, and that on the first intimation that they might look to the United States for compensation, their formal employment was at once terminated. *Held*, that there was no contract, express or implied, between them and the United States, for a breach of which judgment should be rendered against the latter. (Coleman *v.* United States, 152 U. S., 96.)

2. The accounting officers will not allow the account of a special assistant attorney unless he has taken the oath prescribed by law. (Dec. First Comp., Jan. 19, 1894, in re claim of Winston.)

3. A. B. Boardman was appointed to take charge of proceedings in condemnation of land in the city of New York. *Held*, that the act of March 2, 1889, not only compels the district attorney to perform this service, but prohibits the employment of others to perform such services, and that this claim can not be paid from the appropriation for custom-house, New York, N. Y., site. (Letter of Comptroller to Secretary, Feb. 7, 1895.)

4. Claims for legal services rendered in connection with river and harbor works are not payable from the appropriation for the work in connection with which the services were rendered. Such claims should be paid from the appropriations under the Department of Justice. (Comptroller to Secretary in re claim of W. H. Sartelle, special assistant attorney, Mar. 23, 1895.)

5. No compensation can be allowed or paid to a special assistant to a United States district attorney appointed under the provisions of sections 363 and 366, unless the certificate required by section 365 is furnished. (Dec. Comp. in re account of Costin Brown, June 12, 1895.)

NOTE.—An appropriation is made each year for pay of special assistant attorneys United States courts. A special assistant attorney must take an oath of office before entering upon the discharge of his duties. He renders an account to the Attorney-General; the Attorney-General approves the account in such sum as has been agreed upon, or for such amount as he thinks reasonable. The Attorney-General also certifies that the services were actually rendered, and that the same could not be performed by the Attorney-General, or Solicitor-General, or officers of the Department of Justice, or by the district attorneys. See section 1757 R. S. for oath.

INTEREST OF UNITED STATES IN PENDING SUITS; WHO TO ATTEND TO.

SEC. 367. The Solicitor-General, or any officer of the Department of Justice, may be sent by the Attorney-General to any State or District in the United States to attend to the interests of the United States in any suit pending in any of the courts of the United States, or in the courts of any State, or to attend to any other interest of the United States.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL TO SUPERVISE ACCOUNTS.

SEC. 368. The Attorney-General shall exercise general supervisory powers over the accounts of district attorneys, marshals, clerks, and other officers of the courts of the United States.

1. The supervisory powers of the Attorney-General over the accounts of district attorneys, marshals, clerks, and other officers of the courts of the United States are the same which were vested in the Secretary of the Interior before the creation of the Department of Justice. (United States *v.* Waters, 133 U. S., 208.)

NOTE.—See act of July 31, 1894: (28 Statutes, 210) post page —.

TRAVELING EXPENSES OF OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

SEC. 370. Whenever the Solicitor-General, or any officer of the Department of Justice, is sent by the Attorney-General to any State, District, or Territory, to attend to any interest of the United States, the person so sent shall receive, in addition to his salary, his actual and necessary expenses while absent from the seat of Government; the account thereof to be verified by affidavit.

NOTE.—An itemized account of expenses is made out by the officer and sworn to by him. Vouchers must be furnished for hotel bills and other expenses where practicable. The account is approved by the Attorney-General and payment made from the proper appropriation.

SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY TO TAKE COGNIZANCE OF FRAUDS.

SEC. 376. The Solicitor of the Treasury, under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall take cognizance of all frauds or attempted frauds upon the revenue, and shall exercise a general supervision over the measures for their prevention and detection, and for the prosecution of persons charged with the commission thereof.

SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY TO ESTABLISH RULES RESPECTING SUITS.

SEC. 377. The Solicitor of the Treasury shall establish such regulations, not inconsistent with law, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the observance of collectors of the customs, and, with the approbation of the Attorney-General, for the observance of district attorneys and marshals respecting suits in which the United States are parties, as may be deemed necessary for the just responsibility of those officers, and the prompt collection of all revenues and debts due and accruing to the United States. But this section does not apply to suits for taxes, forfeitures, or penalties arising under the internal-revenue laws.

SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY TO INSTRUCT ATTORNEYS, MARSHALS, AND CLERKS.

SEC. 379. The Solicitor of the Treasury shall have power to instruct the district attorneys, marshals, and clerks of the circuit and district courts in all matters and proceedings appertaining to suits in which the United States is a party or interested, except suits for taxes, penalties, or forfeitures under the internal-revenue laws, and to cause them, or either of them, to report to him from time to time any information he may require in relation to the same.

SUITS INVOLVING NATIONAL BANKS TO BE CONDUCTED UNDER DIRECTION OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.

SEC. 380. All suits and proceedings arising out of the provisions of law governing national banking associations, in which the United States or any of its officers or agents shall be parties, shall be conducted by the district attorneys of the several districts under the direction and supervision of the Solicitor of the Treasury.

1. The expenses of proceedings instituted by the Comptroller of the Currency for the forfeiture of the charter of a national banking association, including the fee of the district attorney for his services in such proceedings, should be defrayed out of the funds or assets of the association. What would be a reasonable fee for the services of the district attorney depends upon the circumstances of the case. (19 Op., 633.)

2. The Supreme Court of the United States, overruling case reported in 35 Fed. Rep., 721; 36 Fed. Rep., 487, has decided that where the district attorney appeared in behalf of Peters, the receiver of a national bank, in suit against R. H. McDonald, he is not entitled to be paid from the assets of the bank, nor is he entitled to special compensation from the Government. (Gibson *v.* Peters, 150 U. S., 342.) In this case the receiver did not employ the district attorney and did not want his services.

SUITS FOR MONEY DUE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 381. In the prosecution of any suit for money due the Post-Office Department, the United States attorney conducting the same shall obey the directions which may be given him by the Department of Justice.

1. A district attorney may lawfully receive special compensation for extra-official services in the pursuit and collection of funds embezzled by a deputy postmaster. (Opinion of Feb. 23, 1855, 7 Op., 53.)

NOTE.—Account should be sent to Department of Justice.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES.

SEC. 551. A district judge shall be appointed for each district, except in the cases hereinafter provided. Every such judge shall reside in the district for which he is appointed, and for offending against this provision shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor.

SALARIES OF JUDGES.

SEC. 554. District judges are entitled to receive yearly salaries at the following rates, payable quarterly from the Treasury: The judge of the district of California five thousand dollars; the judge of the district of Louisiana four thousand five hundred dollars; the judges of the district of Massachusetts; the northern, southern, and eastern districts of New York; the eastern and western districts of Pennsylvania; the district of New Jersey; the district of Maryland; the southern district of Ohio, and the northern district of Illinois, four thousand dollars. The judges of all other districts three thousand five hundred dollars. No other allowance or payment shall be made to them for travel, expenses, or otherwise.

The act of February 24, 1891 (26 Stat. L., p. 783), provides that:

The salaries of the several judges of the district courts of the United States shall hereafter be at the rate of five thousand dollars per annum.

1. The salaries of the district judges are paid monthly by disbursing clerk, Department of Justice, from the appropriation for "salaries, district judges." Salary is paid from the date of taking the oath of office.

APPOINTMENT OF CLERKS UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

SEC. 555. A clerk shall be appointed for each district court by the judge thereof, except in cases otherwise provided for by law.

The act of June 20, 1874 (chap. 328, 18 Stat., 109), provides as follows:

SEC. 2. That every clerk of the circuit or district court of the United States, United States marshal, or United States district attorney, shall reside permanently in the district where his official duties are to be performed, and shall give his personal attention thereto; and in case any such officer shall remove from his district, or shall fail to give personal attention to the duties of his office, except in case of sickness, such office shall be deemed vacant: *Provided*, That in the Southern district of New York said officers may reside within twenty miles of their districts.

The act of August 13, 1888 (chap. 866, sec. 7, 25 Stat., 437), provides:

That no person related to any justice or judge of any court of the United States by affinity or consanguinity within the degree of first cousin shall hereafter be appointed by such court or judge to or employed by such court or judge in any office or duty in any court of which such justice or judge may be a member.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS.

SEC. 556. In the eastern district of Arkansas, there shall be appointed two clerks of the district court thereof, one of whom shall reside and keep his office at Little Rock, and the other shall reside and keep his office at Helena.

The act of February 28, 1887 (chap. 273, 24 Stat., 428), provides:

That terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the eastern judicial district for the State of Arkansas shall be held twice in each year at the city of Texarkana, in said eastern judicial district, commencing on the second Mondays in January and July, to be known as the Texarkana division of said district.

DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

SEC. 557. In the district of Kentucky a clerk of the district court shall be appointed at each place of holding the court, in the same manner and subject to the same duties and responsibilities which are, or may be, provided concerning clerks in independent districts.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS.

Act of July 31, 1894 (28 Stat., 204):

The judge of the district court for the northern district of Illinois shall be authorized to appoint a clerk of such court at an annual salary of three thousand dollars.

1. The law giving the district courts the power of appointing their own clerks does not prescribe any form in which this shall be done. The power vested in the court is a continuing power, and the mere appointment of a successor would per se be a removal of the prior incumbent. (13 Peters, U. S., 230.)

NOTE.—See sections 621, 622, and 623 as to clerks in western North Carolina, western Virginia, and western Wisconsin.

DEPUTY CLERKS OF THE DISTRICT COURT.

SEC. 558. One or more deputies of any clerk of a district court may be appointed by the court, on the application of the clerk, and may be removed at the pleasure of judges authorized to make the appointment. In case of the death of the clerk, his deputy or deputies shall, unless removed, continue in office and perform the duties of the clerk, in his name, until a clerk is appointed and qualified; and for the default or misfeasances in office of any such deputy, whether in the life-time of the clerk or after his death, the clerk, and his estate, and the sureties in his official bond shall be liable; and his executor or administrator shall have such remedy for any such default or misfeasances committed after his death as the clerk would be entitled to if the same had occurred in his life-time.

DEPUTY CLERKS IN INDIANA.

SEC. 559. In the district of Indiana the clerk of the district court must appoint a deputy clerk for said court held at New Albany, and a deputy clerk for said court held at Evansville; who shall reside and keep their offices at said places respectively. Each deputy shall keep

in his office full records of all actions and proceedings in the district court held at the same place, and shall have the same power to issue all process from the said court that is or may be given to the clerks of other district courts in like cases.

DEPUTY CLERKS IN IOWA.

SEC. 560. In the district of Iowa a deputy clerk of the district court shall be appointed at each place, in the four divisions of said district, where said court is required to be held; each of whom, in the absence of the clerk, may exercise all the official powers of clerk, at the place and within the division for which he is appointed.

COMPENSATION OF DEPUTY CLERKS.

SEC. 561. The compensation of deputies of the clerks of the district courts shall be paid by the clerks, respectively, and allowed in the same manner that other expenses of the clerks' offices are paid and allowed.

1. The question of the compensation of the deputy depends upon the contract between the deputy and the clerk, subject to the approval of the Attorney-General. In all cases where the clerk would have an excess if no deputy was employed, or paid, he should, before entering into a contract with the deputy, secure the authority of the Attorney-General to employ a deputy at a certain compensation. Before agreeing to increase the pay of a deputy the consent of the Attorney-General should be obtained. At the close of each half year the deputy should execute to the clerk a receipt for such sum as has been paid him, which receipt is included as a voucher in his emolument return.

DISTRICT JUDGE TO HOLD COURT IN ANOTHER DISTRICT.

SEC. 596. It shall be the duty of every circuit judge, whenever in his judgment the public interest so requires, to designate and appoint, in the manner and with the powers provided in section 591, the district judge of any judicial district within his circuit to hold a district or circuit court in the place or in aid of any other district judge within the same circuit; and it shall be the duty of the district judge, so designated and appointed, to hold the district or circuit as aforesaid, without any other compensation than his regular salary as established by law, except in the case provided in the next section.

The act March 3, 1881 (21 Stat., 454), provides as follows:

So much of section 596 of the Revised Statutes as forbids the payment of the expenses of district judges while holding court outside of their districts is hereby repealed.

EXPENSES OF DISTRICT JUDGE HOLDING COURT IN SOUTHERN NEW YORK.

SEC. 597. Whenever a district judge, from another district, holds a district or circuit court in the southern district of New York, in pursuance of the preceding section, his expenses, not exceeding ten dollars a day, certified by him, shall be paid by the marshal of said district,

as a part of the expenses of the court, and shall be allowed in the marshal's account.

NOTE.—The expenses of judges incurred under the preceding sections are paid by the marshal from the appropriation for pay of bailiffs, etc.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

APPOINTMENT AND SALARIES OF CIRCUIT JUDGES.

SEC. 607. For each circuit there shall be appointed a circuit judge, who shall have the same power and jurisdiction therein as the justice of the Supreme Court, allotted to the circuit, and shall be entitled to receive a salary at the rate of six thousand dollars a year, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July, and October. Every circuit judge shall reside within his circuit.

The act of March 3, 1887 (24 Stat., 492), provides as follows:

There shall be appointed for the second circuit, by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in addition to the present circuit judge, another circuit judge, who shall have the same qualifications and shall have the same power and jurisdiction therein that the present circuit judge, has under existing laws, and who shall be entitled to the same compensation as the present circuit judge.

The act of July 23, 1894 (28 Stat., 115), provides as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be in the eighth judicial circuit an additional circuit judge, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall possess the same qualifications and shall have the same powers and jurisdiction now prescribed by law in respect to the present circuit judges.

The act of February 8, 1895 (28 Stat., 643), provides as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be in the seventh judicial circuit an additional circuit judge, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall possess the same qualifications and have the same power and jurisdiction now prescribed by law in respect to the present circuit judges therein.

The act of February 18, 1895 (28 Stat., 665), is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be in the ninth judicial circuit an additional circuit judge, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall possess the same qualifications and have the same power and jurisdiction now prescribed by law in respect to the present circuit judges therein.

NOTE.—Salaries are paid monthly by the disbursing clerk of the Department of Justice from the appropriation for salaries, circu it judges. (See the act establishing the circuit courts of appeals, post page ——.)

CLERKS OF UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURTS.

SEC. 619. A clerk shall be appointed for each circuit court by the circuit judge of the circuit, except in cases otherwise provided for by law.

The act of February 6, 1889 (chap. 113, sec. 3, 25 Stat., 655), provides as follows:

Hereafter all appointments of clerks of circuit courts of the United States shall be made by the circuit judges of the respective circuits in which such circuit courts are or may be hereafter established; and all provisions of law inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

NOTE.—See acts of June 20, 1874, and August 13, 1888, set out under section 555.

CIRCUIT CLERKS IN KENTUCKY.

SEC. 620. In the district of Kentucky, a clerk of the circuit court shall be appointed at each place of holding the court, in the same manner and subject to the same duties and responsibilities which are or may be provided for clerks in independent districts.

CLERKS OF UNITED STATES COURTS IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

SEC. 621. In the western district of North Carolina the circuit and district judges shall appoint three clerks, each of whom shall be clerks both of the circuit and district courts for said western district of North Carolina. One shall reside and keep his office at Statesville, one shall reside and keep his office at Asheville, and the third shall reside and keep his office at Greensborough.

CLERKS OF UNITED STATES COURTS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

SEC. 622. In the western district of Virginia the circuit and district judges shall appoint four clerks, each of whom shall be clerks both of the circuit and district courts for said district. One of these clerks shall reside and keep his office at Lynchburgh, another shall reside and keep his office at Abingdon, another shall reside and keep his office at Danville, and the fourth shall reside and keep his office at Harrisonburgh, in said district.

CLERKS OF UNITED STATES COURTS IN WESTERN WISCONSIN.

SEC. 623. In the western district of Wisconsin the circuit and district judges shall appoint two clerks, each of whom shall be clerks both of the circuit and district courts for said district. One shall reside and keep his office at Madison, and the other shall reside and keep his office at La Crosse.

DEPUTY CLERKS OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

SEC. 624. One or more deputies of any clerk of a circuit court may be appointed by such court, on the application of the clerk, and may be removed at the pleasure of judges authorized to make the appoint-

ment. In case of the death of the clerk, his deputy or deputies shall, unless removed, continue in office, and perform the duties of the clerk in his name until a clerk is appointed and qualified; and for the defaults or misfeasances in office of any such deputy, whether in the life-time of the clerk or after his death, the clerk, and his estate, and the sureties in his official bond shall be liable; and his executor or administrator shall have such remedy for any such defaults or misfeasances committed after his death as the clerk would be entitled to if the same had occurred in his life-time.

DEPUTY CLERKS OF CIRCUIT COURT IN INDIANA.

SEC. 625. In the district of Indiana a deputy clerk of the circuit court must be appointed for said court held at New Albany, and a deputy clerk for said court held at Evansville, who shall reside and keep their offices at said places respectively. Each deputy shall keep in his office full records of all actions and proceedings in the circuit court held at the same place, and shall have the same power to issue all process from the said court that is or may be given to the clerks of other circuit courts in like cases.

COMPENSATION OF DEPUTY CLERKS, CIRCUIT COURTS.

SEC. 626. The compensations of deputies of clerks of the circuit courts shall be paid by the clerks, respectively, and allowed, in the same manner that other expenses of the clerks' offices are paid and allowed.

NOTE.—See note under section 561.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT COMMISSIONERS.

SEC. 627. Each circuit court may appoint, in different parts of the district for which it is held, so many discreet persons as it may deem necessary, who shall be called "commissioners of the circuit courts," and shall exercise the powers which are or may be expressly conferred by law upon commissioners of circuit courts.

NOTE.—As to commissioners in the Indian Territory see the act of March 1, 1895, post page ——. In all the other Territories the supreme courts have power and authority to appoint commissioners, except in the Territory of Alaska, where the commissioners are appointed by the President. As to the powers and duties of these see laws and remarks under title Alaska.

SEC. 628. No marshal, or deputy marshal, of any of the courts of the United States shall hold or exercise the duties of commissioner of any of the said courts.

1. The statutes of the United States confer upon notaries public no general authority to administer oaths. (United States *v.* Hall, 131 U. S., 50.)

2. No statute of the United States authorizes a commissioner of the circuit court to administer an oath to a deputy surveyor of the United States in regard to the manner in which he fulfilled a contract for surveying public lands. (United States *v.* Reilly, 131 U. S., 58.)

3. The approval of a commissioner's account by a circuit court of the United States is prima facie evidence of its correctness, and in the absence of clear and unequivocal proof of mistake on the part of the court should be conclusive. (United States *v.* Jones, 134 U. S., 483.)

4. The law of the State in which the services were rendered must be looked at in order to determine what are necessary services. (United States *v.* Ewing, 140 U. S., 142.)

5. Although the Revised Statutes, section 847, gives a commissioner the same compensation as is allowed to clerks for like services it does not authorize them to perform any act not otherwise required or authorized by law. (Davies *v.* United States, 23 C. Cls. R., 468.)

6. A commissioner is entitled only to such fees as are prescribed by statute, and only for services which he is required or authorized by some law to render. (Ibid.)

7. The Chinese immigration act, July 5, 1884, imposes duties upon commissioners, but provides no compensation. They are entitled to the fees allowed by law in all analogous cases. (Cass *v.* United States, 24 C. Cls. R., 118.)

8. Where the services of a commissioner or chief supervisor of elections are within the scope of the law defining his duties the approval of the circuit or district court determines the fact that they were necessary and proper and sufficient to entitle the officer to the fee prescribed by law; but the approval does not establish the accuracy of the account, nor take it out of the supervision of the accounting officers, nor render the Government liable for a service or expenditure not authorized by law. (Dennison *v.* United States, 25 C. Cls. R., 304.)

9. A commissioner is entitled to fees where proceedings were commenced against a defendant, but the case was returned before another commissioner. (Faucett *v.* United States, 26 C. Cls. R., 154.)

10. Under powers given commissioners by section 727, a commissioner may issue a warrant for the arrest of a person charged with the commission of an extraditable offense in a foreign country. (In re Mineau, 45 Fed. Rep., 188.)

11. The rejection by a district court of a United States commissioner's claim for fees because of a supposed want of jurisdiction is no bar to a subsequent suit therefor, when the circuit court in a similar case has held in favor of the jurisdiction. (Rand *v.* United States, 48 Fed. Rep., 357.) Affirmed by the circuit court of appeals. (53 Fed. Rep., 348.)

12. A commissioner is but the officer of the court to whom are committed duties which otherwise must be performed by the court itself. In all he does he is not a separate tribunal, but an arm of the court to execute preliminary work. As an examining magistrate his functions are ministerial, not judicial. (United States *v.* Berry, 2 McCrary, 58.)

13. All offices, the term of which is not fixed by the Constitution or limited by law, must be held either during good behavior or (which is the same thing in contemplation of law) during the life of the incumbent; or must be held at the will and discretion of some department of the Government, and subject to removal at pleasure. In the absence of all constitutional provision or statutory regulation it would seem to be a sound and necessary rule to consider the power of removal as incident to the power of appointment. (Ex parte Hennen, 13 Peters, U. S., 259.)

14. A United States commissioner is subject to the control of the court when acting as an examining magistrate, and the court can assume control of the proceedings whenever justice may require it should be done. (United States *v.* Berry, 4 Fed. Rep., 779.)

15. A United States commissioner when acting as an examining magistrate is a mere officer of the court as to whom the writ of prohibition is never employed. (Ibid.)

16. In the absence of the district judge from his place of residence, where the same is within 3 miles of the place where a vessel is moored, the jurisdiction conferred upon him by section 4546, Revised Statutes, may be exercised by a United States commissioner. The commissioner is bound to inform himself of the absence of the judge from his place of residence. (The schooner Jefferson Borden, 6 Fed. Rep., 301.)

17. The order of the circuit court to commissioners in the first judicial circuit providing for the keeping of a docket by each commissioner, nowhere imposes upon a commissioner the duty of exhibiting his docket for inspection by the agent of the Department of Justice, and in lieu of any specific provision for fees to the commissioner for keeping such docket he is not bound to allow such inspection, his fees for keeping the docket having been disallowed by the Comptroller of the Treasury. (In re Rand, 18 Fed. Rep., 99.)

18. A United States commissioner may be removed by the circuit court which appointed him, although he is not strictly an officer of the court, but exercises independent judicial functions which are conferred upon him by law. The power of removal is incident to the power of appointment, where no definite tenure of office is fixed by law. (In re Eaves, 30 Fed. Rep., 21.)

19. Where an affidavit is such in form and substance as fairly to call for the deliberate judgment of a commissioner whether or not a criminal violation of some Federal statute is charged, and he in good faith holding it sufficient, proceeds with the examination, he is entitled to the fees allowed by law, though his decision was erroneous. (Van Buren *v.* United States, 36 Fed. Rep., 77.)

20. The district attorney has no absolute power to dismiss a criminal case, pending the examination of the accused before a commissioner. He attends the examination only as counsel for the Government to see that the evidence against the accused is properly presented. (United States *v.* Schuman, 7 Sawyer, 439.)

21. The powers and duties of commissioners discussed by Justice Field. (Ibid.)

22. The office of commissioner may be held by the clerk of the court. (United States *v.* Durbacher, 63 Fed. Rep., 672.)

23. While commissioners have no fixed tenure of office and the appointing court has power to remove them at pleasure, the exercise of this power should be governed by a sound legal discretion, and if there are charges against a commissioner he should be heard. (In re commissioners of circuit court, 65 Fed. Rep., 314.)

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEC. 673. The Supreme Court of the United States shall consist of a Chief Justice of the United States and eight associate justices, any six of whom shall constitute a quorum.

SALARIES OF CHIEF JUSTICE AND ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

SEC. 676. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States shall receive the sum of ten thousand five hundred dollars a year, and the justices thereof shall receive the sum of ten thousand dollars a year each, to be paid monthly.

NOTE.—Salaries are paid monthly from the appropriation for salaries, justices, etc., Supreme Court. Salary is paid from the date of the oath of office.

CLERK AND MARSHAL OF THE SUPREME COURT.

SEC. 677. The Supreme Court shall have power to appoint a clerk and a marshal for said court, and a reporter of its decisions.

NOTE.—See act August 13, 1888, set out under section 555.

FEES OF CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The Act of March 3, 1883 (chap. 143, 22 Stat., 631), provides:

That so much of section three of the act of February twenty-eight, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, as relates to the compensation of said clerk for his attendance in court is hereby repealed: *And provided further*, That the Supreme Court is hereby authorized and empowered to prepare the table of fees to be charged by the clerk thereof, and until the same is thus prepared the fees therein charged for recording or copying any paper or record shall not exceed fourteen cents per folio.

Rule 24 of the Supreme Court is as follows:

In pursuance of the act of March 3, 1883, authorizing and empowering this court to prepare a table of fees to be charged by the clerk of this court, the following table is adopted:

For docketing a case and filing and endorsing a transcript of the record, five dollars.

For entering an appearance, twenty-five cents.

For entering a continuance, twenty-five cents.

For filing a motion, order or other paper twenty-five cents.

For entering any rule or for making or copying any record or other paper, twenty cents per folio for each one hundred words.

For transferring each case to a subsequent docket and indexing the same, one dollar.

For entering a judgment or decree, one dollar.

For every search of the records of the court, one dollar.

For a certificate and seal, two dollars.

For receiving, keeping, and paying money in pursuance of any statute or order of court, two per cent on the amount so received, kept and paid.

For an admission to the bar and certificate under seal, ten dollars.

For preparing the record or a transcript thereof for the printer, indexing the same, supervising the printing and distributing the printed copies to the justices, the reporter, the law library, and the parties or their counsel, fifteen cents per folio.

For making manuscript copy of the record, when required under rule ten, twenty cents per folio but nothing in addition for supervising the printing.

For issuing a writ of error and accompanying papers, five dollars.

For a mandate or other process, five dollars.

For filing briefs, five dollars for each party appearing.

For every copy of any opinion of the court or any justice thereof certified under seal, one dollar for every printed page, but not to exceed five dollars for any copy.

1. The clerk of this court, when money paid into court is put in his custody, is entitled to a per cent on the amount. (Florida *v.* Anderson, 131 U. S., Appendix, 135.)

2. When the clerk has no security for fees due him from a party entitled to a mandate he may withhold the mandate until his fees are paid, or he is otherwise satisfied in that behalf. (Osborn *v.* United States, 131 U. S., Appendix, 137.)

NOTE.—The clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States does not present accounts against the Government for the reason that he earns a large excess.

DEPUTY CLERKS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

SEC. 678. One or more deputies of the clerk of the Supreme Court may be appointed by the court on application of the clerk, and may be removed at the pleasure of the court. In case of the death of the clerk, his deputy or deputies shall, unless removed, continue in office and perform the duties of the clerk in his name until a clerk is appointed and qualified; and for the defaults or misfeasances in office of any such deputy, whether in the lifetime of the clerk or after his death, the clerk, and his estate, and the sureties in his official bond shall be liable; and his executor or administrator shall have such remedy for any such defaults or misfeasances committed after his death as the clerk would be entitled to if the same occurred in his lifetime.

1. Each deputy clerk must execute to the clerk a receipt for amount paid him for services, which receipt is included as a voucher in the annual return of earnings made by the clerk.

MARSHAL OF THE SUPREME COURT.

SEC. 680. The marshal is entitled to receive a salary at the rate of three thousand five hundred dollars a year. He shall attend the court at its sessions; shall serve and execute all process and orders issuing from it, or made by the Chief Justice or an associate justice in pursuance of law; and shall take charge of all property of the United States used by the court or its members. With the approval of the Chief Justice he may appoint assistants and messengers to attend the court, with the compensation allowed to officers of the House of Representatives of similar grade.

NOTE.—The salary of the marshal is paid monthly from the appropriation for salaries, justices, etc., Supreme Court. For the fiscal year 1878, and since that time, the appropriation for the salary of the marshal has been $3,000. The salary is paid from the date of the oath of office by the disbursing clerk of the Department of Justice.

RETIRED JUDGES.

SEC. 714. When any judge of any court of the United States resigns his office, after having held his commission as such at least ten years, and having attained the age of seventy years, he shall, during the residue of his natural life, receive the same salary which was by law payable to him at the time of his resignation.

1. Is paid monthly, without application therefor, by disbursing clerk, Department of Justice, from appropriation for salaries, retired judges.

BAILIFFS AND CRIERS.

SEC. 715. The circuit and district courts may appoint criers for their courts, to be allowed the sum of two dollars per day; and the marshals may appoint such a number of persons, not exceeding five, as the judges of their respective courts may determine, to attend upon the grand and other juries, and for other necessary purposes, who shall be allowed for their services the sum of two dollars per day, to be paid by and included in the accounts of the marshal, out of any money of the United States in his hands. Such compensation shall be paid only for actual attendance, and, when both courts are in session at the same time, only for attendance on one court.

The sundry civil act of March 2, 1895 (28 Stat.. 958), provides:

That all persons employed under section seven hundred and fifteen of the Revised Statutes shall be deemed to be in actual attendance when they attend upon the order of the courts; that no such person shall be employed during vacation.

NOTE.—The sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year 1896, and several years prior thereto, provides that not exceeding three bailiffs and one crier in each court, except in the southern district of New York, shall be employed.

1. A bailiff in attendance upon a term of court is entitled, under the joint resolutions of January 6, 1885 (23 Stat., 516), and February 23, 1887 (24 Stat., 644), and the act of June 28, 1894 (28 Stat., 96), to his per diem compensation for a legal holiday when the session of the court is temporarily interrupted by adjournment over such holiday. (Compt. in re account of J. H. McCarty, Feb. 26, 1895.)

OFFICERS WHO ARE NOT TO PRACTICE AS ATTORNEYS.

SEC. 748. No clerk, assistant or deputy clerk, of any territorial, district, or circuit court, or of the Court of Claims, or the Supreme Court of the United States, or marshal or deputy marshal of the United States within the district for which he is appointed, shall act as a solicitor, proctor, attorney, or counsel in any cause depending in either of said courts, or in any district for which he is acting as such officer.

PENALTY FOR VIOLATING PRECEDING SECTION.

SEC. 749. Whosoever violates the preceding section shall be stricken from the roll of attorneys by the court upon complaint, upon which the respondent shall have due notice, and be heard in his defense; and in the case of a marshal or deputy marshal so acting, he shall be recommended by the court for dismissal from office.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

APPOINTMENT OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

SEC. 767. There shall be appointed in each district, except in the middle district of Alabama, and the northern district of Georgia, and the western district of South Carolina, a person learned in the law, to act as attorney for the United States in such district. The district attorney of the northern district of Alabama shall perform the duties of district attorney of the middle district of said State; and the district attorney of the southern district of Georgia shall perform the duties of district attorney of the northern district of said State; and the district attorney of the eastern district of South Carolina shall perform the duties of district attorney for the western district of said State.

The act of April 25, 1882 (22 Stat., 47), provides:

That hereafter there shall be for each of the two judicial districts in the State of Georgia a judge, district attorney, marshal, and clerk, to be appointed, commissioned, and removed, as provided by law for other such officers.

The act of March 3, 1893 (chap. 220, sec. 1, 27 Stat., 745), provides:

That in each of the three judicial districts of the State of Alabama there shall be a district attorney and a marshal.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS IN IOWA.

SEC. 768. The district attorney of the district of Iowa shall perform the duties of district attorney for all of the divisions of said district.

The act of July 20, 1882 (chap. 312, sec. 3, 22 Stat., 172), provides:

That the district attorney and United States marshal for the district of Iowa shall be the district attorney and marshal of the southern district of Iowa, and the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is authorized and directed to appoint one person as marshal and one as district attorney for the northern district of Iowa.

TERM AND OATH OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

SEC. 769. District attorneys shall be appointed for a term of four years, and their commissions shall cease and expire at the expiration of four years from their respective dates. And every district attorney, before entering upon his office, shall be sworn to a faithful execution thereof.

NOTE.—The salary of the attorney will cease at the expiration of his term of office. The term of office expires four years from the date when the commission takes effect. If the commission takes effect February 19, 1894, the term of office expires with February 18, 1898, the attorney being paid for that day.

SALARIES OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

SEC. 770. The district attorney for the southern district of New York is entitled to receive quarterly, for all his services, a salary at the rate of six thousand dollars a year. For extra services the district attorney for the district of California is entitled to receive a salary at the rate of five hundred dollars a year, and the district attorneys for all other districts at the rate of two hundred dollars a year.

NOTE.—Salaries of district attorneys in the several States are paid quarterly. The salary is paid from the appropriation for salaries, district attorneys. A charge for salary must not be included in an account for services. The salary is paid by the disbursing clerk of the Department of Justice.

The district attorney for the district of California became, under the act of August 5, 1886 (24 Stat., 308), the attorney for the northern district of California and entitled to the salary of five hundred dollars.

DUTIES OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

SEC. 771. It shall be the duty of every district attorney to prosecute, in his district, all delinquents for crimes and offenses cognizable under the authority of the United States, and all civil actions in which the United States are concerned, and, unless otherwise instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to appear in behalf of the defendants in all suits or proceedings pending in his district against collectors, or other officers of the revenue, for any act done by them or for the recovery of any money exacted by or paid to such officers, and by them paid into the Treasury.

The act of March 3, 1875 (chap. 130, sec. 8, 18 Stat., 401), provides:

That in any action now pending, or which may be brought against any person for or on account of anything done by him while an officer of either House of Congress in the discharge of his official duty, in executing any order of such House, the district attorney for the district within which the action is brought, on being thereto requested by the officer sued, shall enter an appearance in behalf of such officer; and all provisions of the eighth section of the act of July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to protect the revenue, and for other purposes," and also all provisions of the sections of former acts therein referred to, so far as the same relate to the removal of suits, the withholding of executions, and the paying of judgments against revenue or other officers of the United States, shall become applicable to such action and to all proceedings and matters whatsoever connected therewith, and the defense of such action shall thenceforth be conducted under the supervision and direction of the Attorney-General.

1. The district attorney is specially charged with the prosecution of all delinquents for crimes and offenses; and these duties do not end with the judgment or order of the court. He is bound to provide the marshal with all necessary process to carry into execution the judgment of the court. This falls within

his general superintending authority over the prosecution. (Levy Court *v.* Ringgold, 5 Peters, U. S., 451.)

2. The general authority to prosecute delinquents given to a United States attorney by section 771 authorizes him to employ a stenographer in criminal cases, and to render the United States liable for a reasonable fee for services rendered, without first obtaining the authorization of the Attorney-General. (Fish *v.* United States, 36 Fed. Rep., 677.)

3. An action to enforce the statutory lien for internal-revenue taxes alleged to have been evaded by the defendant is "a civil action in which the United States are concerned," and which it is the duty of the district attorney to prosecute under section 771. (Bliss *v.* United States, 37 Fed. Rep., 191.)

4. The district attorney has no absolute power over a criminal case pending before the grand jury or before a commissioner. After indictment he has absolute power to enter a nolle prosequi. (United States *v.* Schuman, 7 Sawyer, 439.)

5. The district attorney for the southern district of New York may be allowed his fees and costs for defending the collector at the port of New York in cases in the State courts for the repayment of duties in addition to the maximum allowance mentioned in the act of May 18, 1842, chapter 29, as the judicial department has thus decided in two several cases, in which the United States have acquiesced. (Opinion of Dec. 15, 1843, 4 Op., 293.)

6. The act of August 16, 1856 (chap. 124, sec. 12), was intended to compel district attorneys to include in their emolument accounts the fees received from the Government for defending its officers. (Opinion of May 25, 1858, 9 Op., 146.)

7. Where the office of a district attorney is overburdened with business the Departments may employ other counsel to aid him in defending suits against the public officers, or may allow him to employ a regular assistant at an agreed salary. (Ibid.)

8. It is in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury to decide whether an outgoing district attorney shall cease all connection with pending suits against collectors; but in some cases it would be wise to employ the late attorney as assistant counsel with the incumbent. (Ibid.)

9. It is no part of the official duty of the district attorney to appear in a State court to attend to suits, although the United States may be directly interested therein, except in cases specially provided for. (5 Lawrence, First Comptroller, 38.)

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS TO REPORT TO SOLICITOR OF TREASURY.

SEC. 772. Every district attorney shall, on instituting any suit for the recovery of any fine, penalty, or forfeiture, immediately transmit to the Solicitor of the Treasury a statement thereof.

RETURNS OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS TO SOLICITOR OF TREASURY.

SEC. 773. Every district attorney shall, immediately after the end of every term of the circuit and district courts for his district, forward to the Solicitor of the Treasury, except in the cases provided for in the next section, a full and particular statement, accompanied by the certificate of the clerks of said courts, respectively, of all causes pending in said courts, and of all causes decided therein during such term, in which the United States are party. He shall also, on the first day of October in each year, make a return to said Solicitor of the number of

suits and proceedings commenced, pending, and determined within his district during the fiscal year next preceding the date of such return, showing the date when such proceeding or suit in each case was commenced. If the determination thereof has been delayed or continued beyond the usual or reasonable period, the reasons must be set forth, and a statement must be made of the measures taken by the district attorney to press such proceedings or suits to a close.

RETURNS OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS TO COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

SEC. 774. When any suit or proceeding arising under the internal-revenue laws, to which the United States are party, or any suit or proceeding against a collector or other officer of the internal revenue, wherein a district attorney appears, is commenced, the attorney for the district in which it is brought shall immediately report to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the full particulars relating to the same; and he shall, immediately after the end of each term of the court in which such suit or proceeding is pending, forward to the said Commissioner a full and particular statement of its condition.

REPORTS OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS TO DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

SEC. 775. Each district attorney shall, immediately after the end of every term in which any suit for moneys due on account of the Post-Office Department has been pending in his district, forward to the Department of Justice a statement of any judgment or order made, or step taken in the same, during such term, accompanied by a certificate of the clerk, showing the parties to and amount of every such judgment, with such other information as the Department of Justice may require. And the said attorney shall direct speedy and effectual execution upon said judgment, and the United States marshal to whom the same is directed shall make returns of the proceedings thereon to the Department of Justice, at such times as it may direct.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

APPOINTMENT OF UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

SEC. 776. A marshal shall be appointed in each district, except in the middle district of Alabama, and the northern district of Georgia, and the western district of South Carolina. The marshal of the southern district of Alabama shall perform the duties of marshal of the middle district of said State, and shall keep an office at Montgomery, in said middle district. The marshal of the southern district of Georgia shall perform the duties of marshal of the northern district of said State. The marshal of the eastern district of South Carolina

shall perform the duties of marshal of the western district of said State.

The act of April 25, 1882 (chap. 87, sec. 1, 22 Stat., 47), provides:

That hereafter there shall be for each of the two judicial districts in the State of Georgia a judge, district attorney, marshal and clerk to be appointed, commissioned, and removed as provided by law for other such officers.

The act of April 25, 1892 (chap. 87, sec. 1, 27 Stat., 745), provides:

That in each of the three judicial districts of the State of Alabama there shall be a district attorney and a marshal.

Section 777 is superseded by the act of April 25, 1882 (22 Stat., 47).

1. A resignation to take effect at a future date may, with the consent of the appointing power, provided no new rights have intervened, be withdrawn before the time when the resignation was to take effect, and the officer will continue to be an officer de jure thereafter.

2. D, a United States marshal, commissioned on February 6, 1890, tendered his resignation November 3, 1893, to take effect December 31, and the Attorney-General, by direction of the President, accepted the same on November 8. In December, the Department of Justice requested the marshal to withdraw his resignation and serve during the January term of court in his district. The marshal on December 29 asked an advance of funds for the expenses of that term, which was granted, and continued to act as marshal until his successor qualified on January 20. He was recognized by the court and the Department as marshal. *Held*, that D continued to be de jure marshal after December 31, and is entitled to the fees earned by him from January 1 to 20. (Comp. in re accounts of J. J. Dickerson, Nov. 16, 1894.)

MARSHAL OF THE DISTRICT OF IOWA.

SEC. 778. The marshal of the district of Iowa shall perform the duties of marshal for all the divisions of said district, and shall keep an office at each of the places in the four divisions of said district where the circuit and district courts thereof are required to be held; and his charges for mileage, in the execution of the duties of his office, within said district, shall be computed from the city of Iowa.

The act of July 20, 1882 (chap. 312, sec. 3, 22 Stat., 172), provides:

That the district attorney and the United States marshal for the district of Iowa shall be the district attorney and marshal of the southern district of Iowa; and the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is authorized and directed to appoint one person as marshal and one as district attorney for the northern district of Iowa.

MARSHAL'S TERM OF OFFICE.

SEC. 779. Marshals shall be appointed for a term of four years.

NOTE.—The term expires four years from the date of the taking effect of the commission which is issued after the marshal has been confirmed by the Senate.

APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF DEPUTY MARSHALS.

SEC. 780. Every marshal may appoint one or more deputies, who shall be removable from office by the judge of the district court, or by the circuit court for the district, at the pleasure of either.

1. *Deputy.*—A deputy marshal is an officer of the United States within the purview of section 5398, and so is the keeper of a State jail to whose custody a person is committed by legal process issued by a United States court or judicial officer with the consent of the State. (9 Sawyer, 90.)

2. *Special deputy marshal.*—Where, under the laws of a State, a sheriff may appoint a person to perform a special service, a marshal, under section 788, has the same authority, and the person so appointed by him is an officer de facto, and a person served with process by such appointee can not dispute his authority on the ground that he had not taken the oath of office as required by the statute in relation to the appointment of deputies. (Hayman *v.* Charles, 4 McCrary, 248.)

3. Though deputy marshals are recognized officers of the court, they are engaged and compensated by the marshal, and are in no sense creditors of the United States, and if the marshal fails to pay them out of fees coming to his hands he will not be liable upon his bond. (Bollin *v.* Blythe, 46 Fed. Rep., 181.)

4. A deputy marshal is not an officer of the United States and can not sue them for services rendered. (Powell *v.* United States, 60 Fed. Rep., 687.)

5. In a State where the laws authorize the appointment of special deputy sheriffs to do particular acts without requiring of them an oath of office which is required of deputy sheriffs generally, a marshal can not be allowed credit in the settlement of his emolument account for payments to persons whom he has authorized to serve writs in special cases by indorsing their authority thereon when such persons have not taken the oath of office required by section 782, Revised Statutes, of deputy marshals. (Comp. in re account of D. T. Guyton, Jan. 7, 1895.)

6. Section 788, Revised Statutes, relates solely to the manner of executing the laws and does not authorize the marshal to adopt the manner prescribed by State statutes for the appointment of deputy sheriffs. (Comp. in re account of D. T. Guyton, Jan. 7, 1895.)

7. A deputy marshal is not required to take the oath prescribed by section 1757. (Dec. of Comp. in letter to Branagan, June 18, 1895.)

SALARIES OF MARSHALS.

SEC. 781. Marshals are entitled to receive salaries, as a compensation for extra services as follows: The marshal of the district of California, at the rate of five hundred dollars a year; the marshal of the districts of North Carolina, at the rate of four hundred dollars a year; the marshals of all other districts, except the southern and eastern districts of New York, the eastern district of Pennsylvania, the southern district of Illinois, the western district of Missouri, the northern and southern districts of Georgia, and the districts of Massachusetts, Maryland, and Nevada, at the rate of two hundred dollars a year.

Under act of August 5, 1886 (chap. 928, 24 Stat., 308), the southern district of California was organized, and the marshal of the district of California became the marshal of the northern district of said State, and is therefore entitled to the salary of $500 provided above.

The act of June 4, 1872 (chap. 282, 17 Stat., 215), created the western district of North Carolina, and the marshal of North Carolina becoming marshal of the eastern district of that State, receives the salary of $400 provided above for the marshal of North Carolina.

The marshals of the eastern district of New York, the southern district of Illinois, the western district of Missouri, and the district of Nevada, though excepted by section 781 from the provisions giving salaries to marshals, are paid salaries, appropriations having been made therefor as follows: Western Missouri since April 15, 1857; southern Illinois since July 6, 1858; Nevada since May 21, 1862, and eastern New York since October 4, 1866.

NOTE.—Salaries are paid quarterly by disbursing clerk, Department of Justice, from the appropriation for salaries, district marshals.

OATH OF OFFICE OF MARSHAL AND DEPUTY.

SEC. 782. Every marshal and deputy marshal shall, before he enters upon the duties of his appointment, take, before the district judge of the district, an oath or affirmation in the following form: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully excute all lawful precepts directed to the marshal of the district of ———, ———, under the authority of the United States, and true returns make, and in all things well and truly, and without malice or partiality, perform the duties of the office of marshal (or marshal's deputy, as the case may be) of the district of ———, during my continuance in said office, and take only my lawful fees. So help me God." The words "So help me God" shall be omitted in all cases where an affirmation is admitted instead of an oath: *Provided*, That when any person who is appointed deputy marshal resides and is more than twenty miles from the place where the district judge resides and is, the said oath of office may be taken by him before any judge or justice of any State court within the same district, or before any justice of the peace having authority therein, or before any notary public duly appointed in such State, or before any commissioner of a circuit court for such district, and shall, when certified by such officer to the said district judge, be as effectual as if taken before such district judge.

NOTE.—It is important that each marshal and deputy take the oath of office before entering upon the discharge of his duties. No allowance will be made for services performed prior to the date of the oath. Copy of the oath of office of the marshal must be forwarded to the Attorney-General. Special deputies must take the oath. The oath required by section 1757, Revised Statutes, must be taken by marshals, but need not be taken by deputies.

BOND OF MARSHAL.

SEC. 783. Every marshal, before he enters on the duties of his office, shall give bond before the district judge of the district, jointly and severally with two good and sufficient sureties, inhabitants and freeholders

of such district, to be approved by said judge, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of said duties by himself and his deputies. Said bond shall be filed and recorded in the office of the clerk of the district court or circuit court sitting within the district, and copies thereof, certified by the clerk, under the seal of the said court, shall be competent evidence in any court of justice.

The act of February 22, 1875 (chap. 95, sec. 2, 18 Stat., 333), provides that the Attorney-General may require any marshal to give a bond in a sum not to exceed $40,000.

The act of March 2, 1895 (28 Stat., 807), provides as follows:

Hereafter every officer required by law to take and approve official bonds shall cause the same to be examined at least once every two years for the purpose of ascertaining the sufficiency of the sureties thereon; and every officer having power to fix the amount of an official bond shall examine it to ascertain the sufficiency of the amount thereof and approve or fix said amount at least once in two years and as much oftener as he may deem it necessary.

Hereafter every officer whose duty it is to take and approve official bonds shall cause all such bonds to be renewed every four years after their dates, but he may require such bonds to be renewed or strengthened oftener if he deem such action necessary. In the discretion of such officer the requirement of a new bond may be waived for the period of service of a bonded officer after the expiration of a four-year term of service pending the appointment and qualification of his successor: *Provided*, That the nonperformance of any requirement of this section on the part of any official of the Government shall not be held to affect in any respect the liability of principal or sureties on any bond made or to be made to the United States: *Provided further*, That the liability of the principal and sureties on all official bonds shall continue and cover the period of service ensuing until the appointment and qualification of the successor of the principal: *And provided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to repeal or modify section thirty-eight hundred and thirty-six of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

NOTE.—Before advances are made to a marshal he must file in the office of the Auditor for the State and other Departments a certified copy of his bond and oaths of office.

SUITS ON MARSHAL'S BOND.

SEC. 784. In case of a breach of the condition of a marshal's bond, any person thereby injured may institute in his own name and for his sole use a suit on said bond, and thereupon recover such damages as shall be legally assessed, with costs of suit, for which execution may issue for him in due form. If such party fails to recover in the suit, judgment shall be rendered and execution may issue against him for costs in favor of the defendant; and the United States shall in no case be liable for the same.

MARSHAL'S BOND TO REMAIN UNTIL THE WHOLE PENALTY IS RECOVERED.

SEC. 785. The said bond shall remain, after any judgment rendered thereon, as a security for the benefit of any person injured by breach of the condition of the same, until the whole penalty has been recovered; and the proceedings shall always be as directed in the preceding section.

LIMITATION OF SUITS ON MARSHAL'S BOND.

SEC. 786. No suit on a marshal's bond shall be maintained unless it is commenced within six years after the right of action accrues, saving, nevertheless, the rights of infants, married women, and insane persons, so that they sue within three years after their disabilities are removed.

The act of August 8, 1888 (25 Stat., 387), is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That hereafter, whenever any deficiency shall be discovered in the accounts of any official of the United States, or of any officer disbursing or chargeable with public money, it shall be the duty of the accounting officers making such discovery to at once notify the head of the Department having control over the affairs of said officer of the nature and amount of said deficiency, and it shall be the immediate duty of said head of Department to at once notify all obligors upon the bond or bonds of such official of the nature of such deficiency and the amount thereof. Said notification shall be deemed sufficient if mailed at the post-office in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, addressed to said sureties respectively, and directed to the respective post-offices where said obligors may reside, if known; but a failure to give or mail such notice shall not discharge the surety or sureties upon such bond.

SEC. 2. That if, upon the statement of the account of any official of the United States, or of any officer disbursing or chargeable with public money, by the accounting officers of the Treasury, it shall thereby appear that he is indebted to the United States, and a suit therefor shall not be instituted within five years after such statement of said account, the sureties on his bond shall not be liable for such indebtedness.

1. Under the act of April 10, 1806, and on the general principle that the courts of the United States have original jurisdiction, whether from the character of the claim or the citizenship of the parties, they may entertain proceedings against the marshal and his sureties, the circuit courts have jurisdiction of suits on marshals' bonds without reference to the citizenship of the parties. (Wetmore *v.* Rice, 1 Biss., 237; De Loyne *v.* Davidson, 1 Biss., 433.)

2. After judgment has once been entered for the penalty, it remains as security for all persons injured by default of the marshal. Complaint may be made, damages assessed, and execution issued until the whole penalty shall have been recovered. (Ibid.)

3. Under act of April 10, 1806, it is optional with the injured party to bring the suit in his own name or in the name of the United States, and the United States is not substantially a party to the record. (De Loyne *v.* Davidson, 1 Bissell, 433.)

4. The marshal is not responsible on his official bond for the act of his deputy in discharging sureties on a replevin bond, in any case where the attorney of the plaintiff in that suit, though he gave no direct and positive instructions to the deputy, has still done that which was calculated to mislead the deputy, and to induce his erroneous act. (1 Wall., 644.)

5. The obligation on an official bond of a person intrusted with public money is not that of a mere depositary, but of a person who has made a contract which he must, at his own peril, perform. The acts of April 29, 1864, and March 3, 1865, furnish the only exceptions to this rule which this court can act upon. (9 Wall., 83.)

6. In suits against persons accountable for public moneys, it is not necessary after introducing certified transcripts of the party's accounts, properly adjusted by the Treasury officers, to show that the defendant had notice of the adjustment or of the balance found against him. (9 Wall., 759.)

7. In order to allow a marshal, in a suit by the Government on his official bond, to set off a credit, it must be shown that the claim for credit has been legally presented to the accounting officers of the Treasury for their examination, and been by them (except in certain cases) disallowed. And to be legally presented the claim should be presented by items and with the proper vouchers. (9 Wall., 759.)

8. Evidence of alleged payments made, or of set-off on a suit on a marshal's official bond, *held* rightly excluded under the fourth section of the act of March 3, 1797, there having been no evidence that what was excluded was a claim presented to the accounting officers of the Treasury, and by them disallowed; it not being pretended that the defendants were at the trial in possession of vouchers not before in their power to procure. (Halliburton *v.* United States, 13 Wall., 63.)

9. The taking by a marshal upon a writ of attachment on mesne process against one person, of the goods of another, is a breach of the condition of his official bond for which his sureties are liable. (Lammon *v.* Fensier, 111 U. S., 17.)

10. The failure of the United States to present its claim against the estate of a deceased United States marshal constitutes no defense to an action against the sureties on his official bond. (United States *v.* Adams, 54 Fed. Rep., 114.)

11. Section 786, limiting the time within which actions must be commenced on marshals' bonds, does not apply to actions instituted by the United States. (United States *v.* Rand, 4 Saw., 272.)

12. It is not consistent with the relation between the Government and its officer for the former to make itself the creditor of the latter without their consent, and to detain their salaries in the discharge of debts so acquired. (1 Op., 676.)

13. The officers of the Treasury are authorized to withhold the pay of officers of the Government who are ascertained to be in default to the Government where the time for accounting has actually passed, but not otherwise. (4 Op., 33.)

DUTIES OF MARSHAL.

SEC. 787. It shall be the duty of the marshal of each district to attend the district and circuit courts when sitting therein, and to execute, throughout the district, all lawful precepts directed to him, and issued under the authority of the United States; and he shall have power to command all necessary assistance in the execution of his duty.

MARSHALS TO HAVE SAME POWERS AS SHERIFFS.

SEC. 788. The marshals and their deputies shall have, in each State, the same powers, in executing the laws of the United States, as the sheriffs and their deputies in such State may have, by law, in executing the laws thereof.

1. The marshal in each State has the same powers as the sheriff in executing the laws of the State. (United States *v.* Hardin, 10 Fed. Rep., 332.)

2. The authority and powers of the United States marshals and their deputies are confined to the districts for which they are appointed. (Walker *v.* Lea, 47 Fed. Rep., 645.)

3. Under Revised Statutes, section 788, giving to United States marshals and their deputies the power possessed by sheriffs of the States, a deputy marshal in Virginia has power to arrest without a warrant a person who, in his presence, has in possession whisky for the purpose of selling the same without payment of the internal-revenue tax in violation of Revised Statutes, section 3452. (Carico *v.* Wilmore, 51 Fed. Rep., 196.)

4. Under section 788 a marshal has the same right to arrest without a warrant as the sheriffs of the State within which is situated the district for which he acts. (In re Acker, 66 Fed. Rep., 290.)

5. Section 788 relates solely to the manner of executing the laws, and does not authorize the marshal to adopt the manner prescribed by State statutes for the appointment of deputy marshals. (Comp. in re account of D. T. Guyton, Jan. 7, 1895.)

IN CASE OF DEATH OF MARSHAL DEPUTIES TO CONTINUE.

SEC. 789. In case of the death of any marshal, his deputy or deputies shall continue in office, unless otherwise specially removed, and shall execute the same in the name of the deceased, until another marshal is appointed, as provided in this chapter, and duly qualified. The defaults or misfeasances in office of such deputies in the mean time shall be adjudged a breach of the condition of the bond given by the marshal who appointed them; and the executor or administrator of the deceased marshal shall have like remedy for the defaults and misfeasances in office of such deputies, during such interval, as he would be entitled to if the marshal had continued in life and in the exercise of his said office until his successor was appointed and duly qualified.

MARSHAL OR DEPUTY MAY EXECUTE PROCESS IN HIS HANDS ON REMOVAL OR EXPIRATION OF TERM OF OFFICE.

SEC. 790. Every marshal or his deputy, when removed from office, or when the term for which the marshal is appointed expires, shall have power, notwithstanding, to execute all such precepts as may be in their hands respectively at the time of such removal or expiration of office; and the marshal shall be held responsible for the delivery to his successor of all prisoners who may be in his custody at the time of his

removal, or when the term for which he is appointed expires; and for that purpose he may retain such prisoners in his custody until his successor is appointed and duly qualified.

NOTE.—The marshal or his deputies may serve all process in the hands of the marshal or his deputies at the time of the resignation, removal, or death of the marshal. The marshal will be allowed credit in his account against the United States for services for which the United States is liable.

VACANCY IN OFFICE OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND MARSHAL—HOW FILLED TEMPORARILY.

SEC. 793. In case of a vacancy in the office of the district attorney or marshal within any circuit, the circuit justice of such circuit may fill the same, and the person appointed by him shall serve until an appointment is made by the President, and the appointee is duly qualified, and no longer. The appointment made by such justice shall be in writing, which shall be filed in the clerk's office of the circuit court, and a copy thereof shall be entered upon the journal of said court. Any marshal so appointed shall give bond, as if appointed by the President, and the bond shall be approved by said justice. It shall then be filed in the clerk's office of said court, and a copy shall be entered on the journal of the court. A certified copy of such entry shall be prima facie proof of the execution of such bond, and of the contents thereof.

1. A marshal serving under an ad interim appointment is entitled to the fees and emoluments of the office until he receives notice of the appointment and qualification of his successor. (Comptroller in re account of A. E. Baxter, June 26, 1895.)

OATH OF CLERKS.

SEC. 794. The clerk of the Supreme Court, and every clerk and deputy clerk of a circuit or district court, shall, before he enters upon the execution of his office, take an oath or affirmation in the following form: "I, A B, being appointed a clerk of ——— ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will truly and faithfully enter and record all the orders, decrees, judgments, and proceedings of the said court, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties of my said office, according to the best of my abilities and understanding. So help me God." The words "so help me God" shall be omitted in all cases where an affirmation is admitted instead of an oath.

NOTE.—See section 1757.

BOND OF CLERK.

SEC. 795. The clerk of every court shall give bond in a sum to be fixed, and with sureties to be approved by the court which appoints him, faithfully to discharge the duties of his office, and seasonably to record the decrees, judgments, and determinations of the court of which he is clerk; and a new bond may be required whenever the court

deems it proper that such bond should be given. A copy of every bond given by a clerk shall be entered on the journal of the court for which he is appointed, and the bond shall be deposited for safe-keeping as the court may direct. A certified copy of such entry shall be prima-facie proof of the execution of such bond and of the contents thereof.

The act of February 22, 1875 (chap. 95, secs. 2 and 3), set out under section 846, post page —, provides that the official bond of the clerk shall not be less than $5,000 nor more than $20,000, as determined by the Attorney-General, and that he may require any clerk to give a bond not to exceed $40,000.

NOTE.—See act of March 2, 1895, set out under section 783.

BOND OF DEPUTY CLERK.

SEC. 796. Any circuit or district court may require any deputy clerk thereof to give bond to the United States for the faithful discharge of his duty as such deputy, in the same penalty, and with surety in the same manner, as is required by law of clerks; and such bond shall be recorded and preserved in like manner. But the taking of such bond shall not affect the legal responsibility of the clerk for the acts of such deputy.

FEES TO BE TAXED.

SEC. 823. The following and no other compensation shall be taxed and allowed to attorneys, solicitors, and proctors in the courts of the United States, to district attorneys, clerks of the circuit and district courts, marshals, commissioners, witnesses, jurors, and printers in the several States and Territories, except in cases otherwise expressly provided by law. But nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit attorneys, solicitors, and proctors from charging to and receiving from their clients, other than the Government, such reasonable compensation for their services, in addition to the taxable costs, as may be in accordance with general usage in their respective States, or may be agreed upon between the parties.

FEES OF ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS, AND PROCTORS.

DOCKET FEE OF TWENTY DOLLARS.

SEC. 824. On a trial before a jury, in civil or criminal causes or before referees, or on a final hearing in equity or admiralty, a docket fee of twenty dollars: *Provided*, That in cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, where the libellant recovers less than fifty dollars, the docket fee of his proctor shall be but ten dollars.

1. The Government is not liable for the fee of counsel assigned by the United States court to defend a criminal. (Nabb *v.* United States, 1 C. Cls., R. 173.)

2. *Compromise.*—The Government being the defendant in the Court of Claims, is at liberty to deal with the claimant's attorney pendente lite and settle the suit. The settlement must stand, and if any question exists it is between the attorney and his client. (Stowe's Case, 5 C. Cls. R., 362.)

3. In the case of Bliss *v.* United States, the attorney sued for fees withheld by the Government. Two suits were pending for internal-revenue taxes, which were dismissed at the defendant's cost. By consent a fee of $1,000 was taxed in one of said suits in favor of the district attorney, and a fee of $1,500 in the other suit, which fees, amounting to $2,500, were collected by said district attorney. The Comptroller refuses to pay an account presented by Bliss against the Government, and set off the amount against fees wrongfully collected and retained by said attorney. The court decided that the attorney was entitled only to the legal fees, and that all money received by him in excess of the fees fixed by law belonged to the United States, and could be treated as money received to the use of the Government. (37 Fed. Rep., 191.)

4. Where the jury fails to agree the district attorney is entitled to a docket fee of $20. (Hilborn *v.* United States, 27 C. Cls. R., 547.)

5. A district attorney is not entitled to a docket fee "in any suit or proceeding arising under the revenue laws." (Ibid.)

6. Where the Attorney-General directs a district attorney to appear on behalf of the Government in a suit in equity he is entitled to a fee of $20. (Ibid.)

7. The docket fee of $20, taxable upon a trial or final hearing, is taxable but once and then only upon that examination of the law of facts which results in the final disposition of the case. It is not taxable where the jury has disagreed. (Cleaver *v.* Traders' Ins. Co., 40 Fed. Rep., 863.)

8. The docket fee and fee for depositions "allowed to attorneys, solicitors, and proctors" can not be taxed in favor of a party not an attorney who conducts his own cause. (Gorse *v.* Parker, 36 Fed. Rep., 840.)

9. *Two or more trials.*—In a suit at law there were three trials before a jury resulting upon the first trial in a verdict for the plaintiff, but followed upon the second and third trials in two separate verdicts for the defendant. *Held*, that the defendant's attorney was entitled to a docket fee of $20 for each of the three trials. (Justice Blatchford, in Schmieder *v.* Barney, 7 Fed. Rep., 451.)

10. The statute does not forbid the allowance of a docket fee on or for each trial before a jury, where there is a verdict, or on or for each final hearing in equity or admiralty, if there are two or more final hearings, such as are above defined in the above cause. (In each of these three cases there was a hearing and decree for plaintiffs, and afterwards, on application of defendants, the cases were reheard and bills dismissed—two docket fees of $20 each allowed in each case.) (Justice Blatchford, Wooster *v.* Handy, 23 Fed. Rep., 49.)

11. A docket fee of $20 is taxable for each jury trial and verdict. (Williams *v.* Morrison, 32 Fed Rep., 682.)

12. *Bankruptcy.*—This case is one in involuntary bankruptcy where the debtor resisted the adjudication. Under the amended general orders in bankruptcy no allowance out of the estate of the bankrupt can be made to the attorneys of the petitioning creditors for having the debtor adjudged a bankrupt, except the $20 docket fee taxable to the prevailing party in a suit in equity. (In re Lloyd, bankrupt, 7 Fed. Rep., 459.)

13. An attorney's fee of $20 is all that can be taxed as costs for obtaining an involuntary adjudication in bankruptcy. (In re Bignall, 9 Fed. Rep., 385.)

14. The fees of attorneys for resisting an involuntary adjudication, and preparing the schedules, can not be proved as a debt against the bankrupt, unless the retainer was prior to the filing of the bankruptcy petition, nor can they be now allowed as costs against the estate. (In re Ward, 12 Fed. Rep., 325.)

15. Where in an equity case, before any decree is rendered, an order dismissing the bill with costs is obtained without notice to the defendant, or hearing or consideration of the case by the court, the solicitor's fee of $20 will not be allowed. (Coy *v.* Perkins, 13 Fed. Rep., 111.)

16. Where there was no hearing and no decision by the court no docket fee is provided by the statute in an equity case. (Yale Lock Manufacturing Co. *v.* Calvin, 14 Fed. Rep., 269.)

17. *Admiralty.*—Where a libel is filed against a tug for negligence, and a cross libel by the owner of the tug for services, and the libelant recovers his damages, less the value of the towage services, no mention being made of the cross libel in the decree, libelant's proctor is entitled to but one docket fee. (The W. B. Castle, 16 Fed. Rep., 927.)

18. *Equity.*—The fee bill is intended to regulate only those fees and costs which are strictly chargeable as between party and party, and does not regulate the fees of counsel and other charges and expenses, as solicitor and client, nor the power of a court of equity in cases of the administration of funds under its control to make such allowances to the parties out of the fund as justice and equity may require. (Louisiana State Lottery Co. *v.* Clark, 16 Fed. Rep., 20.)

19. *Equity.*—A hearing on demurrer is a final hearing, and a docket fee of $20 may be taxed. (Price *v.* Coleman, 22 Fed. Rep., 694.)

20. *Admiralty.*—The hearing of exceptions to a pleading in admiralty, where the exceptions are in the nature of a special demurrer, or a motion to make more definite and certain, is not such a final hearing in equity or admiralty under section 824 as to entitle a party to docket fee or costs. (The Anchoria, 23 Fed. Rep., 669.)

21. *Equity.*—To constitute a "final hearing in equity or admiralty" within the meaning of section 824 there must be a hearing of the cause on its merits; that is, a submission of it to the court in such shape as the parties choose to give it, with a view to a determination whether the plaintiff or libelant has made out the case stated by him in his bill as the ground for the permanent relief which his pleading seeks, on such proof as the parties place before the court, be the case one of pro confesso, or bill, or libel and answer, or pleadings alone or pleadings and proof. (Justice Blatchford, Wooster *v.* Handy, 23 Fed. Rep., 49; Mercartney *v.* Crittenden, 24 Fed. Rep., 401.)

22. *Equity.*—Where a demurrer to a bill in equity is overruled and defendant has leave to answer, the plaintiff is not entitled to tax a docket fee of $20, as upon a final hearing. (McLean *v.* Clark, 23 Fed. Rep., 861.)

23. *Equity.*—A docket fee can only be taxed upon a hearing which is final in fact and results in a disposition on the merits of the case. (Ibid.)

24. *Equity.*—No docket fee is taxable in a suit in equity voluntarily discontinued by the complainant before any hearing interlocutory or final. (Ozark Land Co. *v.* Leonard, 24 Fed. Rep., 658.)

25. *Equity.*—Where a case is remanded to the State court on the ground that the circuit court has no jurisdiction, the court may allow such attorney's fee as would ordinarily be allowed on the final disposition of the cause—$20 allowed. (Josslyn *v.* Phillips, 27 Fed. Rep., 481.)

26. *Equity.*—Where a suit had abated, after demurrer overruled and answer filed, by the death of the plaintiff, and subsequently there was granted a motion by defendant to dismiss for want of prosecution, *held*, that the attorney's docket fee of $20 was taxable under a decree awarding the defendant his costs. (Partee *v.* Thomas, 27 Fed. Rep., 429.)

27. *Equity.*—Where a settlement between parties to a suit stipulated that the complainants were not to be charged with the defendant's costs or expenses, and the defendant's attorney being present did not object, the subsequent filing of a cost bill against said complainants for defendant's solicitor's fees is a violation of the agreement. (Cahn *v.* Lung, 28 Fed. Rep., 396.)

28. *Equity.*—Where a cause in equity is heard and reheard on the merits, two docket fees are taxable in favor of the prevailing party. (American Diamond Rock Boring Co. *v.* Sheldon, 28 Fed. Rep., 217.)

29. The docket fee of $20 is taxable whenever a trial at common law is begun by the swearing of a jury, or by the introduction of testimony at the opening of argument upon a final hearing in admiralty or equity. This was a case where, after the evidence on both sides had been concluded, libelant discontinued his suit. (The Bay City, 3 Fed. Rep., 47.)

30. Where a vessel was in custody of the court under process issued against her, and the case was entered in the admiralty docket, a consent was given that the case be discontinued on payment of the amount claimed and libelant's costs. *Held*, that the granting of a motion for an order discharging the vessel from custody and canceling stipulations was a final hearing under section 824, Revised Statutes, and the libelant was entitled to a docket fee. (The Alert, 15 Fed. Rep., 620.)

31. *Mistrial.*—In a case which had been twice tried to a jury and the jury had each time disagreed, and at a subsequent term the case was dismissed, *held*, that under section 821 an attorney's docket fee of only $5 is taxable. (Strafer *v.* Carr, 6 Fed. Rep., 466.)

32. The phrase "trial before a jury" in said section applies only to cases in which a controversy is terminated by a verdict of a jury and a judgment thereon. (Ibid.)

33. Where there have been two trials of a cause, the first of which resulted in a disagreement of the jury and the second in a verdict for the defendant, but one docket fee of $20 will be allowed. (Huntress *v.* Town of Epsom, 15 Fed. Rep., 732.)

34. *Equity.*—Where a suit is dismissed for want of prosecution a docket fee to the defendant is not taxable. (Wigton *v.* Brainerd, 28 Fed. Rep., 29.)

35. *Equity.*—After the usual pleadings were filed and issue joined, the case noticed for final hearing, and called on the calendar, on complainant's motion his bill was dismissed "with the usual costs to defendant." *Held*, that the docket fee must be disallowed. (Ryan *v.* Gould, 32 Fed. Rep., 754.)

36. *Equity.*—Case dismissed on demurrer. *Held*, that the docket fee must be disallowed. (N. Y. Belting Co. *v.* N. J. Car Springs Co., 32 Fed. Rep., 755.)

37. *Equity.*—A solicitor for an intervenor in an equity case, who prevails in such intervention, is not entitled to a docket fee of $20, under the provisions of section 824. Such a termination of the intervening cause is not a final hearing in equity. (Central Trust Co. *v.* W., St. L. and P. Ry. Co., 32 Fed. Rep., 684.)

38. *Equity.*—An intervenor who files his claim in a suit involving the operation of a railroad by a receiver, and receives payment for injuries received by such operation, is not entitled to a docket fee or fees for depositions taken in support of his claim. (M. P. Ry. Co. *v.* T. P. Ry. Co., 38 Fed Rep., 775.)

39. *Admiralty.*—Libelant obtained decree in district court. On appeal the circuit court rendered a decree in favor of libelant. *Held*, that an appeal in admiralty suspends the original decree, there is not final hearing until that in the appellate court, and that the docket fee of $20 in admiralty cases accrues in case of appeal in the circuit court, and should be charged but once. (The Lillie, 42 Fed. Rep., 179.)

40. The taxable costs, as such, provided by sections 823 and 824, do not belong primarily to the attorney by force of any law. (Celluloid Manufacturing Co. *v.* Chandler, 27 Fed. Rep., 9.)

41. Before the passage of the act of February 26, 1853, of which sections 823 and 824 are a revision, costs were distinctly taxed and allowed in favor of the party obtaining judgment. (Act of 1793, chap. 20, sec. 4.) The purpose of the act of February 26, 1853, was to secure a uniform rule of taxation in the Federal courts, and there was no purpose to change the party in whose favor the allowance was made so as to take the costs from the party to the suit and give them to the attorney. (Ibid.)

42. The usage claimed that docket fees and fees allowed for travel and attendance should be taxed and treated by the solicitor or attorney as his own was not shown to prevail generally, but appeared from the evidence to be confined to a few States. (Ibid.)

43. *Res adjudicata.*—A decree by consent in an action brought by the Government taxing the district attorney's fee at a given sum is not conclusive that the district attorney is entitled to the amount taxed, as against the Government. (Bliss *v.* United States, 37 Fed. Rep., 191, and 38 Fed. Rep., 230.)

44. *Excessive allowance.*—Authority to settle the case on payment of a given sum and all costs is not authority to the district attorney to retain as against the Government the excess of his fees as taxed over the amount allowed to him by statute. (Ibid.)

45. *Same.*—By consenting to the taxation of a greater fee in favor of the district attorney than the statute allows the Commissioner of Internal Revenue can not preclude the Government from claiming the excess. (Ibid.)

46. *Same.*—The excess of fees taxed and received by the district attorney, over the amount allowed by statute, may be treated by the Government as moneys in his hands belonging to it. (Ibid.)

47. In a suit by the district attorney for compensation for other prosecutions the Government may set off such excess under the act of March 3, 1887, providing for bringing suits against the United States. (Ibid.)

48. Where several suits by the same firm against different insurance companies are, by agreement, submitted to referees to fix the value of the property destroyed, and to render a final award, and the referees give judgment against the insurance companies for a certain amount and costs, it is proper to allow as costs an attorney's fee of $20 in each of the original cases. (Switzer *v.* Home Ins. Co., 46 Fed. Rep., 50.)

49. A district attorney is entitled to a docket fee of $20 for a trial before a jury, although the jury fails to agree in a verdict. (Van Hoorebeke *v.* United States, 46 Fed. Rep., 456.)

50. When a demurrer to a bill in equity is sustained a docket fee of $20 is taxable in favor of the defendant. (Greener *v.* Steinway, 48 Fed. Rep., 708.)

51. If, after a decree refusing a preliminary injunction, the plaintiff dismiss the bill, the docket fee of $20 upon final hearing is taxable for the solicitor of the prevailing party. (L. and N. R. R. Co. *v.* Merchants' Compress and Storage Co., 50 Fed. Rep., 449.)

52. *Admiralty.*—On an appeal in admiralty from the district to the circuit court, where the cause is heard on proof and decided, one docket fee of $20 to the proctor, and only one, is taxable. (Dedekam *v.* Vose, 3 Blatchf., 77.)

53. *Admiralty.*—An appeal in admiralty was dismissed with costs, for irregularity. Docket fee of $20 taxable. (Hayford *v.* Griffith, 3 Blatchf., 79.)

54. *Admiralty.*—The docket fee of $20 can be taxed only on a final hearing, and can be taxed but once in a cause. (Dedekam *v.* Vose, 3 Blatchf., 153.)

55. *Equity.*—Neither a docket fee nor any item of costs is taxable, on a reference to a collector, in a suit to recover back an excess of duties, to adjust the amount of the recovery, nor are any costs taxable for such adjustment. (Field *v.* Schell, 4 Blatchf., 435.)

56. A docket fee of $20 is the highest compensation allowed to a solicitor in a cause, and it can be allowed only once. (Troy Iron and Nail Factory *v.* Corning, 7 Blatchf., 16.)

57. *Equity.*—A docket fee of $20 is not taxable in a suit in equity which is dismissed for want of prosecution. (Vigton *v.* Brainard, 24 Blatchf., 18.)

58. Where services of counsel are rendered for the benefit of a special fund of a class of creditors, and in opposition to the interests of the general creditors, a counsel fee will not be allowed out of the general fund in excess of the statutory allowance of $20. (In re Hope Mining Co., 2 Saw., 351.)

59. To constitute a final hearing in equity or admiralty there must be a hearing of the cause on its merits, that is, a submission of it to the court in such shape as the parties choose to give it, with a view to a determination whether the plaintiff or libelant has made out the case stated by him in his bill or libel on the ground for the permanent relief which his pleading seeks, on such proof as the parties place before the court, be the case one of pro confesso on bill or libel and answer, or pleadings alone, or pleadings and proof. (Mercartney *v.* Crittenden, 11 Saw., 113.)

60. Where a settlement between parties to a suit stipulated that the complainants were not to be charged with defendant's costs or expenses, and the defendant's attorney being present did not object, the subsequent filing of a cost bill against said complainants for defendant's solicitors' fees is a violation of the agreement. (Cahn *v.* Lung, 12 Saw., 92.)

61. To authorize a fee of $20, there must be an issue of fact to be passed upon by a jury after testimony taken; a mere formal verdict rendered on a plea of guilty does not constitute "a trial before a jury." (Attorney-General Devens.)

62. Upon the affirmance of a judgment with costs, by the circuit court of appeals, an attorney's fee of $20 is taxable, as this is the uniform practice of the Supreme Court, under a rule identical with that of the circuit court of appeals (Sup. Ct. Rule 24, subd. 2, 3, Sup. Ct. XIII; Cir. Ct. App., Rule 31, subd. 2, 47 Fed., XIII), and as the act creating the latter court declares that the costs and fees in the Supreme Court now provided for by law shall be costs and fees in the circuit courts of appeals. (K. C., F. S. and M. R. R. Co. *v.* McDonald, 60 Fed. Rep., 522.)

63. A reasonable attorney's fee is properly taxable as costs in contempt proceedings. (Stahl *v.* Ertel, 62 Fed. Rep., 920.)

64. The amount of an allowance for counsel fees is, necessarily, to a great extent within the sound discretion of the trial court. (So. Cal. Motor Road Co. *v.* Union Loan and Trust Co. (C. C. A.), 64 Fed. Rep., 450.)

65. The prevailing party in an appeal to the circuit court of appeals is entitled to tax a docket fee of $20. (John Shillito Co. *v.* McChing (C. C. A.), 66 Fed. Rep., 22.)

66. A district attorney is entitled only to the regular fees, under sections 823 and 824, for services in a suit in the United States court, for the Marine Hospital. (Comptroller to the Secretary in re claim of Watson, June 5, 1895.)

NOTE.—The account must show, in each case, that there was a jury trial and verdict, or that there was a final hearing in equity or admiralty.

DOCKET FEE OF TEN DOLLARS.

PAR. 2. In cases at law, when judgment is rendered without a jury, ten dollars.

1. An order remitting a case from the circuit court to the district court on motion of the district attorney is not a judgment within the meaning of section 824, prescribing the fee of a district attorney in such cases. (Stanton *v.* United States, 37 Fed. Rep., 252.)

2. A district attorney is not entitled to a fee of $10 for obtaining warrants for the removal of prisoners arrested in one district and triable in another. (Bird *v.* United States, 45 Fed. Rep., 110.)

3. An attachment for contempt in which a district attorney properly and necessarily appears for the Government is an independent suit, in which he is entitled to his statutory fee. (Van Hoorebeke *v.* United States, 46 Fed. Rep., 456.)

4. For services in a suit by an ex-district attorney against the United States for fees alleged to have been earned, the district attorney is entitled to a fee of $10. (Bashaw *v.* United States, 47 Fed. Rep., 40.)

5. For services performed by a district attorney in bringing a suit against a national bank and obtaining a forfeiture of its charter he is not entitled to more than $10, the fee prescribed by section 824, Revised Statutes, there being no other law of the United States giving a compensation to a district attorney for such services. (Bashaw *v.* United States, 47 Fed. Rep., 40.)

6. A district attorney is entitled to a docket fee of $10, under paragraph 2 of section 824, Revised Statutes, for his services in Chinese cases heard by the district court on appeal from a United States commissioner under section 13 of the act of September 13, 1888 (25 Stat., 476). (Comp. in re account of W. A. Poucher, Jan. 16, 1895.)

NOTE.—The account must show that there was a trial and judgment, and that the case has been finally disposed of.

DOCKET FEE OF FIVE DOLLARS.

PAR. 3. In cases at law, when the cause is discontinued, five dollars.

1. A district attorney is not entitled to a docket fee for discontinuing a case before a commissioner. All services before a commissioner are payable under a per diem clause. (Stanton *v.* United States, 37 Fed. Rep., 252.)

2. Where the accused is bound over by the commissioner to the court, and the commissioner's record is sent to the court and docketed, a fee is recoverable for a discontinuance, although no information has been filed. (Ibid.)

3. Where the commissioner's record and bail bond are returned to court, and an indictment is drawn, but the grand jury find "not a true bill," a fee is recoverable for a discontinuance. (Ibid.)

4. For services rendered by a district attorney in securing a compromise of a civil suit brought in favor of the United States, whereby the suit is dismissed without trial, he is only entitled to a docket fee of $5. (Ibid.)

NOTE.—No docket fee is allowed where the defendant is held by the commissioner and the case dismissed by the court, nor where indictment is ignored. No docket fee is allowed in any case for services before a commissioner.

DOCKET FEE IN SCIRE FACIAS CASES.

PAR. 4. For scire facias and other proceedings on recognizances, five dollars.

NOTE.—This fee of $5 covers all compensation to which an attorney is entitled for services in a case of this nature. In no case is a fee of $10 or $20 taxable for scire facias or other proceedings on recognizance. The fee is taxable only on the final disposition of the cause.

FEE FOR TAKING DEPOSITIONS.

PAR. 5. For each deposition taken and admitted in evidence in a cause, two dollars and fifty cents.

1. The Revised Statutes, 824, authorizing solicitor's fee of $2.50 for each deposition taken in a cause, does not apply to depositions taken in other suits in which the complainant is a party, and used by agreement in a suit against different defendants. (Carey *v.* Lovell Man. Co., 39 Fed. Rep., 163.)

2. Section 824 allowing solicitors $2.50 for "each deposition taken and admitted in evidence in a cause" includes as well depositions taken in the ordinary way under equity rule 67 as those taken otherwise. (Overruling Tuck *v.* Olds, 29 Fed. Rep., 883; Ingham *v.* Pierce, 37 Fed. Rep., 647.)

3. Under section 824 the prevailing party is entitled to collect for his attorney a fee of $2.50 for the deposition of each witness "taken and admitted in evidence," to be taxed as costs. (Broyles *v.* Buck, 37 Fed. Rep., 137.)

4. Such fees are allowed to the party as compensation for his attorney's services in and about the depositions, and are to be taxed in addition to the fees of commissioners to take testimony. (Ibid.)

5. When counsel, for their mutual convenience, agree that depositions taken in a suit in a State court between the same parties may be read on the trial of a cause in this court, the attorney of the prevailing party is entitled to tax the fee of $2.50 for each deposition admitted in evidence as if it had been taken in this court. (Jerman *v.* Stewart, Gwynn & Co., 12 Fed. Rep., 271.)

6. Where, after issue joined by the pleadings, the case is referred to a commissioner under admiralty rule 19 to take testimony, and the depositions are returned to the court, and used by the court as evidence in deciding the cause, the clerk may tax as costs to the prevailing party $2.50 for each one. (The Sallie P. Linderman, 22 Fed. Rep., 557.)

7. No attorney's fee (of $2.50 each) for examination of witnesses called before a master or special examiner are taxable as costs. (In re Strauss *v.* Meyer, 22 Fed. Rep., 467.)

8. Where, on the hearing of one of several suits, heard at the same time, brought by the same plaintiff against different defendants, for the infringement of the same patent, depositions taken in others of said suits are admitted in evidence by virtue of a stipulation that all the evidence taken for the final hearing on both sides, in the other suits, may be read on the final hearing herein, with the same force and effect as if taken herein, a solicitor's fee of $2.50 for each deposition in each one of the cases is not taxable. (Justice Blatchford in Wooster *v.* Handy, 23 Fed. Rep., 49; see also 24 Fed. Rep., 401.)

9. The traveling expenses of attorneys to take evidence and attend court, and the expenses of messengers, are no part of the taxable costs. Such expenses were never taxable before or since the act of 1853. (Ibid.)

10. Where the deposition of the witness was taken and entitled in several suits, he being sworn in each, but his deposition was written down only once, and there was no agreement that the solicitor's fee should be taxed but once for the group of cases, such fee is taxable for the deposition in each case. (Ibid.)

11. Where a suit is voluntarily dismissed by the complainant, without a submission or hearing, on a settlement of the case at complainant's cost, with consent of the defendant, and the attorneys of both parties, the solicitor's fees for taking depositions are not allowable under sections 823 and 824. (Cahn *v.* Lung, 28 Fed. Rep., 396.)

12. Where depositions are taken in one equity cause, and afterwards by stipulation used in the same and also in other causes, but one solicitor's fee can be taxed therefor, and that in the suit where such depositions were originally taken. (American Diamond Rock Boring Co. *v.* Sheldon, 28 Fed. Rep., 217.)

13. Costs are not taxable for depositions taken for use upon an accounting before a master and in contempt proceedings, as for depositions for the final hearing, notwithstanding they were referred to upon a motion for rehearing, which resulted in a dismissal of the bill, as upon a final hearing. (Spill *v.* Celluloid Manufacturing Co., 28 Fed. Rep., 870.)

14. When the plaintiff is nonsuited upon the statement of his case by his attorney, the defendant is not entitled in the taxation of costs to include a charge for depositions taken against him by plaintiff, as the depositions are not in such case admitted in evidence. (Cahn *v.* Monroe, 29 Fed. Rep., 675.)

15. Attorneys' fees for depositions taken in a former case, on behalf of plaintiff in the former suit, and by stipulation of attorneys read upon the trial of a later suit in which the former plaintiff is defendant, at suit of another plaintiff, can not be taxed as costs by plaintiff in the latter suit, he having incurred no liability in procuring said depositions. A deposition when taken is common property, and may be used by either party. (Winegar *v.* Cahn, 29 Fed. Rep., 676.)

16. Revised Statutes, 824, does not apply to depositions taken before any of the regular examining officers of the court in the ordinary way of taking depositions, or before some person agreed on by the parties to act as examiner, but applies only to depositions taken de bene esse, and in such other cases not within the scope of the ordinary method of taking testimony in the cases pending in the Federal courts, as may arise. (Tuck *v.* Olds, 29 Fed. Rep., 883.)

17. *Intervenor.*—The intervenor is not entitled to recover a fee of $2.50 for each deposition taken and admitted in evidence. (Central Trust Co. *v.* W., St. L. and P. Ry. Co., 32 Fed. Rep., 684.)

18. Section 824 does not apply to depositions taken before a commissioner to distribute the proceeds from the sale of a vessel in the registry of a court of admiralty. (Dalzell's Sons & Co. *v.* The Daniel Kaine, 31 Fed. Rep., 746.)

19. Under section 824, where a deposition, though written out but once, was taken by consent to be read in two cases, entitled as of both, so filed and admitted in evidence on the joint trials of the same, *held*, that a taxation of the $2.50 docket fee for such deposition in favor of the party prevailing in each suit is authorized, no agreement to the contrary having been entered into. (Archer *v.* Hartford Fire Ins. Co., 31 Fed. Rep., 660.)

20. Section 824 does not apply to oral testimony taken by a special master on a reference of an action to him. (M. P. Ry. Co. *v.* T. P. Ry. Co., 38 Fed. Rep., 775.)

21. Where a deposition was taken and used in the district court and then read on appeal in the circuit court from the apostles, a fee of $2.50 for reading the deposition in the circuit court is not taxable. Such fee is taxable only on a new deposition taken in the circuit court. (Dekeman *v.* Vose, 3 Blatchf., 77.)

22. The item of $2.50 allowed as costs for each deposition taken and admitted as evidence in a cause is not taxable in an equity suit, except for the deposition admitted on a final hearing. (Stimpson *v.* Brook, 3 Blatchf., 456; Troy Iron and Nail Factory *v.* Corning, 7 Blatchf., 16.)

23. A deposition is evidence given by a witness under interrogatories, oral or written, and usually written down by an official person; while an affidavit is the mere voluntary act of the party making the oath. (Dekeman *v.* Vose, 3 Blatchf., 456.)

24. A fee of $2.50 for each deposition taken and admitted in evidence is taxable, and it is immaterial before what officer such deposition was taken. (Ferguson *v.* Dent, 46 Fed. Rep., 88.)

25. Where a suit is voluntarily dismissed by the complainant, without a submission or hearing, on a settlement of the case at complainant's costs, with consent of defendant and the attorneys of both parties, the solicitor's fees for taking depositions are not allowable. (Cahn *v.* Lung, 12 Saw., 92.)

NOTE.—The account of the attorney must show the name of each witness in the case in whose behalf the deposition was taken and that it was admitted in evidence.

DOCKET FEE IN CASES REMOVED.

PAR. 6. For services rendered in cases removed from a district to a circuit court by writ of error or appeal, five dollars.

NOTE.—The attorney is allowed a fee of $5 for services in the circuit court in this case. In cases appealed from the district to the supreme court of a Territory the district attorney is allowed $5 for his services in the supreme court.

PER DIEM FOR EXAMINATION BEFORE COMMISSIONER.

PAR. 7. For examination by a district attorney, before a judge or commissioner, of persons charged with crime, five dollars a day for the time necessarily employed.

1. A district attorney is entitled to charge a per diem for services before a commissioner upon the same day that he is allowed a per diem for attendance upon the court. (United States *v.* Erwin, 147 U. S., 685.)

2. The district attorney is entitled to his per diem for the time necessarily spent in the investigation of an offense, in cooperation with the commissioner before the arrest is made and the witnesses sworn. (Stanton *v.* United States, 37 Fed. Rep., 252; but see Patterson *v.* United States, 150 U. S., 65, where it is decided that a commissioner is not entitled to a per diem for this service.)

3. The district attorney is entitled to compensation for the time actually and necessarily spent before the commissioner upon the arraignment, though no witnesses are examined, the magistrate having adjourned the hearing upon motion of the accused. (Ibid.)

4. The district attorney is entitled to per diem for the actual examination of the accused upon an application to take the poor convict's oath. (Ibid.)

5. A district attorney who is upon attendance upon a Federal court, and also upon the same day conducts the examination before a commissioner of a person charged with crime, is entitled to only one per diem fee for the day. (Baxter *v.* United States, Cir. Ct. Apps., 51 Fed. Rep., 671.)

6. A district attorney is to be paid by the day and not by the case for services in the examination of persons charged with crime. (Opinion of Oct. 25, 1858, 9 Op., 242.)

7. He is to be paid his per diem for services before any judicial officer. (Ibid.)

8. A district attorney is entitled to be paid his per diem for services before a person acting as a United States commissioner, although he had not been legally appointed. (Opinion of Nov. 2, 1858, 9 Op., 251.)

9. A district attorney is not entitled to per diem fees for the attendance of his assistant before a court or commissioner; such per diem fees can only be earned by his personal attendance. (Comp. in re appeal of W. A. Poucher, June 19, 1895.)

10. When the court is held at a place other than that of the residence of the district attorney he is entitled to per diem fees for the days upon which he personally attended only and not for every day of the term. (Comp. in re appeal of W. A. Poucher, June 19, 1895.)

11. A district attorney, for examinations before commissioners of persons charged with crimes, is entitled to but one per diem on any one day, without regard to the number of cases in which he appears either before the same or different commissioners. (Dec. First Comp., Feb. 15, 1894.)

NOTE.—A per diem is allowed for attendance before a commissioner on the same day that a per diem has been charged for attendance on the circuit or district court. Only one fee of $5 will be allowed for appearing before a commissioner on any one day, although two or more cases may have been prosecuted by him before two or more different commissioners on the same day. Where the attorney appears to prosecute a person charged with crime and also to represent the Government on the application of a poor convict for discharge on the same day he is allowed only one per diem.

PER DIEM FOR ATTENDANCE ON COURT.

PAR. 8. For each day of his necessary attendance in a court of the United States on the business of the United States, when the court is held at the place of his abode, five dollars; and for his attendance when the court is held elsewhere, five dollars for each day of the term.

The act of March 3, 1887 (Stat. L., vol. 24, p. 541), provides that "hereafter no part of any money appropriated shall be used in payment of a per diem compensation to any attorney, clerk or marshal, for attendance in court except for days when the court is open by the judge for business or business is actually transacted in court, and when they attend under sections five hundred and eighty-three, five hundred and eighty-four, six hundred and seventy-one, six hundred and seventy-two, and two thousand and thirteen of the Revised Statutes, which facts shall be certified in the approval of their accounts."

1. A district attorney has no right to charge a per diem for attendance at court when he did not personally attend. (Townsend *v.* United States, 22 C. Cls. R., 207.)

2. A district attorney's fee of $5 for attendance at court or at examinations before a judge or commissioner is not a reimbursement for personal expenses, and is included in the emoluments of office. (Smith *v.* United States, 26 C. Cls. R., 568.)

3. A district attorney is not entitled to a per diem for attendance on court and also before a commissioner on the same day. (Stanton *v.* United States, 37 Fed. Rep., 252; but see decision of the Supreme Court in United States *v.* Erwin, 147 U. S., 685, quoted under paragraph 7.)

4. He is entitled to a per diem for attendance before a commissioner on the application of a poor convict for discharge. (Bird *v.* United States, 45 Fed. Rep., 110.)

5. He is entitled to a per diem for attendance before a commissioner on days when recognizances are taken, though no witnesses are examined. (Ibid.)

6. The per diem allowed a district attorney attending court elsewhere than at the place of his abode, in the discharge of his official duties, can not be paid to him for Sundays or legal holidays occurring during the term of court, because prohibited by the proviso to the appropriation act of March 3, 1887, which to that extent amends section 824. (United States *v.* Perry, Cir. Ct. Apps., 50 Fed. Rep., 743.)

7. No district attorney can receive on any one day more than one per diem for the services of that day. (9 Op., 292.)

8. When the district attorney and his substitute are both necessarily employed in different courts on the same day, they are each entitled to a per diem allowance of $5. (Opinion of Dec. 11, 1860, 9 Op., 526.)

NOTE.—Per diem will only be allowed for days when the court was open for the transaction of business or business was actually transacted in court. When the court is held at a place other than the residence of the attorney, he will be allowed per diem for each day he actually attends the court. When the court is held at the place of the residence of the attorney, per diem will be allowed only for each day of his necessary attendance on business of the United States. The attorney must be personally present in court to entitle him to a per diem. He is not allowed per diem for the attendance of his assistant. This rule does not apply in Utah, where the attorney is entitled to a per diem for each day of the necessary attendance by an assistant United States attorney when the attorney is not present.

MILEAGE.

PAR. 9. For traveling from the place of his abode to the place of holding any court of the United States in his district, or to the place of any examination before a judge or commissioner, of a person charged with crime, ten cents a mile for going and ten cents a mile for returning.

1. A district attorney is not entitled to mileage for going home on Sunday and again returning to attend court on the following day. (United States *v.* Shields, 153 U. S., 88.)

2. A district attorney has no right to charge for mileage when he did not personally travel. He can not charge for travel of his assistant. (Townsend *v.* United States, 22 C. Cls. R., 207.)

3. There is no law by which a district attorney who has paid the expenses of his assistant can be reimbursed. (Ibid.)

4. Mileage does not come within the meaning of the words "fees and emoluments." (Rev. Stat., 833.) Mileage is a commutation or substitute for expenses of travel; it is a reimbursement at a fixed rate. (Smith *v.* United States, 26 C. Cls. R., 568.)

5. When a district attorney actually and necessarily travels from the place of his abode to the place of an examination before a commissioner of a person charged with crime, in the discharge of his official duty, he is entitled to mileage for such travel, notwithstanding such place of examination is at the headquarters of such district attorney. (United States *v.* Perry, Cir. Ct. Apps., 50 Fed. Rep., 743.)

6. When a district attorney goes from a place where he is engaged at the district court to a place where he is officially called to appear before a commissioner he is entitled to mileage for the distance so traveled when such distance is less than that from his home to the place where the commissioner sits. (Van Hoorebeke *v.* United States, 46 Fed. Rep., 456.)

7. A district attorney is entitled to mileage from the place of his abode to the place of any examination before a commissioner of a person charged with crime in any case where in his judgment it was necessary for him to attend, and he did actually attend such examination. (United States *v.* Perry, Cir. Ct. Apps., 50 Fed. Rep., 743.)

8. He is entitled to mileage by the most convenient and practicable routes, though not the shortest routes. (Ibid.)

9. He is not entitled to mileage for going to and returning from his home during an adjournment over Sunday. (Ibid.)

10. L., a United States district attorney, claims mileage for two trips from his place of residence to the place of holding court to attend a continuous session of the court covering the end of one term, the last day of which was March 5, and the beginning of a new term, the first day of which was March 6, the first of said mileages having been allowed. *Held*, that the claim for mileage for the second trip can not be allowed because the travel claimed was not "actually and necessarily performed" within the meaning of section 7 of the act of February 22, 1875 (18 Stat., 334), under the decision in United States *v.* Shields (153 U. S., 88), that more than one mileage could not be allowed for a continuous session of the court. (Comp. in re account of A. P. Lyon, Aug. 25, 1894.)

11. A district attorney is entitled to travel by the usually traveled route, although such route be not actually the shortest. (Comp. in re appeal of W. A. Poucher, June 19, 1895.)

12. A district attorney is usually entitled to mileage for travel of himself or an assistant to attend an examination before a commissioner at a point where another assistant lives in all cases where he deems such action necessary. (Comp. in re appeal of W. A. Poucher, June 19, 1895.)

13. Mileage is a reimbursement of expense and not a fee to be accounted for in the emolument return (United States *v.* Smith, in Supreme Court, May 20, 1895)

14. Mileage is not a fee and is not doubled by act of July 31, 1894. (28 Stat. 204) and Section 840 R. S. (Comp. in re account of C. E. Mellette, June 15, 1895).

SPECIAL COUNSEL FEE.

PAR. 10. When an indictment for crime is tried before a jury and a conviction is had, the district attorney may be allowed, in addition to the attorney's fees herein provided, a counsel fee, in proportion to the importance and difficulty of the cause, not exceeding thirty dollars.

1. The amount of counsel fee to be allowed to a district attorney under Revised Statutes, 824, is discretionary with the court, within the limits of the statute, and the action of the court in this respect is not subject to review by the Attorney-General or by the accounting officers of the Treasury. (Waters *v.*

United States, 133 U. S., 208; same case, 21 C. Cls. R., 30; Hillborn *v.* United States, 27 C. Cls. R., 547; Tuthill *v.* United States, 38 Fed. Rep., 538; Bird *v.* United States, 45 Fed. Rep., 110; Van Hoorebeke *v.* United States, Fed. Rep., vol. 46, p. 456.)

2. The provisions of 26 Statutes, 947; 27 Statutes, 223, 714; Revised Statutes, 837, and Supplement Revised Statutes, 767, section 16, that district attorneys for Montana shall for services receive double fees, applies to counsel fee not exceeding $30, which section 824 provides may be allowed, in addition to the regular fee, when a conviction is had in a criminal case before a jury. (Weed *v.* United States, 65 Fed. Rep., 399.)

NOTE.—The account must show indictment and conviction, and must be supported by a copy of the order of the court allowing the counsel fee. The order allowing counsel fee should be embodied in the general order approving the account.

TWO PER CENTUM TO DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

SEC. 825. There shall be taxed and paid to every district attorney two per centum upon all moneys collected or realized in any suit or proceeding arising under the revenue laws, and conducted by him in which the United States is a party, which shall be in lieu of all costs and fees in such proceedings.

1. A suit against a surety upon a collector's bond to recover moneys due for customs duties is a suit "arising under the revenue laws," and the district attorney is entitled to 2 per cent on the recovery. (Beckwith *v.* United States, 16 C. Cls. R., 250.)

2. Where a district attorney prosecutes a suit arising under the revenue laws to judgment, and the judgment is satisfied by deducting the amount thereof from a judgment recovered against the United States, he is entitled to his per cent. (Ibid.)

3. For prosecuting an action for the enforcement of the statutory lien for internal-revenue taxes the district attorney is entitled to 2 per cent of the amount collected or realized as provided by section 825. (Bliss *v.* United States, 37 Fed. Rep., 191.)

4. Where a proceeding in rem under the internal-revenue laws is directed to be discontinued on the payment by the claimant of the legal costs which have accrued, the district attorney is not entitled to charge, under the eleventh section of the act of March 3, 1863, chapter 76, 2 per cent on the value of the property. (Opinion of Sept. 1, 1865, 11 Op., 329.)

5. A district attorney can not be allowed to retain 2 per cent of any moneys realized in a suit under the revenue laws without a previous taxation of his account by the court. (Opinion of Nov. 10, 1865, 11 Op., 393.)

6. District attorneys are entitled to a commission upon the "tax" required to be paid by the purchasers of forfeited property sold in pursuance of section 3334, Revised Statutes. (Opinion of July 1, 1876, 15 Op., 566.)

7. Fees of district attorneys in the class of customs cases referred to in section 825, Revised Statutes, are exclusively provided for therein, and where no amount is collected no fee can be charged under section 824. (Dec. of Comp. in re Macfarlane, Nov. 5, 1894.)

NOTE.—The commission is allowed only when the money has been actually collected and paid into the Treasury or into the registry of the court. Where this commission is allowed no docket fee or fee for depositions is allowed.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS' FEES ON BOND.

SEC. 826. No fee shall accrue to any district attorney on any bond left with him for collection, or in a suit commenced on any bond for the renewal of which provision is made by law, unless the party neglects to apply for such renewal for more than twenty days after the maturity of the bond.

COMPENSATION IN SUITS AGAINST OFFICERS OF THE REVENUE.

SEC. 827. When a district attorney appears by direction of the Secretary or Solicitor of the Treasury, on behalf of any officer of the revenue in any suit against such officer, for any act done by him, or for the recovery of any money received by him and paid into the Treasury in the performance of his official duty, he shall receive such compensation as may be certified to be proper by the court in which the suit is brought, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

1. In determining the allowance which a district attorney should receive, under section 827, as compensation for appearing by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, or of the Solicitor of the Treasury, in suits against officers of the United States for acts done by them or for the recovery of money received by them and paid into the Treasury, the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, properly consider what compensation such attorney otherwise annually receives from the Government, and limit the amount to be received by him for the services mentioned, including what he thus otherwise receives, to a sum not exceeding $10,000 per annum. (Opinion of May 18, 1877, 15 Op., 277.)

2. The district attorney for the southern district of New York may be allowed his fees and costs for defending the collector at the port of New York in cases in the State courts for the repayment of duties in addition to the maximum allowance mentioned in the act of May 18, 1842, chapter 29, as the judicial department has thus decided in two several cases, in which the United States have acquiesced. (Opinion of Dec. 15, 1843, 4 Op., 294.)

3. Section 827 makes the compensation of district attorneys for the class of services mentioned in that statute dependent upon the approval of the Secretary. (17 Op., 479.)

4. It is not the duty of a United States attorney to advise or defend boards of immigration, but the Secretary of the Treasury is empowered by the act of August 3, 1882, chapter 376, to employ and pay out of the immigrant fund counsel for those purposes. (18 Op., 108.)

5. Suit against the Secretary of the Treasury for cotton seized by order of the Secretary. The district attorney, for defending the Secretary, may be allowed special compensation under section 827. (18 Op., 121.)

6. The district attorney may be allowed special compensation for defending Postmaster James in the Yale lock suits. (Ibid.)

7. The statutes which fix the salary and fees for official services do not regulate in any way the payment for unofficial services rendered. Of this character are the services rendered by virtue of section 827. (18 Op., 192.)

8. When a United States attorney appears in cases mentioned in section 827 a proper and reasonable allowance for his services in such cases may be made to him by the Secretary of the Treasury. The allowance so made the district attorney at New York is in addition to the annual salary provided by section 770 for the ordinary official services of the district attorney. (19 Op., 354.)

9. A United States attorney appearing on behalf of the Government in suits brought under Section 15 of the act of June 10, 1890 (26 Stat., 138), is not entitled to compensation under Sec. 827, R. S. (20 Op. Atty. Genl., 228; Comp. in re claim of Harlan Cleveland, June 26, 1895).

NOTE.—This account must be sworn to by the attorney and approved by the court and by the Secretary of the Treasury.

DEED TO PROPERTY PURCHASED BY UNITED STATES.

Act of March 1, 1879 (chap. 125, sec. 3, 20 Stat., 332):

And it is hereby provided, That all certificates of purchase, and deeds of property purchased by the United States under the internal-revenue laws, on sales for taxes, or under executions issued from United States courts, which now are, or hereafter may be, found in the office of any collector, United States marshal, or United States district attorney, shall be immediately transmitted by such officers respectively to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

And it is hereby further provided, That for the preparation and approval by the United States district attorney of each deed as above required, a fee of five dollars shall be allowed to that officer, to be paid by the United States, and which he shall account for in his emolument returns.

CLERKS' FEES.

ISSUING SUMMONS, CAPIAS, ETC.

SEC. 828. For issuing and entering every process, commission, summons, capias, execution, warrant, attachment, or other writ, except a writ of venire, or a summons or subpœna for a witness, one dollar.

1. A certified copy of the record of a sentence to imprisonment is sufficient to authorize the detention of the prisoner, without any warrant or mittimus. (Ex parte Wilson, 114 U. S., 417.)

2. Præcipe for mittimus after sentence is not necessary. (United States *v.* Van Duzee, 140 U. S., 169.)

3. The court disallows charge for issuing commitments to jail, in addition to copy of order of removal, as being too indefinite. (United States *v.* Taylor, 147 U. S., 695.)

4. No fee is authorized for issuing precepts to a marshal to summon juries. (Martin *v.* United States, 26 C. Cls. R., 160.)

5. The issuing of more than one capias for the arrest of parties included in one indictment is justifiable, if necessary, as where they live in different localities separate writs were issued by order of the court. (Ibid.)

6. A clerk has no authority in the absence of statutory regulations to issue execution without direction of the plaintiff or his attorney. (Wills *v.* Chandler, 2 Fed. Rep., 273.)

7. In the United States courts a summons must issue from the court and be signed by the clerk, and sealed with the seal of the court. (Dwight *v.* Merritt, 4 Fed Rep., 614.)

8. The clerk is entitled to fees for issuing writs of commitment to jail to await trial. (Erwin *v.* United States, 37 Fed. Rep., 470.)

9. He is entitled to fee for affixing seal to copies of writs of commitment. (Ibid.)

10. He is entitled to fees for making certified copies of w .s of commitment for jailer. (Ibid.)

11. Under the Code of Alabama, sections 4434 and 4869, in scire facias on forfeited appearance bond in criminal case a separate notice must issue to each obligor. This is in the nature of a writ and to be paid for by the United States. The usual mode of service is by leaving a copy of the scire facias with the defendant. (Jones *v.* United States, 39 Fed. Rep., 410.)

12. The clerk is entitled to fee for issuing præcipe to jury commissioner. (Goodrich *v.* United States, 47 Fed. Rep., 267.)

13. Under section 1030 a warrant is not necessary to authorize a marshal to bring a prisoner confined at Sioux City to Fort Dodge for trial, and the clerk is not entitled to a fee for issuing the same. (Van Duzee *v.* United States, 48 Fed. Rep., 643; affirmed by the Cir. Ct. Apps., 52 Fed. Rep., 930.)

14. When a prisoner is ordered to be confined until his fine is paid the clerk is entitled to fee for mittimus, entering return and filing same. (Ibid.)

15. Where several defendants are jointly indicted for conspiracy. the Department erred in refusing payment of the charges of the clerk for capias writs for their arrest, on the ground that a separate writ was issued against each defendant under the practice of the court. (Clough *v.* United States, 55 Fed. Rep., 921.)

16. The clerk is entitled to $1 for issuing each commission to a supervisor of elections. (Ibid.)

17. The clerk is entitled to fees for issuing, entering, and filing returns of four separate commitments when four separate bench warrants are issued for the four defendants and each defendant is committed to jail by a different deputy marshal on the same day. (Fuller *v.* United States, 58 Fed. Rep., 329.)

18. Where an indictment or information is of more than a year's standing no further alias or pluries capias should issue when there is no fair probability of arrest, except on order of the district attorney. (Register Dept. Justice, 1886, p. 258.)

19. After one execution has been returned nulla bona no alias should issue except when ordered by the district attorney. (Ibid.)

NOTE.—When there are two or more defendants in the same case only one warrant of arrest capias or mittimus will be allowed, unless it is clearly shown that separate writs were necessary. Only one writ will be allowed where there are two or more cases against the same person. No fee is allowed for præcipe to jury commissioner. No fee is allowed for seal to writ.

ISSUING SUBPŒNAS.

PAR. 2. For issuing a writ of summons or subpœna, twenty-five cents.

1. When there is a rule of court that the clerk in issuing subpœnas in criminal cases shall make copies to be left with witness he is entitled to compensation for such copies. (United States *v.* Van Duzee, 140 U. S., 169.)

2. A clerk in Virginia is entitled to fees for copies of subpœnas for service, but not for attaching to the copies certificates under seal. (Martin *v.* United States, 26 C. Cls. R., 160.)

3. Every subpœna in criminal cases for witnesses for the United States must contain the names of all witnesses in the same case who reside in the same locality and can be conveniently embraced in it; this in order to avoid unnecessary expense, as provided in section 829. (United States *v.* Ralston, 17 Fed. Rep., 895.)

4. Witnesses for the United States must be summoned to testify not only in the case in which the subpœna is entitled, but generally for the United States. See sec. 877 (Ibid.)

5. The clerk is entitled to a fee for making a copy of the subpœna for service on each witness. (Erwin *v.* United States, 37 Fed. Rep., 470.)

6. The rule is that there should be but one subpœna issued for all the witnesses in a case, but this rule is subject to exceptions. The clerk may issue separate subpœnas for witnesses in criminal cases when necessary to secure their immediate attendance. (Erwin *v.* United States, 39 Fed. Rep., 410.)

7. Where a rule of the court requires the clerk to make copies of the subpœnas to be left with witnesses he is entitled to fees for such copies. (Van Duzee *v.* United States, 41 Fed. Rep., 571.)

8. The names of all witnesses in a case on behalf of one party should be included in one subpœna. Fee for more than one subpœna will not be allowed unless the necessity for such additional subpœna is shown. (2 Lawrence, 286.)

NOTE.—Where more than one subpœna is issued in a case on the same day the necessity therefor must be clearly shown. Copy of the subpœna for service is allowed where the practice is to serve by copy. Certificate and seal not necessary and not allowed. The account must show compliance with section 829, paragraph 25, and section 877, Revised Statutes.

FILING PAPERS.

PAR. 3. For filing and entering every declaration, plea, or other paper, ten cents.

1. The clerk is entitled to a fee for filing criminal cases sent up by a commissioner. (United States *v.* Van Duzee, 140 U. S., 169.)

2. He may file papers sent up by the commissioners before whom the examinations were had, in the order and as they came from the commissioners, and is entitled to his fee for filing each separate paper. (Ibid; see also 37 Fed. Rep., 470; Van Duzee *v.* United States, 41 Fed. Rep., 571; Taylor *v.* United States, 45 Fed. Rep., 531; Clough *v.* United States, 55 Fed. Rep., 921; 39 Fed. Rep., 410.)

3. The clerk is entitled to fee for filing the marshal's account with the vouchers attached, but not for filing each voucher. (United States *v.* Jones, 147 U. S., 672; United States *v.* Payne, 147 U. S., 687.)

4. The clerk is entitled to a fee of 10 cents for filing each separate voucher in a marshal's account. (Marvin *v.* United States, 44 Fed. Rep., 405; Davis *v.* United States, 45 Fed. Rep., 162; Van Duzee *v.* United States, 48 Fed. Rep., 643; same case in Cir. Ct. Apps., 52 Fed. Rep., 930; 39 Fed. Rep., 410; 37 Fed. Rep., 470. All overruled by the Supreme Court in the cases cited above.)

5. The clerk is entitled to 10 cents for filing each order to pay jurors and witnesses. (Singleton *v.* United States, 22 C. Cls. R., 118, and Erwin *v.* United States, 37 Fed. Rep., 470.)

6. The clerk is entitled to fee for filing written reports of district attorneys on accounts. (Van Duzee *v.* United States, 48 Fed. Rep., 643; affirmed by the Cir. Ct. Apps., 52 Fed. Rep., 930.)

7. No charge can be made for filing orders of district attorney discharging witnesses. (United States *v.* Taylor, 147 U. S., 695; see Taylor *v.* United States, 45 Fed. Rep., 631; Goodrich *v.* United States, 47 Fed. Rep., 267; Van Duzee *v.* United States, 48 Fed. Rep., 643; 52 Fed. Rep., 930; Clough *v.* United States, 55 Fed. Rep., 931, which are overruled by this decision of the Supreme Court.)

8. Affidavits of witnesses as to mileage and attendance need not be filed. (United States *v.* Taylor, 147 U. S., 695.)

9. He is entitled to a fee for filing præcipes for bench warrants. (United States *v.* Van Duzee, 140 U. S., 169.)

10. He is not entitled to a fee for filing præcipe for commitments after sentence because not necessary. (Ibid.)

11. He may charge for filing oaths, bonds, and appointments of deputy marshals, jury commissioners, bailiffs, district attorneys and their assistants. (Ibid.)

12. The clerk is entitled to 10 cents for filing each paper that comes into his possession officially, although pertaining to the same case or matter. (Dimmick *v.* United States, 36 Fed. Rep., 82.)

13. The clerk is authorized to file for his own protection a requisition for a search of the records, and he can not be required to return it to the party delivering it. For filing such requisition he is entitled to a fee of 10 cents. (In re Woodbury, 7 Fed. Rep., 705.)

14. He is entitled to 10 cents for every separate voucher filed by him, although such vouchers are filed with his report of moneys on hand. (Goodrich *v.* United States, 35 Fed. Rep., 193. Overruled.)

15. He is entitled to a fee of 10 cents from the United States for filing the appointment of a deputy marshal. (Van Duzee *v.* United States, 41 Fed. Rep., 571.)

16. The clerk is entitled to fee for filing the præcipe of the district attorney for a bench warrant, as by settled practice these warrants do not issue immediately on the orders of the court, but only when required by the attorney, and the same rule applies to a præcipe for a commitment on a sentence to pay a fine and be committed until its payment; but see as to mittimus the decision of the Supreme Court in Van Duzee *v.* United States, 140 U. S., 169. (Van Duzee *v.* United States, 41 Fed. Rep., 571.)

17. He is entitled to fee for filing venires and precepts to distribute. (Davis *v.* United States, 45 Fed. Rep., 162.)

18. The clerk is entitled to fees for filing receipts of collectors for fines paid, as such receipts are necessary for the proper settlement of his accounts and the accounts of the collector. (Van Duzee *v.* United States, 48 Fed. Rep., 643; affirmed, Cir. Ct. Apps., 52 Fed. Rep., 930.)

19. He is entitled to fee for filing registry report. (Clough *v.* United States, 55 Fed. Rep., 921.)

20. The clerk is entitled to fee for filing indictments, and for filing district attorneys' reports on accounts of marshals, clerks, commissioners, and others. (Van Duzee *v.* United States, 59 Fed. Rep., 440.)

21. Clerks of district courts are not entitled to fees for filing certificates of discharge of witnesses, nor for filing duplicate abstracts and vouchers. (United States *v.* Converse (C. C. A.), 63 Fed. Rep., 423.)

NOTE.—The clerk is allowed 10 cents for filing each separate paper sent up by a commissioner, 10 cents for filing each duplicate account of a marshal, attorney, or clerk, but not to 10 cents for filing each voucher contained in such account. He is allowed 10 cents for filing each necessary order. No fee is allowed for filing orders of the district attorney discharging witnesses.

ADMINISTERING OATH.

PAR. 4. For administering an oath or affirmation, except to a juror, ten cents.

1. A clerk is not entitled to a fee from the United States for administering an oath of office to a deputy marshal, jury commissioners, bailiffs, district attorneys and their assistants. (United States *v.* Van Duzee, 140 U. S., 169.)

2. A clerk is entitled to a fee for swearing bailiffs as against the United States. (Davis *v.* United States, 45 Fed. Rep., 162. Overruled by the Supreme Court.)

3. The swearing of the first day of the term of persons summoned as grand and petit jurors to make true answers touching their qualifications as jurors is not within section 828, disallowing compensation to a clerk for oaths to jurors, and he is entitled to 10 cents for each person so sworn. (Clough *v.* United States, 55 Fed. Rep., 921.)

4. The clerk is not entitled to any fee (as against the United States) for administering oaths to answers of defendants in scire facias cases. (Fuller *v.* United States, 58 Fed. Rep., 329.)

NOTE.—No fee is allowed for swearing jurors on the voir dire. Clerks, marshals, attorneys, and commissioners must pay for affidavits to their accounts, and for oaths of office.

TAKING ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

PAR. 5. For taking an acknowledgment, twenty-five cents.

1. The Supreme Court of the United States, overruling as to that point cases reported in Federal Reporter (vol. 34, pp. 17 and 211; 36, p. 671; 40, p. 446; 45, pp. 162 and 531; C. Cls. R., 25, pp. 380 and 346; 26, p. 1), has decided that clerks and commissioners are entitled to a single fee for taking the acknowledgment to a bond or recognizance without regard to the number of persons who may acknowledge it. (United States *v.* Ewing, 140 U. S., 142; United States *v.* Barber, 140 U. S., 177; United States *v.* Hall, 147 U. S., 691, and United States *v.* Taylor, 147 U. S., 695.)

NOTE.—Only 25 cents is allowed for acknowledgment to a bond or recognizance without regard to the number of persons signing or acknowledging it. Where defendants or witnesses give sureties a separate bond may be given by each and fee for acknowledging will be allowed. Where the witnesses do not give sureties only one acknowledgment for all the witnesses will be allowed.

TAKING DEPOSITIONS.

PAR. 6. For taking and certifying depositions to file, twenty cents for each folio of one hundred words.

NOTE.—This covers all compensation to which the clerk is entitled for taking a deposition, except for subpœna and for oath to witness.

COPIES OF DEPOSITIONS.

PAR. 7. For a copy of such deposition furnished to a party on request, ten cents a folio.

1. The expense of printing testimony for the convenience of the court can not be taxed as costs against the losing party. (Spaulding *v.* Tucker, 2 Saw., 50.)

ENTRIES.

PAR. 8. For entering any return, rule, order, continuance, judgment, decree, or recognizance, or drawing any bond, or making any record, certificate, return, or report, for each folio, fifteen cents.

1. A clerk is entitled to legal charges for entering orders approving accounts. (United States *v.* Van Duzee, 140 U. S., 169; United States *v.* Jones, 147 U. S., 672.)

2. A clerk is entitled to fees for entering orders approving accounts of officers of the court. (United States *v.* Payne, 147 U. S., 687.)

3. Charges for separate reports of the amounts due each juror and witness anp filing separate orders for their payment are disallowed. (United States *v.* King, 147 U. S., 676.)

4. Charges for separate recognizances for witnesses in a criminal case disallowed, it not appearing that the witnesses could not have been conveniently recognized together. (United States *v.* King, 147 U. S., 676.)

5. A clerk is entitled to fee for drawing recognizances of defendants. (United States *v.* King, 147 U. S., 676.)

6. A clerk is entitled to fees for making record entries of recognizances of defendants, or of entering and filing each recognizance, but not for both. (United States *v.* Payne, 147 U. S., 687.)

7. He is entitled to fees for entering order for trial and for entering verdict and judgment. (United States *v.* Van Duzee, 140 U. S., 169.)

8. He is entitled to charge for copying transcript from commissioner's court as a part of the final record where the practice so requires. (Ibid.)

9. He is entitled to charge for recording, after the determination of a prosecution, all the proceedings relating to it, including the order of commitment. (United States *v.* Jones, 147 U. S., 672.)

10. He is not entitled to fee for entering on final record proceedings before a committing magistrate. (United States *v.* King, 147 U. S., 676.)

11. The ruling in United States *v.* King, that proceedings before a commissioner form no part of the record, applies to affidavits. (United States *v.* Taylor, 147 U. S., 695.)

12. He is entitled to fee for recording oaths, bonds, and appointments of deputy marshals, jury commissioners, bailiffs, district attorneys and their assistants, if required by court to do so. (United States *v.* Van Duzee, 140 U. S., 169.)

13. He is not entitled to fees for preparing official bonds. (Ibid.)

14. He is entitled to fees for entering orders of court for alias fi. fa. and venditioni exponas, one folio each. (United States *v.* Payne, 147 U. S., 687.)

15. He is entitled to fees for entering separate orders of court excusing jurors. (Ibid.)

16. He is entitled to fees for entering orders of court to issue subpœnas. (Ibid.)

17. He is entitled to fee for entering order for alias capias. (Ibid.)

18. The clerk is entitled to 15 cents per folio for making and recording in the minutes of the court a separate report of the attendance and travel of each juror and witness. (Singleton *v.* United States, 22 C. Cls. R., 118.)

19. The clerk is not entitled to 15 cents for a certificate to copy of each order to pay jurors and witnesses. (Ibid.)

20. Where writs of fieri facias are recorded by the clerk it must be presumed, if his accounts are approved, that the services were directed or required by the court. (Martin *v.* United States, 26 C. Cls. R., 160.)

21. The orders entered by the clerk are the orders of the court. Where he has no discretion as to the form of an order or record he is entitled to pay for the services performed. (Ibid.)

22. Where returns by the marshal on unexecuted capiases are recorded by the clerk it must be presumed, if his accounts are approved, that the services were directed or required by the court. (Ibid.)

23. All the proceedings connected with the approval of officers' accounts against the Government under the act of February 22, 1875, are for the convenience and at the expense of the United States, and include the certified copy of order of approval indorsed on the original account sent to the Treasury Department, as well as the original order entered on the minutes. But there is no law or regulation for indorsing a certified copy of the order on the duplicate account retained in the clerk's office. (Jones *v.* United States, 39 Fed. Rep., 410.)

24. The fees for entering orders approving accounts, as required by the act of February 22, 1875, and for certified copies of such orders for the Department, are properly chargeable against the Government. (Erwin *v.* United States, 37 Fed. Rep., 470.)

25. Fees for entering orders approving accounts are properly chargeable against the Government. (42 Fed. Rep., 392; 45 Fed. Rep., 162; 55 Fed. Rep., 921.)

26. The clerk's fees for recording the orders in connection with the approval of the accounts of a district attorney should be paid directly to the clerk by the Government. (Stanton *v.* United States, 37 Fed. Rep., 252.)

27. A clerk is entitled to fees—for entering order, 15 cents per folio; copy, 10 cents per folio; certificate to copy, 15 cents per folio; seal, 20 cents, and filing duplicate account, 10 cents. (Marvin *v.* United States, Fed. Rep., 405, vol. 44.)

28. Under act of February 22, 1875, requiring official account to be presented to the court in the presence of the district attorney or his assistant, it is necessary that an entry should be made showing such submission, and the clerk is entitled to a fee for making the same as well as for entering the subsequent order of approval or disapproval. (Van Duzee *v.* United States, 48 Fed. Rep., 643; affirmed by the Cir. Ct. Apps., 52 Fed. Rep., 930.)

29. The clerk is entitled to fee for making an entry showing the presentation of an account in open court and the action of the court thereon. (Van Duzee *v.* United States, 59 Fed. Rep., 440.)

30. The clerk is entitled to a fee for a certificate showing that the duplicate of the marshal's account has been duly filed with the clerk. (Ibid.)

31. Where blanks furnished by the Department for abstracts of payment of witnesses and jurors contain jurats the clerk is entitled to a fee of 25 cents for each jurat. (Marvin *v.* United States, 44 Fed. Rep., 405.)

32. The clerk is entitled to fee for affidavits of witnesses as to attendance and travel. (Taylor *v.* United States, 45 Fed. Rep., 531.)

33. The clerk is entitled to fees—for oaths to jurors as to attendance and travel, 10 cents each; for certificate to each juror, 15 cents; for entering an order requiring the marshal to pay jurors, 15 cents per folio; for copy thereof for the marshal, 10 cents per folio, and for making a report to the court of the per diem and mileage due jurors. (Van Duzee *v.* United States, 48 Fed. Rep., 643; affirmed by the Cir. Ct. Apps., 52 Fed. Rep., 930.)

34. The clerk is entitled to fees for certificates to the marshal as to the attendance of jurors and witnesses. (Clough *v.* United States, 55 Fed. Rep., 921.)

35. The clerk is entitled to fees for making separate reports to the court of the amount of witness fees due from the United States, and obtaining separate orders for the payment thereof, such services being rendered pursuant to an order of court, and prior to the decision of the Supreme Court condemning the practice. (Fuller *v.* United States, 58 Fed. Rep., 329.)

36. The clerk is entitled to fee for making report to court of per diem and mileage due jurors and witnesses. (Van Duzee *v.* United States, 59 Fed. Rep., 440.)

37. The clerk is entitled to 15 cents per folio for drawing reports of attendance of jurors and witnesses. (Erwin *v.* United States, 37 Fed. Rep., 470.)

38. The clerk is entitled to 15 cents per folio for entering orders to pay jurors and witnesses. (Ibid.)

39. Courts have inherent power to take a recognizance. Clerks have such power only by statute. (United States *v.* Evans, 2 Fed. Rep., 147.)

40. The clerk can not charge for drawing a bond and its approval when it was drawn by counsel and approved by the court. (Cavender *v.* Cavender, 10 Fed. Rep., 828.)

41. As it is the duty of the clerk to approve recognizances in criminal cases, his indorsement of approval thereon in accordance with the usual practice is the making of an entry or certificate, within the meaning of Revised Statutes, 828, allowing a fee of 15 cents a folio for such entries. (Van Duzee *v.* United States, 48 Fed. Rep., 643; affirmed by Cir. Ct. Apps., 52 Fed. Rep., 930.)

42. The clerk is entitled to fees for recording officials' bonds on the minutes. (Clough *v.* United States, 55 Fed. Rep., 921.)

43. The final record to be made by the clerk of all the proceedings of court embraces the final commitment by the court in a criminal case, but does not embrace the preliminary bail bond and justification of sureties taken before the commissioner, as these are proceedings of the magistrate and not of the court. (Jones *v.* United States, 39 Fed. Rep., 410.)

44. The clerk is entitled to fees for final records in cases of attachments against jurors and witnesses for contempt. (Erwin *v.* United States, 37 Fed. Rep., 470.)

45. The clerk is entitled to fees for entering on the final record the affidavit, warrant of arrest, marshal's return, finding of the commissioner, commitment to jail, recognizance, justification of surety, waiver of homestead, petition and order for subpœnas for the defendant, commitment under sentence, and return of commitment. (Erwin *v.* United States, 37 Fed. Rep., 470; but see United States *v.* King and United States *v.* Taylor, 147 U. S., 676 and 695.)

46. In charging for final record the clerk is entitled to count each separate and distinct order or other proceeding separately. (Erwin *v.* United States, 37 Fed. Rep., 470.)

47. The final record in cases of admiralty appeals must be such as is required by section 750, including the "process, pleadings, and decrees," and such records must correspond with the "judgment record" of the common law. (24 Fed. Rep., 481.)

48. The court (northern Iowa) has adopted a rule providing that in criminal cases the final record shall include the order made by the commissioner binding the defendant to appear before the grand jury, the indictment, the presentment thereof, the bench warrant, if any, and return thereon, the plea of defendant, the verdict of the jury, and the final orders and sentences thereon. The clerk is entitled to the fee for entering the return of the commissioner in the final record. It can not be contended that there is no case in court until indictment is found. (Van Duzee *v.* United States, 41 Fed. Rep., 571.)

49. Clerks' fees for final record should be in accordance with the folios contained therein. (Marvin *v.* United States, 44 Fed. Rep., 405.)

50. According to the settled practice in Iowa, the final entries in criminal cases should contain the following papers, for which clerks are entitled to folio fees: The commissioner's order for appearance before grand jury; the entry showing the due presentment of the indictment; the bench warrant and return thereon; the arraignment and plea; the entry showing trial and verdict; the sentence and final orders, such as granting new trial, modifying or suspending sentence, or directing manner and place of executing it; the mittimus and return showing the execution of the sentence, and the entry of satisfaction when a fine is paid. But it should not contain the bail bonds or entries of default and forfeiture, the orders for attachments of witnesses, the attachments or returns thereon. (Van Duzee *v.* United States, 48 Fed. Rep., 643; affirmed by the Cir. Ct. Apps., 52 Fed. Rep., 930.)

51. The clerk is entitled to fees for making final records. (Clough *v.* United States, 55 Fed. Rep., 921.)

52. The clerk is entitled to fees for copying into the final record in criminal cases all papers which he is required to so record by an order of the court. (Fuller *v.* United States, 58 Fed. Rep., 329.)

53. The clerk is entitled to 15 cents a folio for making separate record entries of the various steps and proceedings in a criminal case, with the necessary repetitions of captions, etc., and can not be required to delay the entries until the determination of the case, in order to make all the entries under one caption; but when the sentence is announced and in part suspended at the time, the entries should be under one caption, and a charge for repetition thereof should not be allowed. (Van Duzee *v.* United States, 59 Fed. Rep., 440.)

54. For entering an order appointing an attorney to defend a poor person the clerk is entitled to 15 cents per folio, which is properly chargeable to the United States. (Goodrich *v.* United States, 42 Fed. Rep., 392.)

55. Clerk not entitled to fee for entering oral appearance of attorneys in criminal cases, as this is included in docket fee. (Marvin *v.* United States, 44 Fed. Rep., 405.)

56. A clerk is entitled to fees for entering orders appointing attorneys to defend. (Goodrich *v.* United States, 47 Fed. Rep., 267.)

57. The clerk can not charge for keeping a record of witnesses separate from his subpœna record. (Jones *v.* United States, 39 Fed. Rep., 410.)

58. The clerk is entitled to charge 15 cents per folio for recording the names, residences, etc., of jurors on a record, which he is required to make by a rule of the court. (Erwin *v.* United States, 37 Fed. Rep., 470.)

59. Where, by order of the court, the clerk enters upon the minutes as memorial services in respect to the late Vice-President, a proceeding in court of official character, the fee for entering is properly chargeable to the Government. (Ibid.)

60. An original entry, distinct from all others, though less than a folio, is to be charged as a folio. (Cavender *v.* Cavender, 10 Fed. Rep., 828.)

61. The clerk is entitled to 10 cents for filing the appointment of a deputy marshal, and 15 cents a folio for recording his oath of office, which is chargeable to the Government. (Van Duzee *v.* United States, 41 Fed. Rep., 571.)

62. Fees for entries on the jackets in which the papers are inclosed, showing the date of disposition of the cases and the pages of the record where the proceedings will be found, are covered by the general charges for indexing. (Ibid.)

63. For entry of return of the grand jury the clerk is entitled to the statutory fees, 15 cents per folio. (Ibid.)

64. The clerk of the United States circuit court in New Jersey is entitled to collect from plaintiff in an action at law fees for recording proceedings and judgments therein in favor of plaintiffs. The practice in New Jersey provides that when any civil action shall have been determined the clerk of the court shall enter all the proceedings, including the judgment, in a book of records to be kept for that purpose. (Morrison *v.* Bernards Township, 35 Fed. Rep., 400.)

65. The fees allowed for making dockets, indexes, issuing venires, taxing costs, and all other services on the trial or argument of a cause does not include entering the order for trial and recording the verdict. (Van Duzee *v.* United States, 41 Fed. Rep., 571.)

66. Fifteen cents per folio for entering report of money paid into court is properly chargeable to the United States. (Goodrich *v.* United States, 42 Fed. Rep., 392.)

67. For annual statement to the Attorney-General of judgments, etc., the clerk is entitled to a compensation for the final abstract of 15 cents per folio. (Marvin *v.* United States, 44 Fed. Rep., 405.)

68. A clerk is not entitled to fees as for reports, for letters transmitting receipts to the depository for moneys, as the commissions on such moneys were intended to pay for these services. (Ibid.)

69. A clerk is not entitled to fees for keeping list of names and residences of jurors, as this is the duty of the jury commissioner. (Ibid.)

70. A clerk is entitled to fees for orders to bring prisoners to court for trial where they have been committed by commissioners to jails of other counties. (Taylor *v.* United States, 45 Fed. Rep., 531.)

71. The clerk is entitled to fees for orders of continuances from day to day in criminal cases. (Ibid.)

72. The clerk is entitled to fees for making reports to the Solicitor of the Treasury, for entering appearances and arguments, and for appointments of supervisors of elections. (Goodrich *v.* United States, 47, Fed. Rep., 267.)

73. The clerk is entitled to 15 cents per folio for entering orders appointing supervisors of elections. (Clough *v.* United States, 55 Fed. Rep., 921.)

74. The law having made it the duty of the clerk to make official reports to the Department of all litigation against the United States, or to which it is a party, he is entitled to 15 cents per folio therefor. (Ibid.)

75. For entering names of jurors with post-office addresses on slips for the jury box and recording the names in a book kept in his office, the clerk is entitled to 15 cents per folio. (Fuller *v.* United States, 58 Fed. Rep., 329.)

76. The clerk is entitled to 15 cents per folio for making record entry of presentment and return of indictment. (Van Duzee *v.* United States, 59 Fed. Rep., 440.)

77. The clerk is entitled to fees for entering returns of warrants and subpœnas. (Goodrich *v.* United States, 47 Fed. Rep., 267.)

78. An original entry, distinct from all others, though less than one hundred words, is to be charged as a folio. (3 McCrary, 383.)

79. A transcript of a record on appeal or writ of error is only a copy and the clerk can charge therefor only 10 cents a folio. (Ibid.)

80. For binding or express charges on the transcript the clerk may charge the reasonable actual cost to him. (Ibid.)

81. The clerk may collect his costs as they accrue, irrespective of the final result. (Ibid.)

82. Clerks' fees are proper charges under a decree dismissing a case at complainant's costs. (Cahn *v.* Lung, 12 Saw., 92.)

83. The clerk can not charge for drawing a bond and its approval when it was drawn by counsel and approved by the court. (3 McCrary, 383.)

84. The expenses of printing the record and evidence in an equity suit is, under the second additional rule of May 25, 1842, part of the costs, and properly taxable as such. (Jordan *v.* The Agawam Woolen Company, 3 Cliff., 239.)

85. A clerk is entitled to fees for entering of record separate recognizances of witnesses where it is shown that the witnesses could not recognize together without hardship. (United States *v.* Converse (C. C. A.), 63 Fed. Rep., 423.)

86. A clerk is entitled to fees for entering orders of court for the marshal to pay jurors and witnesses, and for making certificates to such orders. (United States *v.* Converse (C. C. A.), 63 Fed. Rep., 423.)

87. When an established practice of the court, with the approval of the judge thereof, requires separate orders to pay witnesses and certified copies of such separate orders to be given to the marshal, charges for copies of such orders and certificates thereto will be allowed to the clerk of the court, notwithstanding that in lieu of actually entering each separate order he incorporates the names

of all witnesses in each case in a single order. (Dec. Comp. in re appeal of Noble C. Butler, clerk Cir. Ct., Feb. 14, 1895.)

NOTE.—The clerk is allowed 15 cents a folio for entering each order approving an account, 10 cents a folio for copy, 15 cents for certificate to copy, and 20 cents for seal to certificate. He is allowed for entering a general order to pay jurors and witnesses, but not for a separate order to pay each juror or witness, except as indicated in note 87 above. He is allowed 15 cents a folio for entering any order directing the payment or allowance of costs or expenses against the United States, where such order is necessary and required by the accounting officers or the Attorney-General. He is allowed for certified copy of such orders when required to be made. He is not allowed for seals to same. He is allowed 15 cents for a certificate to each juror and witness of the amount due him for attendance and travel. He is allowed 15 cents for a certificate indorsed on each pay roll of jurors and witnesses. He is allowed 15 cents a folio for drawing each bond, where the same is actually drawn by him. A separate bond may be drawn for each defendant. All witnesses in a case must be included in the same bond or recognizance, except where they are required to give sureties. The clerk is allowed 15 cents a folio for each separate entry; not for each statement, motion, or order contained in an entry. The account must show the date of each entry and the actual number of folios contained in each separate entry.

Final record.—The decisions relating to final records are placed under this paragraph because the clerks usually claim and charge 15 cents a folio for making same. The accounting officers allow only 10 cents per folio as for copies of papers, under paragraph 9 of the fee bill. In the absence of a rule of the court prescribing what shall constitute the final record in a criminal case, the clerk will be allowed for copying the indictment, the capias or bench warrant on which the arrest is made, the entries on the minutes of the return of the indictment, the arraignment, plea, the impaneling of the jury, trial, verdict, judgment, and sentence, and the final mittimus. If there is a rule of court as to final records the clerk will be allowed for copying such papers as the court requires to be included therein.

COPIES OF ENTRIES, ETC.

PAR. 9. For a copy of any entry or record, or of any paper on file, for each folio, ten cents.

1. The clerk is entitled to fees for copies of orders to pay jurors and witnesses when required by the Treasury Department. (United States *v.* Van Duzee, 140 U. S., 169.)

2. He may charge for copies of orders directing marshals to pay jurors and witnesses, but not for seals. (United States *v.* Taylor, 147 U. S., 695.)

3. He is entitled to fees for certified copies of orders approving accounts, but not to seals where not required by the accounting officers. (United States *v.* Jones, 147 U. S., 672.)

4. He is entitled to charge for copies of orders for marshal to pay supervisors of election. (Ibid.)

5. He is entitled to fee for copy of indictment to defendant when ordered by the court, but not otherwise. (United States *v.* Van Duzee, 140 U. S., 169.)

6. Copies of orders to marshal to pay witnesses, jurors, special deputy marshals, and supervisors, to be used as vouchers in his accounts, are at the expense of the United States. (Jones *v.* United States, 39 Fed. Rep., 410.)

7. He is entitled to fee for copies of orders to pay jurors and witnesses and for seals thereon. (Marvin *v.* United States, 44 Fed. Rep., 405; but as to seals see decision quoted in item 2 above.)

8. He is entitled to fees for making duplicate certified copies of the orders of the court for the payment of jurors and witnesses, and of orders directing the marshal to procure record books needed for the business of the court, but not for affixing the seal to the certificates thereof. (Van Duzee *v.* United States, 59 Fed. Rep., 440.)

9. Same as to certified copies of the orders directing the marshal to furnish meals to jurors. (Ibid.)

10. Same as to special counsel fees of the district attorney. (Ibid.)

11. He is not entitled to fees for certified copies of orders of approval to be filed with duplicate accounts. (Van Duzee *v.* United States, 48 Fed. Rep., 643; affirmed by the Cir. Ct. Apps., 52 Fed. Rep., 930.)

12. He is entitled to fee for certified duplicate copy of order directing the marshal to procure record books. (Ibid.)

13. He is not entitled to a fee from the Government for a certified copy of a bail bond furnished sureties under section 1018, Revised Statutes, as the sureties should pay for same. (Ibid.)

14. He is entitled to fee for copy of indictment furnished defendant under rule of the court with certificate and seal thereto, as the practice is to certify copies of all parts of the record furnished by the clerk. (Ibid.)

15. The Code of Iowa, section 4515, requires that when a prisoner is committed the jailer shall be furnished with a certified copy of the entry of judgment. *Held*, that when a prisoner is committed to a State jail under sentence of court it is the duty of the clerk to furnish such certified copy and he is entitled to the fee therefor. (Ibid.)

16. When the clerk, upon the written order of the district attorney, furnished him with copies of indictments containing numerous counts against the officers of a national bank, and it clearly appears that such copies were necessary for the proper preparation of the case of the Government, the clerk will be allowed folio fees therefor. (Ibid.)

17. He is not entitled to charge the United States for making for his office files copies of reports required by the Department regulations to be made to the Solicitor of the Treasury. (Jones *v.* United States, 39 Fed. Rep., 410.)

18. A transcript of the record on appeal or writ of error is only a copy and the clerk can charge therefor only 10 cents a folio. (Cavender *v.* Cavender, 10 Fed. Rep., 828.)

19. He is entitled to 10 cents a folio for a copy of an indictment for the defendant in other than capital cases when ordered by the court. (Van Duzee *v.* United States, 41 Fed. Rep., 571.)

20. Fees for making transcript required by section 10, act of March 3, 1887 (24 Stat., 507), when ordered by the district attorney, are chargeable to the United States. (Goodrich *v.* United States, 42 Fed. Rep., 392.)

21. He is entitled to fees for certified copies of orders appointing supervisors of elections. (Ibid.)

22. He is entitled to fee for copy of mittimus. (Clough *v.* United States, 55 Fed. Rep., 921.)

23. He is entitled to fee for copies of scire facias. (Ibid.)

24. He is entitled to 10 cents a folio for certified transcripts in criminal cases, and at the request of the district attorney, to be used outside of the State. (Ibid.)

NOTE.—The clerk is allowed for copy of the order of approval to be forwarded with the original account with certificate and seal thereto. He is not allowed for copy to be filed with the duplicate account, except where the duplicate is required to be filed at a place other than the place where the order of approval

is made. In that case he may attach to the duplicate account a certified copy of the order of approval, but no fee will be allowed for seal to such certificate. He is allowed for certified copies of orders to pay jurors, witnesses, meals of jurors, orders allowing special counsel fees, and all other special orders allowing expenses against the Government, where such copies are required by the accounting officers, but he is not allowed for seals to such certified copies, nor for duplicate copies to be filed with the duplicate accounts. In conclusion, it may be said that the accounting officers in regard to this matter follow strictly what seems to be the opinion of the Supreme Court in relation to all matters in connection with the approval, etc., of accounts. The clerk is allowed for copies of such orders as are required to be forwarded with the accounts certified in such manner as the Department requires, and to nothing further.

Final record.—The clerk is allowed 10 cents a folio for making final record, but as they generally charge 15 cents a folio and insist that they are entitled to that amount, the decisions, remarks, etc., are entered under paragraph 8.

DOCKET FEE OF THREE DOLLARS.

PAR. 10. For making dockets and indexes, issuing venire, taxing costs, and all other services, on the trial or argument of a cause where issue is joined and testimony given, three dollars.

1. A clerk is entitled to docket fees in suits upon manufacturers' bonds under the internal-revenue law where issue was joined and testimony given. (United States *v.* Payne, 147 U. S., 687.)

2. He is not entitled to a docket fee until the case is finally disposed of. (United States *v.* Taylor, 147 U. S., 695.)

3. He is entitled to a docket fee of $3 where there was a trial by jury. The joinder of issue if it does not appear will be presumed. (Martin *v.* United States, 26 C. Cls. R., 160.)

4. The docket fee of $3 does not include compensation for swearing witnesses. (Van Duzee *v.* United States, 48 Fed. Rep., 643; affirmed by the Cir. Ct. Apps., 52 Fed. Rep., 930.)

NOTE.—The account must show that issue was joined and testimony given and that the case has been finally disposed of, to entitle the clerk to the docket fee of $3. He is entitled to only one fee in each case, no matter how many trials there may have been. Where issue is joined and testimony given the clerk is entitled to a docket fee of $3, although the case may be afterwards dismissed.

DOCKET FEE OF TWO DOLLARS.

PAR. 11. For making dockets and indexes, taxing costs, and all other services, in a cause where issue is joined, but no testimony is given, two dollars.

1. A clerk is entitled to fees for making docket entries and indexes in cases of scire facias and other proceedings where issue was joined. (United States *v.* Payne, 147 U. S., 687.)

2. He is entitled to docket fees on cases of contempt against witnesses. (Taylor *v.* United States, 45 Fed. Rep., 531.)

3. He is entitled to fees for making dockets and indexes in sci. fa. cases. (Clough *v.* United States, 55 Fed. Rep., 921.)

NOTE.—The account must show that issue was joined and that the case has been finally disposed of. Where a plea of not guilty is entered which is afterwards withdrawn and a plea of guilty entered, the clerk will be allowed a docket fee of only $1.

DOCKET FEE OF ONE DOLLAR.

PAR. 12. For making dockets and indexes, taxing costs, and other services, in a cause which is dismissed or discontinued, or where judgment or decree is made or rendered without issue, one dollar.

1. A clerk can not charge for docketing and indorsing an order for the removal of a prisoner for trial in another district. (United States *v.* King, 147 U. S., 676. This case overrules 37 Fed. Rep., 470.)

2. He is not entitled to docket fee where no indictment is found. (United States *v.* Payne, 147 U. S., 687. This case overrules Martin *v.* United States, 26 C. Cls. R., 160; Marvin *v.* United States, 44 Fed. Rep., 405.)

3. He is not entitled to a docket fee where the indictment is returned "not a true bill." (United States *v.* Taylor, 147 U. S. 695. This overrules Van Duzee *v.* United States, 41 Fed. Rep., 571.)

4. An attachment against a defaulting witness or juror for contempt of court is an independent suit or cause for which a docket fee is chargeable under the fee bill. (Erwin *v.* United States, 37 Fed. Rep., 470.)

5. Where a case is removed from one division of a district to another no docket fee is chargeable until the case is terminated. (Van Duzee *v.* United States, 41 Fed. Rep., 571.)

6. An attachment against a witness for contempt of court in not obeying a subpœna is a criminal proceeding in which the United States is plaintiff, and the costs of the proceeding, including a docket fee, are chargeable to the United States. (Ibid.)

7. An application for a writ of habeas corpus is a proceeding sui generis, and the provisions of section 828 do not apply. The clerk should be allowed analogous fees. Docket fee of $1 allowed. (In re Moy Chee Kee, 13 Saw., 121.)

NOTE.—The account must show that the case has been finally disposed of. No fee is allowed where the indictment is ignored, nor where the papers from a commissioner's court are dismissed without any further proceedings.

DOCKET FEE IN REMOVED CASES.

PAR. 13. For making dockets and taxing costs, in cases removed by writ of error or appeal, one dollar.

AFFIXING SEAL.

PAR. 14. For affixing the seal of the court to any instrument, when required, twenty cents.

1. A clerk is entitled to fees for seals to copies of orders to pay jurors and witnesses if required by the accounting officers, but not otherwise. (United States *v.* Van Duzee, 140 U. S., 169; United States *v.* Jones, 147 U. S., 672; United States *v.* Taylor, 147 U. S., 695; Singleton *v.* United States, 22 C. Cls. R., 118; Jones *v.* United States, 39 Fed. Rep., 410; Van Duzee *v.* United States, 59 Fed. Rep., 440. The decisions of the Supreme Court overrule the cases reported in 45 Fed. Rep., 531; 44 Fed. Rep., 405; 41 Fed. Rep., 571.)

2. The marshal being the official of the court required to attend each sitting is cognizant of the orders of the court without their being exemplified by its seal. The seal authenticates the utterances of the court to persons beyond it. (Singleton *v.* United States, 22 C. Cls. R., 118.)

3. When writs of scire facias are served by original and copy the clerk is not entitled to fee for affixing the seal of the court to the copy. (Martin *v.* United States, 26 C. Cls. R., 160.)

4. Seals to copies of writs of commitment are authorized. (Erwin *v.* United States, 37 Fed. Rep., 470.)

5. The clerk can not charge for affixing the seal of the court to a certificate of the search of the records unless he is required to affix it. (7 Fed. Rep., 705.)

6. He is entitled to fee for seal to copy of order approving account. (Marvin *v.* United States, 44 Fed. Rep., 405.)

7. He is entitled to fee for certified copy of indictment furnished defendant on order of court. (Van Duzee *v.* United States, 48 Fed. Rep., 643; affirmed by Cir. Ct. Apps., 52 Fed. Rep., 930.)

8. He is not entitled to fee for affixing seal to commission of a supervisor of elections. (Clough *v.* United States, 55 Fed. Rep., 921.)

9. He is not entitled to fee for seal to copy of order to furnish meals to jurors. (Van Duzee *v.* United States, 59 Fed. Rep., 440.)

10. Nor to seal to copy of subpœna for service. (Martin *v.* United States, 26 C. Cls. R., 160.)

NOTE.—Seals are only allowed to copies of orders approving accounts to be forwarded with such accounts. Not allowed to copies of orders to pay jurors, witnesses, and other expenses, because not required by the accounting officers. No fee allowed for seals to writs nor to copies of writs for service.

SEARCHING FOR MORTGAGES, ETC.

PAR. 15. For every search for any particular mortgage, judgment, or other lien, fifteen cents.

1. The Government is not liable for a clerk's charge of 15 cents for search in bankruptcy cases in order to make up his report No. 1 in bankruptcy, because said charge does not legally come within the terms of the fee bill. (In re clerk's charges, 5 Fed. Rep., 440.)

SEARCHING FOR JUDGMENTS, ETC.

PAR. 16. For searching the records of the court for judgments, decrees, or other instruments constituting a general lien on real estate, and certifying the result of such search, fifteen cents for each person against whom such search is required to be made.

1. A clerk is authorized to file a requisition for a search of the record for judgments, etc., for his own protection, and he is entitled to a fee of 10 cents for filing such requisition. (In re petition of Woodbury, 7 Fed. Rep., 705.)

2. He is entitled to 15 cents for each person against whom the search is made. (Ibid.)

3. He is entitled to 15 cents per folio for the certificate of such search. (Ibid.)

4. He can not charge for affixing the seal of the court to such certificate unless required to affix it. (Ibid.)

COMMISSIONS.

PAR. 17. For receiving, keeping, and paying out money, in pursuance of any statute or order of court, one per centum on the amount so received, kept, and paid.

1. The commission of 1 per cent can not be claimed unless the money passes through his hands actually or constructively. (Leech *v.* Kay, 4 Fed. Rep., 72.)

2. When an assignee in bankruptcy sold real estate coming into his hands, and subsequently filed a bill in equity in the circuit court to settle conflicting claims to the property, there is no statute requiring him to pay the proceeds of the sale into the registry of the court; and there was no order of the court in this case requiring him to do so. The clerk can not charge commissions on the fund. (Ibid.)

3. The rule of the Federal court requiring a party redeeming real estate, which has been sold under a foreclosure decree, to pay 1 per cent commission to the clerk on the amount paid into court for the redemption of the property, in addition to the amount with the prescribed interest thereon, going to the purchaser, is in accordance with section 829, and is not in derogation of the right of redemption given by the State law. The right of redemption given by the State law must be permitted in the Federal court, subject to the act of Congress fixing the amount to be paid to the clerk on all moneys received, kept, and paid out by him in pursuance of any statute or under any order of the court. (Blair *v.* C. and P. R. R., 12 Fed. Rep., 750.)

4. A clerk who receives, keeps, and pays out money under a judgment is entitled to a commission of 1 per cent on the amount so received, to be paid by the defendant as part of the costs. (Ibid.)

5. Where a vessel is sold by a trustee under the limited liability act, and the proceeds of sale are paid into court, the clerk's commission is payable from such proceeds, even though the owner appears and contests the liability of the vessel for her loss. (The Vernon, 36 Fed. Rep., 113.)

6. Money received by a master in chancery in payment of property sold upon the foreclosure of a mortgage, ought, in pursuance of section 995, to be deposited with a depositary of the United States, and the clerk is entitled to his commission thereon. (Thomas *v.* C. and C. S. Ry. Co., 37 Fed. Rep., 548.)

7. A vessel was libeled for salvage. After a decree for salvage was rendered the claim was paid without a sale. No money was paid into the registry of the court or into the hands of the marshal. The clerk, under section 828, giving him a commission for "receiving, keeping, and paying out money," in pursuance of any order of court, a given per cent on the amount received, kept, and paid, is not entitled to commission on the award. (Smith *v.* The Morgan City, 39 Fed. Rep., 572.)

8. Where a decree ordering the sale of mortgaged railroad property requires the payment of earnest money into court at the time of the sale, to be returned in case the same is not confirmed, and afterwards, by consent of parties, the decree is modified so as to allow a certified bank check to be given instead of cash, and requiring the commissioner to deposit the same with a trust company, the clerk is not entitled to receive any percentage thereon as a fee. (Easton *v.* Houston, 44 Fed. Rep., 718.)

9. The receiving, keeping, and paying out money by the clerk, under an execution issued on a judgment in an action under the internal-revenue laws, for which Revised Statutes, 828, allows the clerk 1 per cent commission, is a service rendered the Government for which the Government is liable; and such commissions are to be paid under Revised Statutes, 3216, through the collector, into the Treasury, as are the clerk's fees that are taxed and included in the judgment and collected from the defendant. (United States *v.* Wolters, 51 Fed. Rep., 896.)

10. A rule of the court requiring a person redeeming from a foreclosure sale to pay, in addition to the amount required to effect redemption, a commission of 1 per cent to the clerk, sustained. (Blair *v.* C. and P. R. R. Co., 11 Biss., 320.)

11. The "tax" required to be paid by purchasers of forfeited property in pursuance of section 3334, Revised Statutes, is not within sections 828 (clause 17) and 829 (clause 6) of the Revised Statutes, and therefore clerks and marshals are not entitled to commissions thereon. (Opinion of July 1, 1876, 15 Op., 566.)

12. A United States district court has power to make an allowance to the clerk of the court for services rendered beyond what are required by law. Such compensation allowed in the face of a transfer by him of a large fund from the depository of court to a trust company; a change made by order of court on application of the proctors in interest and for their pecuniary benefit, and imposing on the clerk additional cares, responsibilities, and duties. (Bronsted *v.* The Advance, 60 Fed. Rep., 422.)

NOTE.—The clerk will not be allowed commissions unless he actually received and paid over the money. The commissions are held to cover all services in that connection, and no fee will be allowed for drawing or taking receipts for money.

TRAVEL AND ATTENDANCE.

PAR. 18. For traveling from the office of the clerk, where he is required to reside, to the place of holding any court required by law to be held, five cents a mile for going and five cents for returning, and five dollars a day for his attendance on the court while actually in session.

The act of March 3, 1887 (24 Stat., 541), provides that "hereafter no part of any appropriation shall be used in payment of a per diem compensation to any attorney, clerk, or marshal for attendance in court, except for days when the court is open by the judge for business, or business is actually transacted in court, and when they attend under sections five hundred and eighty-three, five hundred and eighty-four, six hundred and seventy-one, six hundred and seventy-two, and two thousand and thirteen of the Revised Statutes, which fact shall be certified in the approval of their accounts."

1. A clerk is not entitled to per diem pay for services in selecting juries in connection with the jury commissioner. (United States *v.* King, 147 U. S., 676; United States *v.* Payne, 147 U. S., 687. These cases overrule cases of Erwin *v.* United States, 37 Fed. Rep., 470; Goodrich *v.* United States, 42 Fed. Rep., 392; Marvin *v.* United States, 44 Fed. Rep., 405; Goodrich *v.* United States, 47 Fed. Rep., 267; Van Duzee *v.* United States, 48 Fed. Rep., 643, and 52 Fed. Rep., 930.)

2. When a circuit clerk attends court personally at one place and appoints a deputy to attend it at another place or in a different division of the same judicial district, he is entitled, under section 831, to make a per diem charge for attendance at each. (United States *v.* King, 147 U. S., 676; Erwin *v.* United States, 37 Fed. Rep., 470.)

3. The Revised Statutes, section 824, prescribe for the clerk of the circuit court a fee of $5 a day for his attendance on court while actually in session. This includes days when the court opened at the time and place appointed by law, and was adjourned without transacting business. (Jones *v.* United States, 21 C. Cls. R , 1; Bell *v.* United States, 23 C. Cls. R., 142.)

4. A clerk who is clerk both of a circuit and district court can not receive dual compensation, though both courts be in session on the same day, but he may elect against which court he will charge his fee for attendance. (Butler *v.* United States, 23 C. Cls. R., 162; Goodrich *v.* United States, 42 Fed. Rep., 392; Clough *v.* United States, 55 Fed. Rep., 921; Goodrich *v.* United States, 35 Fed. Rep., 193.)

5. Act of August 4, 1886 (24 Stat., 222, 253), which provides that "no part of the money appropriated by this act be used in payment of a per diem compensation to any clerk or marshal for attendance in court, except for days when

business is actually transacted," applies only to that appropriation; it does not take away the clerk's legal right to a per diem. (Converse *v.* United States, 26 C. Cls. R., 6.)

6. Prior to act of March 3, 1887 (24 Stat., 509, 541), a clerk was entitled to per diem for days when the court was opened, though no suitors appeared and no business was transacted. (Converse *v.* United States, 26 C. Cls. R., 6; Goodrich *v.* United States, 35 Fed. Rep., 193.)

7. The act of March 3, 1887 (24 Stat., 509, 541), provides that hereafter no part of the appropriation shall be used in payment of any per diem compensation to any attorney, clerk, or marshal for attendance in court, except for days when the court is open for business and business is actually transacted. (Converse *v.* United States, 26 C. Cls. R., 6.)

8. The proviso relative to compensation for attendance of court officers in the act of August 4, 1886, was repealed by the proviso covering the same subject-matter in the act of March 3, 1887. Since the passage of the latter act it is not necessary that business be transacted in court to entitle the clerk to his per diem; it is sufficient if the court is open for business by the judge. (Erwin *v.* United States, 37 Fed. Rep., 470.)

9. The offices of clerk and commissioner are compatible. A person who holds two distinct compatible offices may recover the compensation of each. A clerk is given a per diem fee for his attendance at a session of the court, and a commissioner is given a per diem fee for hearing and defending. (Erwin *v.* United States, 37 Fed. Rep., 470; Goodrich *v.* United States, 42 Fed. Rep., 392.)

10. The act of August 4, 1886, provides that none of the money thereby appropriated shall be used to pay clerks' per diem for attendance, except for days when business was actually transacted by the clerk on the days for which he claims per diem. (Marvin *v.* United States, 44 Fed. Rep., 405.)

11. Revised Statutes, 583, which provides that whenever the judge is not present "at the commencement of any regular, adjourned, or special term," the court may be adjourned on his written order, applies to session of court held after an adjournment for several days by order of the judge—clerk entitled to per diem. (Pitman *v.* United States, 45 Fed. Rep., 159.)

12. The allowance of 5 cents a mile is a reimbursement of expenses, and not a fee to be accounted for in the emolument return. (Dec. Comp. in re account of S. S. Vinson, June 13, 1895; see also United States *v.* Smith, in Supreme Court, May 20, 1895.)

13. The mileage of the clerk of the United States district court is not a fee, and is not doubled by act of July 31, 1894 (28 Stat., 204), and section 840, Revised Statutes. (Comp. in re account of C. E. Mellette, June 15, 1895.)

NOTE.—The clerk who is a commissioner may charge for attendance on court and for hearing and deciding on criminal charges on the same day. Where the same person is clerk of a circuit and district court, and attends both on the same day, he is allowed one per diem, and may elect in which to charge attendance. When court is open at different places in the same district on the same day, the clerk attending personally at one place and by deputy at another place, he is allowed per diem for each.

BOOKS OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

PAR. 19. All books in the offices of the clerks of the circuit and district courts, containing the docket or minute of the judgments, or decrees thereof, shall, during office hours, be open to the inspection of any person desiring to examine the same, without any fees or charge therefor.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. Where the question is whether a clerk's service was rendered or was necessary, or was required by the court, the approval of his account makes it evidence prima facie. (Martin *v.* United States, 26 C. Cls. R., 160.)

2. If a clerk's account was approved in the manner provided by law the burden of proof is on the defendant; if not, on him. (Martin *v.* United States, 26 C. Cls. R., 160.)

3. This court can not overrule the circuit or district court as to the necessity or propriety of the clerk's services, such as entering the appearance of the district attorney, etc. (Martin *v.* United States, 26 C. Cls. R., 160.)

4. The disallowance by the First Comptroller of fees claimed by clerk is not conclusive against the clerk. (Davis *v.* United States, 45 Fed. Rep., 162.)

5. Revised Statutes, sections 839, 842, 844, and 857, providing for the retention of fees by the clerks and other officers until the maximum of their compensation is reached, apply to fees other than those for which the Government is responsible, and which are to be paid out of the Treasury under the provisions of section 856. (United States *v.* Wolters, 51 Fed. Rep., 896.)

6. Services rendered the Government by the clerk or other officer of the court in suits by it, for which the law fixes certain fees, render the Government liable therefor, whether it succeeds in collecting its legitimate costs from the defendant or not. (United States *v.* Wolters, 51 Fed. Rep., 896.)

7. *Name of defendant.*—If the Department refuse payment of the account of a clerk of a Federal court for services rendered the Government, on the ground that the names of the defendants were not given, and a duplicate of the account filed in the clerk's office shows who the defendants were, and the records of the court show that they were subsequently indicted and tried, the court will direct payment of fees. (Clough *v.* United States, 55 Fed. Rep., 921.)

8. If the Department refuses to allow an account of the clerk on the ground that it does not sufficiently describe the nature of the suits, the court will direct payment of the account, if its records show that the services were actually rendered. (Clough *v.* United States, 55 Fed. Rep., 921.)

9. The question of a person's right to the office of clerk of a circuit court, and to the compensation belonging thereto, can not be determined by the auditing of his account in the Treasury Department. (United States *v.* Harsha, Cir. Ct. Apps., 56 Fed. Rep., 953.)

10. The same person may hold the office of clerk of the United States circuit court and clerk of the circuit court of appeals and receive the salary and compensation attached to each office. (United States *v.* Harsha, Cir. Ct. Apps., 56 Fed. Rep., 953.)

MARSHALS' FEES.

FOR SERVING WARRANT.

SEC. 829, PAR. 1. For service of any warrant, attachment, summons, capias, or other writ, except execution, venire, or a summons or subpœna for a witness, two dollars for each person on whom service is made.

1. *Arrest in another district.*—A marshal of a district into which an offender comes may deputize the marshal of the district in which the offense was committed, or his deputy, to execute the warrant of removal, and relinquish to him the fees therefor. (United States *v.* Fletcher, 147 U. S., 664.)

2. The marshal is not entitled to a fee of $2 for serving a warrant of commitment. (United States *v.* Tanner, 147 U. S., 661.)

3. A marshal having prisoners in custody before a commissioner is prohibited from charging a fee when they are remanded, and should the commissioner needlessly issue warrants of commitment, the prohibition of the statute will still apply. (Turner *v.* United States, 19 C. Cls. R., 629.)

4. The commitment of the prisoner to the county jail under commitment by a commissioner is not an absolute commitment, as the marshal can take the prisoner out of the custody of the jailer when it becomes necessary for him to complete the service by capias by producing the body of the prisoner at the ensuing term of the court. (United States *v.* Harden, 10 Fed. Rep., 802.)

5. *Service in another district.*—A marshal is not entitled to fees for services rendered outside of his own district. (Dubois *v.* United States, 25 C. Cls. R., 195.)

6. A marshal is not entitled to a fee for the service of a commissioner's warrant in a criminal case where the deputy marshal after arresting the accused allows him to go free upon his promise to attend the commissioner's court on a certain designated day. (United States *v.* Ebbs, 10 Fed. Rep., 369.)

7. Where a commissioner accepted an appearance bond in the absence of the accused, and before he had a preliminary examination, and the marshal was advised of that fact, *held*, that a warrant in his hands is superseded, and that a subsequent arrest under the warrant is not authorized, and does not entitle the marshal to charge a fee for the service of the warrant. (Ibid.)

8. Upon a bill of review to correct a decree given in favor of the United States the subpœna to appear and answer may be served on the district attorney. (Rush *v.* United States, 13 Fed. Rep., 625.)

9. Where the marshal is required to serve process in suits other than where the United States requires the service, he has a right to demand his fee in advance of the service to be performed. (Duy *v.* Knowlton, 14 Fed. Rep., 107.)

10. A nonresident defendant in attendance upon the trial of his case, at which trial his presence is necessary both as a witness and for the purpose of instructing, is protected while in such attendance from service by summons of a new writ or complaint against him. (Wilson Sewing Machine *v.* Wilson, 22 Fed. Rep., 803; Small *v.* Montgomery, 23 Fed. Rep., 707.)

11. The thirteenth equity rule, which declares that the service of all subpœnas shall be by a delivery of a copy thereof by the officer serving the same to the defendant, personally, or by leaving a copy thereof at the dwelling house or usual place of abode of each defendant, with some adult person who is a member of or resident in the family, does not require the copy of the subpœna to be left with a person in the dwelling house, but is satisfied with a service at the door outside the dwelling house. (Phœnix Ins. Co. *v.* Wulf, 1 Fed. Rep., 775.)

12. The marshal's duty to serve and right to compensation for serving precepts which are agreed to have been "duly issued by the court or a commissioner in accordance with established usage" can not be affected by the opinion of the Comptroller that the issue of such precepts was unnecessary. (Harmon *v.* United States, 43 Fed. Rep., 560.)

13. Where writs issued before the marshal who served them qualified for office were turned over to him by his predecessor under arrangement that he should have the fees therefor, and the writs are served by him after he qualifies, he is entitled to fee for such service. (Fletcher *v.* United States, 45 Fed. Rep., 213.)

14. *Arrest in another district.*—Where the marshal, according to the practice in his district as allowed by the Government, pursues into another district fugitives from justice and arrests them as special deputy of the marshal of the other district, who relinquishes all claim to fees for such arrest, such marshal is entitled to compensation for his services in pursuing, arresting, and bringing back such

fugitives, even though the practice of the Department in that respect has been changed since the services were rendered. (Fletcher *v.* United States, 45 Fed. Rep., 213.)

15. The acceptance by a United States commissioner of an appearance bond tendered by the friends of an absent offender supersedes a warrant of arrest theretofore issued, and the marshal is not entitled to a fee for a subsequent arrest upon the same warrant under verbal direction of the commissioner. (United States *v.* Ebbs, 49 Fed. Rep., 149.)

16. A deputy United States marshal who has a warrant of arrest is bound to be prepared at all times to execute the same; and if he comes into the presence of the accused, but does not arrest him because the warrant was left at home, he is not entitled to fee for time subsequently spent in making the arrest. (United States *v.* Ebbs, 49 Fed. Rep., 149.)

17. A marshal who reads a warrant of arrest to a person charged with crime, but afterwards permits him to go free upon his verbal promise to appear before the commissioner for examination, is not entitled to a fee for the arrest. (United States *v.* Ebbs, 49 Fed. Rep., 149.)

18. The marshal has the right to demand the payment of fees for the service of process in advance. (Ray *v.* Knowlton, 11 Biss., 360.)

19. An order to show cause, issued on a creditor's petition in bankruptcy, provided that a copy of the petition should be served with a copy of the order. *Held*, that the marshal was entitled to a fee for the service of each, even though they were served at the same time. (In re Burnell Bros., 7 Biss., 275.)

20. A marshal is not entitled to fee of $2 for serving a warrant to commit. (Campbell *v.* United States (C. C. A.), 65 Fed. Rep., 777; United States *v.* McMahon (C. C. A.), 65 Fed. Rep., 976.)

21. A marshal is entitled to fees for serving mandates to bring before the commissioner convicts applying for discharge. (Hitch *v.* United States, 66 Fed. Rep., 937.)

22. A marshal is not entitled to fees for serving bench warrants on prisoners in custody on commitment by a commissioner. (Hitch *v.* United States, 66 Fed. Rep., 937.)

23. The marshal for the northern district of Mississippi claims fees and expenses for serving, in the southern district of Mississippi, warrants issued by commissioners in the northern district, the marshal for the southern district having deputized him and waived all fees in his favor. *Held*, that the warrants in these cases did not run beyond the district in which they were issued, and therefore his fees and expenses in serving them can not be allowed. He may be allowed fees and expenses for serving the warrants within his district when the defendants came with him into his district. (Comp. in re account of D. T. Guyton, Sept. 26, 1894.)

24. A warrant of arrest does not run beyond the district out of which it issues, and a marshal can not receive fees and expenses for serving such writ in any other district than that of the court or the commissioner who issued it. In re account D. T. Guyton, Sept. 26, 1894, affirmed. (Comp. in re accounts of W. H. Tisdale, Dec. 27, 1894.)

25. A writ of habeas corpus ad testificandum will run wherever a writ of subpœna will run, and may be served beyond the district out of which it issued by the marshal of the district of the court which issued the writ. (Comp. in re accounts of W. H. Tisdale, Dec. 27, 1894.)

26. A marshal will be allowed fees for the service of a writ of attachment upon a defaulting witness, although the service is made beyond the limits of the district of which he is the marshal. (Comp. in re account of W. K. Meade, Feb. 18, 1895.)

27. When a criminal has been sentenced and committed to a penitentiary for the term of one year only, and the court by whom the criminal was sentenced issued a writ for the purpose of bringing him before that court for resentence, the writ will run beyond the limits of the district from which it issued. Such a writ may be served outside of his district by the marshal of the district from which it is issued, for which service he is entitled to 6 cents a mile for going only, $2 for serving the writ, and 10 cents a mile for transporting himself, prisoner, and guard. (Comp. in re account of E. D. Nix, May 15, 1895.)

28. A marshal bringing before the court upon a capias a person already in custody can not, under section 1030, Revised Statutes, be allowed fees for serving the capias or for travel in executing such order. (Comp. in re account of A. E. Baxter, June 25, 1895.)

29. A marshal serving under an ad interim appointment is entitled to the fees and emoluments of the office until he receives notice of the appointment and qualification of his successor. (Comp. in re account of A. E. Baxter, June 26, 1895.)

NOTE.—The arrest must be actually made. If the defendant escapes after being arrested, it must be clearly shown that the officer making the arrest was in no way to blame for such escape. The name of each party on whom service is made must be given. No fee is allowed for service of warrant outside of the marshal's district. A writ of habeas corpus ad testificandum, an attachment for a witness, and a writ of subpœna may be served beyond the district and fee will be allowed. The account must show the date and place of the issuance of the writ, by whom issued, and the date and place of service. No fee is allowed for serving a warrant of commitment other than the 50 cents for committing each defendant.

FOR KEEPING PROPERTY.

PAR. 2. For the keeping of personal property attached on mesne process, such compensation as the court, on petition setting forth the facts under oath, may allow.

1. A deputy marshal, by permission of the collector of the port, entered a warehouse in which goods were stored in the custody of the collector, and made service of process and affixed a notice of seizure to the property, and thereafter a keeper visited the storehouse three times a day, though without entering it. *Held*, that the marshal had effected an attachment and was entitled to charge a custody fee in such amount as he had actually paid a keeper for that service. (Jorgensen *v.* Casks of Cement, 40 Fed. Rep., 606.)

2. Where a debtor was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, and prior to the filing thereof a flock of sheep belonging to him had been taken on attachment, and kept by the officer until delivered to the assignee, *held*, that such officer is entitled to a compensation from the assignee for keeping such sheep until claimed and received by the assignee. (Zeiber *v.* Hill, 1 Saw., 268.)

3. The marshal is not entitled to an allowance for the custody of property by way of commission. (In re Burnell Bros., 7 Biss., 275.)

NOTE.—The account must be sworn to and accompanied by a certified copy of the order of approval. Seal need not be attached to this copy. The marshal must furnish receipts for all expenses claimed.

SERVING VENIRES.

PAR. 3. For serving venires and summoning every twelve men as grand or petit jurors, four dollars, or thirty-three and one-third cents each. In States where, by the laws thereof, jurors are drawn by lot, by constables, or other officers of corporate places, the marshal shall receive, for each jury, two dollars for the use of the officers employed

in drawing and summoning the jurors and returning each venire, and two dollars for his own services in distributing the venires. But the fees for distributing and serving venires, drawing and summoning jurors by township officers, including the mileage chargeable by the marshal for each service, shall not at any court, exceed fifty dollars.

1. *Distributing venires.*—Marshal is entitled to fees for distributing venires. (United States *v.* Harmon, 147 U. S., 268.)

2. An adjourned term of court is not the same court as the original term, within Revised Statutes, 829, paragraph 3. (Campbell *v.* United States (C. C. A.), 65 Fed. Rep. 777.)

NOTE.—Fees and mileage must not exceed $50 for any term of a court. The name of each juror and the date and place of each service must be given. Where actual expense in lieu of mileage is charged such expense is not considered in limiting the fees to $50. The marshal must, however, charge mileage or expense on the whole venire. He can not charge mileage to summon some jurors and actual expense as to others. The allowance of $50 covers all payments to township officers as well as the mileage and fees of the marshal.

HOLDING COURT OF INQUIRY.

PAR. 4. For holding a court of inquiry or other proceedings before a jury, including the summoning of a jury, five dollars.

SERVING SUBPŒNAS.

PAR. 5. For serving a writ of subpœna on a witness, fifty cents; and no further compensation shall be allowed for any copy, summons, or notice for a witness.

1. When a marshal received, in due course of law, processes of summons and subpœna for the same witnesses (it being the usual mode of procuring the attendance of witnesses in the court from which they issued) and served the same as required, he is entitled to the fees for both services, on their being allowed and certified by the district judge. (Opinion of Feb. 14, 1840, 3 Op., 497.)

2. Where it is the settled practice of the court to procure the attendance of witnesses by the service both of the process of summons and of subpœna, and an order issues to the marshal to summon witnesses, that officer is entitled, for performing the order, to the compensation prescribed for actually summoning the witness, and also to the compensation prescribed for serving the subpœna. The marshal can not disregard the orders or process issued by the court, even though they are superfluous, but must execute such as shall be issued to him in the ordinary practice, and for which he is entitled to the prescribed fees at the hands of the Government. (Opinion of May 16, 1840, 3 Op., 536.)

3. The taxation of the court and the allowance and certificate of the judge are conclusive upon the accounting officers when the service or purpose is enumerated in the act of Congress, and the sum allowed therefor is not exceeded. (Ibid.)

4. The marshal can not be allowed more for the service of a summons, where a subpœna and summons shall have been directed to him in order to obtain the attendance of a single witness, than the sum prescribed for summoning a single witness. (Ibid.)

5. A marshal of the United States is entitled to compensation for serving a subpœna in a criminal case on a witness beyond the limits of his own district, and also for executing an attachment on the same witness for failing to appear. (Opinion of Feb. 9, 1859, 9 Op., 265.)

SERVING WRITS OF POSSESSION, ETC.

PAR. 6. For serving a writ of possession, partition, execution, or any final process, the same mileage as is allowed for the service of any other writ, and for making the service, seizing or levying on property, advertising and disposing of the same by sale, set off, or otherwise according to law receiving and paying over the money, the same fees and poundage as are or shall be allowed for similar services to the sheriffs of the States, respectively, in which the service is rendered.

1. The Supreme Court has no jurisdiction in a case in which the judges of the circuit have divided in opinion upon a motion for a rule to show cause why the taxation of costs of the marshal on an execution should not be reversed and corrected. (Bank *v.* Green, 6 Peters, 26.)

2. A marshal, like a sheriff, is bound after the expiration of his term of office to complete an execution which has come to him during his term; and an execution is never completed until the money is made and paid over to the plaintiff, if it is practicable to make it. (McFarland *v.* Gwin, 3 How., 717.)

3. A plaintiff has a right to direct a deputy marshal to receive a certain description of money in satisfaction of an execution. The deputy then acts as agent of the plaintiff and not of the marshal. (Gwin *v.* Buchanan, Hagan & Co., 4 How., 1.)

4. A marshal is not entitled to a fee for serving an execution returned "no money and no property." (Dubois *v.* United States, 25 C. Cls. R., 195.)

5. Where an execution ca. sa. was served by the marshal in the county of New York, and the defendants held under arrest for some time, and the action was subsequently settled by a compromise, the defendants paying plaintiffs a smaller sum than that specified in the execution, *held*, that the marshal is entitled to poundage on the whole amount for which the execution issued; that the new provisions contained in the New York Code of Civil Procedure do not affect this question; that the rate of poundage should be that allowed the sheriffs in the different counties throughout the State, under 2 New York Revised Statutes, 645, section 33, and not the special rates allowed the sheriff of the county of New York. (United States *v.* Haas, 5 Fed. Rep., 29.)

6. Money collected by a United States marshal on an execution issuing out of the United States circuit court, and held by him as trustee of the defendant, is not subject to attachment. (Clarke *v.* Shaw, 28 Fed. Rep., 356.)

7. In a suit to recover possession of a vessel, where the marshal seizes and takes possession of the vessel, and on settlement of the suit delivers up possession of the property, subject to his fees, he is entitled to his regular commissions on the value of the vessel, under Revised Statutes, 829, besides keeper's fees, though the claim was not for a money demand. (The May H. Brockway, 49 Fed. Rep., 161.)

8. Where, in the southern district of New York, an execution is regularly issued by plaintiff's attorney, is stayed after levy, and subsequently vacated by order of court, the marshal is entitled to fees for levying, but not to poundage, for, under Code Civil Procedure, New York, section 3307, sub. 7, poundage depends upon the collecting of the execution. The court may, however, in its discretion, under such section, allow the marshal compensation for his trouble and expenses in caring for the property levied upon. (Amato *v.* Jacobus (C. C. A.), 58 Fed. Rep., 855.)

9. Under section 829, Revised Statutes, the marshal for the district of Kentucky, in a case where proceedings are stayed after levy of an execution, and no moneys are collected thereon, is entitled to charge the half commissions

allowed by the law of Kentucky to a sheriff in such a case. (Opinion of June 30, 1877, 15 Op., 347.)

10. Where the marshal who levied the execution has received his half commissions, his successor will be entitled to no more than half commissions for completing the collection and paying over. (Ibid.)

11. Marshals are liable to account to the United States for moneys paid to their deputies on execution, even though the return day of the execution may have passed; and defendants in such execution, who shall have paid money on the same, after the return day, are entitled to be credited at the Treasury for such payments. (Opinion of Apr. 7, 1836, 3 Op., 78.)

NOTE.—The marshal is not entitled to any fees or expenses on an execution where it is returned nulla bona. Where he serves the writ and makes collections thereon he is entitled to credit, as a sheriff would be under similar circumstances, for all necessary expenses for which vouchers are furnished. A voucher for advertising must be accompanied by a copy of the advertisement, and must be sworn to by the publisher of the paper in which the advertisement appeared. It must give the date of each insertion. The affidavit must state that the charges are the usual commercial rates.

BAIL BOND.

PAR. 7. For each bail bond, fifty cents.

SUMMONING APPRAISERS.

PAR. 8. For summoning appraisers, fifty cents each.

EXECUTING DEED.

PAR. 9. For executing a deed prepared by a party or his attorney, one dollar.

1. A party purchasing has an option under section 829 to draw his own deed and have it executed by the marshal at a charge of $1. (The John E. Mulford, 18 Fed. Rep., 455.)

DRAWING AND EXECUTING DEED.

PAR. 10. For drawing and executing a deed, five dollars.

NOTE.—It is the duty of the marshal to prepare and execute the deed unless the party elects to draw his own deed, in which case the marshal executes it.

COPIES OF WRITS, ETC.

PAR. 11. For copies of writs or papers furnished at the request of any party, ten cents a folio.

PROCLAMATIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

PAR. 12. For every proclamation in admiralty, thirty cents.

SERVING ATTACHMENT.

PAR. 13. For serving an attachment in rem or a libel in admiralty, two dollars.

EXPENSES OF KEEPING BOATS.

PAR. 14. For the necessary expenses of keeping boats, vessels, or other property attached or libeled in admiralty, not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents a day.

1. Section 829 does not fix $2.50 a day as an absolute limit of the charges taxable by the marshal for expenses incurred by reason of the custody of property attached in admiralty cases. (The Perseverance, 22 Fed. Rep., 462.)

2. But he can not charge $5 a day on the ground that he paid a watchman $2.50 for watching the property in the daytime, and another watchman $2.50 for watching the same property, at the same place, in the nighttime. (Ibid.)

3. Charges incurred by the marshal for extra men employed to prevent the collector of customs from taking the property by force out of the marshal's custody were disallowed. (Ibid.)

4. If it is necessary for the marshal to maintain possession and care of property in different places at the same time, and also to protect it from unusual and serious danger, such as loss by depredations of river thieves, there is nothing in section 829 to limit the marshal's expenses to $2.50 per day. (Ibid.)

5. A marshal may receive more than $2.50 per day for custody fees on proof to the court of the existence of extraordinary circumstances, requiring extraordinary expenditure, in order to maintain his custody. (The Captain John, 41 Fed. Rep., 147.)

6. A marshal can not charge $2.50 custody fee for the day and $2.50 for the night. (Ibid.)

7. Where a vessel, seized under a warrant from the district court, continued in the custody of the marshal until the case was disposed of in the circuit court, the marshal had no right to effect insurance on the vessel while so remaining in his custody at the expense of either party, without their consent. Money paid by the marshal for such insurance can not be allowed in the taxation of costs. (Burke *v.* The brig M. P. Rich, 1 Cliff., 509.)

8. Under paragraph 14 of section 829, Revised Statutes, allowing a marshal $2.50 a day for the necessary expenses of keeping boats, vessels, and other property attached or libeled in admiralty, credit can not be allowed for $2.50 for a keeper by day and $2.50 for a keeper by night. The marshal is limited to $2.50 for each day of twenty-four hours for the hire of keepers. (Comp., Mar. 19, 1895, in re account of Orville T. Porter.)

9. The expense of keeping libeled vessels in excess of $2.50 per day is an extraordinary expense within the discretion of the President, under section 846, Revised Statutes. (Comp. to Atty. Gen., Mar. 30, 1895.)

NOTE.—The expense must be approved by the court. The total expenses must not exceed $2.50 per day for the time the property was in the custody of the marshal. Receipted vouchers must be furnished. Where the actual and necessary expenses chargeable against the United States exceed the fixed limit, the marshal should have the account approved by the court and transmit it to the Attorney-General to be submitted to the President as an extraordinary expense under section 846, Revised Statutes.

COMMISSIONS ON CLAIMS IN ADMIRALTY.

PAR. 15. When the debt or claim in admiralty is settled by the parties without a sale of the property, the marshal shall be entitled to a commission of one per centum on the first five hundred dollars of the

claim or decree, and one-half of one per centum on the excess of any sum thereof over five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That, when the value of the property is less than the claim, such commission shall be allowed only on the appraised value thereof.

1. A vessel was libeled for salvage, but the warrant of arrest remained in the clerk's office and was never given to the marshal. The parties stipulated that the vessel should remain in her owner's possession. The bond was neither taken in the marshal's name nor delivered to him. After a decree for salvage was rendered the claim was paid without sale, no money passing through the marshal's hands. Revised Statutes, 829, provides for a commission to the marshal for sales in admiralty proceedings which shall be reduced when the claim is settled without a sale. *Held*, that the marshal should receive the reduced commission which is given him as compensation for the loss of his opportunity to earn fees by a sale of the property, and not as a compensation for services. (Smith *v.* The Morgan City, 39 Fed. Rep., 572.)

2. Under section 829 the marshal is entitled to his commissions when after a seizure in admiralty the suit is settled, though without an order of sale. (The Clintonia, 11 Fed. Rep., 740.)

3. The marshal in preserving property arrested under process, acts as bailee, and is responsible to all parties interested for its proper care. In the absence of any statute or rule of court, he is entitled to be paid his fees at the time he delivers up the property by the person entitled to receive it. (The Georgeanna, 31 Fed. Rep., 405.)

4. The libelant sued as seaman under rule 45 without security. The vessel was arrested, and nineteen days afterwards was released on a deposit by the claimant in the registry of the amount sued for with interest, costs, and officers' fees under rule 65. The libel, on trial, was dismissed. The object of rule 65 was not to deprive the marshal of his security for fees, but rather to confirm and regulate it; that he was entitled to be paid his fees out of the deposit in the registry, and that it was laches in the claimant not to apply to the court under rule 45 immediately upon arrest of the vessel to require security from the libelant or the release of the vessel. (Ibid.)

5. The claimant, after appearance and answer, submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury a petition for the remission of the forfeiture, which was granted on condition that the claimants pay all costs and expenses incurred by the United States. (The Captain John, 41 Fed. Rep., 147.)

6. Under section 829, paragraph 15, where a case is dismissed without any formal appearance of claimant on payment of a sum less than that claimed commissions will be allowed on the amount paid in settlement. (Hanson *v.* Scottish Dale, 65 Fed. Rep., 810.)

COMMISSIONS ON SALES.

PAR. 16. For sale of vessels or other property under process in admiralty, or under the order of a court of admiralty, and for receiving and paying over the money, two and one-half per centum on any sum under five hundred dollars, and one and one-quarter per centum on the excess of any sum over five hundred dollars.

1. Where a vessel is sold by a trustee under the limited liability act the marshal is not entitled to a commission. (The Vernon, 36 Fed. Rep., 113.)

2. An auctioneer is not required by law to be employed by the marshal in sales under process or decree in admiralty; and if an auctioneer be employed

by him, he is but the agent of the marshal, and can make no charge which the marshal could not lawfully make. (The John E. Mulford, 18 Fed. Rep., 455.)

3. The marshal's fees and charges on sales are limited by sections 823 and 829, and as these do not include any charge for an auctioneer, a notice prior to a marshal's sale that $25 auctioneer's fee would be required of the purchaser in addition to his bid is an unlawful exaction. (Ibid.)

4. When a marshal has been paid his commissions on the sale of a vessel under decree of the district court, and the claimant files a petition on which monition is issued, asking that the balance of the proceeds of the sale in the registry of the court be paid to him, and it is so ordered, the marshal is not entitled, in addition to his fees for serving the process, to a commission on the amount paid to the claimant. (The Colorado, 21 Fed. Rep., 592.)

NOTE.—The account must show that the money has been actually received and paid over.

COMMISSIONS FOR DISBURSING MONEY.

PAR. 17. For disbursing money to jurors and witnesses, and for other expenses, two per centum.

1. *Commissions.*—A marshal is not entitled to commissions on disbursements for the support of a penitentiary, made under Revised Statutes, 1892. (United States *v.* Baird, 150 U. S., 54.)

2. Section 829, providing that the marshal be allowed "for disbursing money to jurors and witnesses, and for other expenses, two per centum," *held* not to be limited to expenses of court. (In re Burnell Bros., 7 Biss., 275.)

NOTE.—The marshal is entitled to commissions on the amounts which have been allowed him in his accounts for disbursements. When an account for fees and expenses (not supplemental for a former fiscal year) is made up by a marshal, he should include charge for commissions on all disbursements made by him since his last preceding account for fees and expenses. When such account is examined by the accounting officers commissions will be allowed on all disbursement accounts examined and certified, and on which commissions have not heretofore been allowed. The marshal of a Territory will not be allowed commissions on disbursements for expenses of a penitentiary where he is allowed a salary as keeper of same.

EXPENSES ENDEAVORING TO ARREST.

PAR. 18. For expenses while employed in endeavoring to arrest, under process, any person charged with or convicted of a crime, the sum actually expended, not to exceed two dollars a day, in addition to his compensation for service and travel.

1. The marshal is entitled to $2 per day expenses endeavoring to arrest. (United States *v.* Harmon, 147 U. S., 268.)

2. When an outgoing marshal relinquishes to his successor his right to expenses incurred in endeavoring to arrest, the incoming marshal may charge these fees in his account, and they should be allowed. (United States *v.* Fletcher, 147 U. S., 664.)

3. The Treasury officials have a right to require items of expense endeavoring to arrest. (Ibid.)

4. A marshal is entitled to expense incurred in making an arrest, although such arrest was not made by the deputy sent for that purpose, but was made in consequence of information acquired in traveling about for that purpose under the

direction of the district attorney, and the marshal is not restricted to the statutory allowance of $2 a day. (Kinney *v.* United States, 54 Fed. Rep., 313.)

5. A marshal is not entitled to expenses incurred in endeavoring to make an arrest when he had no warrant and could not have arrested the accused if found. (Ibid.)

6. He is also entitled to the expense of the deputy in thus traveling about under direction of the district attorney, it appearing that the arrest followed directly from information thus obtained. (Ibid.)

7. By paragraph 18 of section 829 the marshal is entitled to charge as part of the expense in serving a writ in a criminal case a per diem paid his deputy not to exceed $2 a day. (United States *v.* Harker, 3 Saw., 237.)

8. A marshal is not entitled to expenses endeavoring to serve a bench warrant on a prisoner in custody on mittimus from commissioner. (Hitch *v.* United States, 66 Fed. Rep., 937.)

NOTE.—Not exceeding $2 will be allowed for any one day. Though a marshal or deputy has two or more writs he is allowed only $2 a day. Two deputies are not each entitled to $2 a day for expenses of endeavoring to arrest on the same writ. The expense can be charged only from the time the marshal starts on the trip to arrest until the time of the arrest. The expense endeavoring ceases the moment the marshal has a prisoner in custody. The account must show the date, the point from and to which travel is made, and the number of miles traveled on each day, for which expense is charged. The marshal is not entitled to $2 unless he or his deputy actually expends that amount. Receipts must be furnished whenever practicable. The items of expense must be given.

COMMITTING AND DISCHARGING PRISONERS.

PAR. 19. For every commitment or discharge of a prisoner, fifty cents.

1. The commitment fee of 50 cents covers compensation for serving warrant of commitment. (United States *v.* Tanner, 147 U. S., 661.)

2. The marshal is entitled to charge for releases on bail before the commissioner where such release involves the taking of a bail bond. (Kinney *v.* United States, 54 Fed. Rep., 313.)

3. The fees of the marshal for bringing in and returning, and the intermediate commitment of prisoners or witnesses, in cases pending before the commissioner are embraced in the per diem allowance made by the act of February 26, 1853, chapter 80, for the attendance of the marshal and his deputies at the trial. (Opinion of Mar. 22, 1856, 7 Op., 667.)

4. The same rule applies for the same service in cases pending in the circuit or district court. (Ibid.)

5. A marshal is entitled to fees for discharging poor convicts on order of the commissioner. (Hitch *v.* United States, 66 Fed. Rep., 937.)

NOTE.—To entitle the marshal to this fee it must appear that the prisoner was actually committed to a jail or penitentiary. The date and place of commitment must be given. Fifty cents is allowed for each prisoner, though there may be several committed under one writ. Only one committing fee of 50 cents will be allowed, though the marshal had two or more warrants of commitment against the same defendant. To entitle a marshal to a fee for discharging a prisoner he must actually have such prisoner in custody and actually discharge him. Where there are two or more cases against the same defendant, and he is discharged in each case, the marshal is entitled to only one discharge fee.

TRANSPORTING CRIMINALS.

PAR. 20. For transporting criminals, ten cents a mile for himself and for each prisoner and necessary guard; except in the case provided for in the next paragraph.

1. *Transporting prisoners.*—A marshal is entitled to the amount paid for hack hire in transporting prisoners to and from court. (United States *v.* Harmon, 147 U. S., 268; same case, 43 Fed. Rep., 560.)

2. A marshal is entitled both to transportation of himself and prisoner, and to travel in going to serve a warrant of removal or warrant to commit. (Harmon *v.* United States, 43 Fed. Rep., 560; overruled as to travel to serve, see United States *v.* Tanner, 147 U. S., 661.)

3. A marshal is entitled to mileage for taking a prisoner to and from the commissioner and jail, by virtue of warrant and mittimus under the Connecticut practice. Section 1030 does not apply. (Kinney *v.* United States, 54 Fed. Rep., 313.)

4. A marshal is entitled to expenses incurred in taking a prisoner from the jail in one city to the court-house in another, this not coming within the provisions of section 1030. (Ibid.)

5. A marshal is entitled to 10 cents per mile for transporting prisoners committed, pursuant to Revised Statutes, 5541, to a jail outside his district, but within the State in which it lies, and is not limited to actual expenses. (United States *v.* McMahon (C. C. A.), 65 Fed. Rep., 976.)

6. Marshals are entitled to compensation for transporting witnesses in custody (though it be not mentioned by the statute) by analogy of the statute compensation for the transportation of criminals. (Opinion of June 18, 1853, 6 Op., 58.)

7. See note 27, paragraph 1.

NOTE.—The date and nature of the writ, by whom issued, the point from and to which the prisoner was transported must be given. If travel is made by other than the most direct route, the reason for such longer travel must be given. If the reason given is not sufficient, mileage will be allowed only by the most direct route. Guard certificates must be furnished in all cases.

TRANSPORTING CONVICTS.

PAR. 21. For transporting criminals convicted of a crime in any district or Territory where there is no penitentiary available for the confinement of convicts of the United States to a prison in another district or Territory designated by the Attorney-General, the reasonable actual expense of transportation of the criminals, the marshal, and the guards, and the necessary subsistence and hire.

NOTE.—The marshal must make out an itemized account of expenses on the blank form prescribed by the Attorney-General. Receipts must be furnished for guard hire, hotel bills, and all other expenses, where practicable. The expense of transporting criminals is included as a voucher in the account for fees and expenses of marshals and forwarded with such account to the Attorney-General. Per diem compensation is not allowed the marshal or deputy in charge representing the marshal. As to transportation of Chinese persons convicted of being unlawfully in the United States, see directions under title "Enforcement of Chinese exclusion act," post page 159.

PER DIEM FOR ATTENDANCE ON COURT.

PAR. 22. For attending the circuit and district courts, when both are in session, or either of them when only one is in session, and for bringing in and committing prisoners and witnesses during the term, five dollars a day.

Hereafter no part of any money appropriated shall be used in payment of a per diem compensation to any attorney, clerk, or marshal for attendance in court except for days when the court is open by the judge for business, or business is actually transacted in court, and when they attend under sections 583, 584, 671, 672 and 2013, of the Revised Statutes, which fact shall be certified in the approval of their accounts. (Act of Mar. 3, 1887, Stat. L., vol. 24, p. 541.)

1. Marshals are entitled to per diem fees for attendance under sections 583, 584, 671, 672, and 2013, Revised Statutes, the same as if the judge were present and business transacted. (United States *v.* Pitman, 147 U. S., 669.)

2. Under section 829, Revised Statutes, the marshal is entitled to per diem for attendance only when the court is in session. (McMullen *v.* United States, 24 C. Cls. R., 394.)

3. The appropriation act of 1887 (24 Stat. L., 541) took away per diem for Sundays and holidays which the accounting officers had been allowing. (Ibid.)

4. A marshal can not charge for constructive attendance on court on Sunday, the court not being in session. (Dubois *v.* United States, 25 C. Cls. R., 195.)

5. The fact that the 5th of July was generally celebrated as Independence Day, the 4th falling on Sunday, does not disentitle a marshal to his per diem for attending court on that day, where the record shows that the court was open and transacted business. (Fletcher *v.* United States, 45 Fed. Rep., 213.)

6. A marshal is entitled to per diem compensation for attendance on court where no certificate is filed showing that the court is open and business transacted. (Kinney *v.* United States, 54 Fed. Rep., 313.)

7. A marshal is entitled to his per diem when, in obedience to an order of court directing an adjournment to a certain day, he is present upon that day, the journal is opened by the clerk, and the court is then adjourned to another day by direction of the judge. (Kinney *v.* United States, 60 Fed. Rep., 883.)

8. A marshal is not entitled to per diem for attendance on Sundays during the terms of Federal courts, when courts are not open for business. (Campbell *v.* United States, 65 Fed. Rep., 777.)

9. A marshal is entitled to separate per diem allowance for separate and distinct services on the same day for each of which a per diem allowance is authorized by the fee bill. (United States *v.* McMahon (C. C. A.), 65 Fed. Rep., 976.)

10. A marshal will be allowed a double per diem fee for attendance upon court and before a commissioner on the same day, under the authority of the United States *v.* Erwin (147 U. S., 685), the language of section 829, Revised Statutes, in regard to marshal's fees, being substantially the same as that of section 824, relating to fees of attorneys. (Dec. First Comp. Bowler, p. 107.)

11. A marshal is entitled to receive a per diem for services of his deputy in one district court while he himself is in attendance on the same day upon another branch of the same court sitting in the same place, but not in the same room. (Dec. First Comp. Bowler, p. 187.)

NOTE.—The order of approval or a certificate of the judge must show that on each day for which attendance is charged court was opened by the judge for

business, or business was actually transacted, etc., as provided by the act above quoted. Where attendance is by deputy, the account must give the name of the deputy so attending. When court is in session in two or more places in a district on the same day, the marshal is allowed for each day's attendance on each court by himself or deputies. A marshal is allowed a fee for attendance on court and before a commissioner on the same day, if he actually attends on both.

PER DIEM FOR ATTENDANCE BEFORE COMMISSIONERS.

PAR. 23. For attending examinations before a commissioner, and bringing in, guarding, and returning prisoners charged with crime, and witnesses, two dollars a day; and for each deputy not exceeding two, necessarily attending, two dollars a day.

1. The number of officers necessarily attending before a commissioner, not exceeding the marshal and two deputies, is a matter to be decided by the marshal in the honest exercise of his discretion. (Harmon *v.* United States, 43 Fed. Rep., 560.)

2. The examination by a commissioner of a poor convict is a proceeding in a criminal case. (Ibid.)

3. Neither a marshal nor his deputy is entitled to a per diem for attendance before a commissioner on days for which he has received a per diem for attendance on court. (Fletcher *v.* United States, 45 Fed. Rep., 213.)

4. When a commissioner holds an accused person to trial, and verbally commits him to the custody of the marshal until bail is obtained, the latter is entitled to fees for guarding him, as he has no authority to commit him to jail without a written mittimus. The marshal is sole judge as to whether a guard is necessary when the prisoner is before the commissioner. (United States *v.* Ebbs, 49 Fed. Rep., 149.)

5. A hearing on the question of admission to bail or on a motion to adjourn or on arraignment or commitment constitutes a "hearing and deciding" for the attendance upon which the marshal is entitled to a fee. (Kinney *v.* United States, 54 Fed. Rep., 313.)

6. A marshal is entitled to per diem fee for attendance before commissioner on application of poor convict for discharge. (Hitch *v.* United States, 66 Fed. Rep., 937.)

NOTE.—Only one per diem will be allowed for each day to a marshal or deputy, though such marshal or deputy may attend before two or more commissioners in two or more cases on the same day. No per diem is allowed for the attendance of a marshal or deputy before a commissioner where he arrests a defendant on a capias from court and takes him before a commissioner to permit the prisoner to give bond or to have him committed. Nor will he be allowed a per diem after the case has been disposed of by the commissioner, the defendant committed, and he is brought out to enter into bond.

TRAVEL TO ATTEND COURT.

PAR. 24. For traveling from his residence to the place of holding court, to attend a term thereof, ten cents a mile for going only.

1. The marshal is entitled to mileage to attend court on the days when the courts were held by adjournment over an intervening day and were not held on consecutive days, and to attend special courts or special terms of court. (United States *v.* Harmon, 147 U. S., 268; same case, 43 Fed. Rep., 560.)

2. He is not entitled to mileage for going to attend court when it adjourns over on Sunday. (United States *v.* Shields, 153 U. S., 88.)

3. The marshal is entitled to charge for travel to attend court on days which were consecutive. (Kinney *v.* United States, 54 Fed. Rep., 313.)

4. See note 3 after section 835.

NOTE.—Travel must be by the most direct, practicable route. When the court adjourns over several days the marshal may return home and charge for again traveling to attend court. The date and miles traveled and the charge therefor should be given, and then the days of attendance and the charge therefor

TRAVEL TO SERVE PROCESS.

PAR. 25. For travel, in going only, to serve any process, warrant, attachment, or other writ, including writs of subpœna in civil or criminal cases, six cents a mile, to be computed from the place where the process is returned to the place of service, or, when more than one person is served therewith, to the place of service which is most remote, adding thereto the extra travel which is necessary to serve it on the others. But when more than two writs of any kind required to be served in behalf of the same party on the same person might be served at the same time, the marshal shall be entitled to compensation for travel on only two of such writs; and to save unnecessary expense, it shall be the duty of the clerk to insert the names of as many witnesses in a cause in such subpœna, as convenience in serving the same will permit.

1. The marshal is entitled to charge for travel to serve each writ where he had in his hands for service several precepts against different persons for different causes, and made service of two or more of such precepts in the course of one trip. (United States *v.* Harmon, 147 U. S., 268; Harmon *v.* United States, 43 Fed. Rep., 560; Fletcher *v.* United States, 45 Fed. Rep., 213. The decision of the Supreme Court overruled Turner *v.* United States, 19 C. Cls. R., 629, and United States *v.* Ralston, 17 Fed. Rep., 895; see also the opinion of the Attorney-General Oct. 10, 1878, 16 Op., 165.)

2. A marshal is not entitled to charge for travel in going to serve process when taking a prisoner under sentence to the place of commitment. (United States *v.* Tanner, 147 U. S., 661; overruling Tanner *v.* United States, 25 C. Cls. R., 68.)

3. The marshal may charge mileage on as many writs as he may have in his hands where the writs are against different persons. (United States *v.* Fletcher, 147 U. S., 664; but see act Mar. 3, 1893, quoted in note.)

4. A deputy is not entitled to traveling expenses after the warrant has been returned from the place of return to the place of the residence of the deputy. (Dubois *v.* United States, 25 C. Cls. R., 195.)

5. The marshal is entitled to mileage in serving writs where it appears that the railroad route traveled was the nearest practicable. (Kinney *v.* United States, 54 Fed. Rep., 313.)

6. He is entitled to charge for the distance charged for by the railroad company, though the actual distance was a little less, and for the distance from the railway terminus to the destination. (Ibid.)

7. He may also charge for actual travel where the service and return were in the same place, and there is proof that such charges have always theretofore been allowed and paid. (Ibid.)

8. He is entitled to travel for procuring witnesses outside the district by direction of the district attorney. (Ibid.)

9. When a marshal serves several subpœnas for the Government in different cases on the same person, on the same trip, he is entitled to mileage on two, and only two, subpœnas. (Campbell *v.* United States (C. C. A.), 65 Fed. Rep., 777.)

10. A marshal is not authorized, after he has received his actual expenses upon one writ for making a trip on which he serves several writs in favor of the Government upon different persons, to thereafter recover his mileage on the other writs so served. (Campbell *v.* United States (C. C. A.), 65 Fed. Rep., 777.)

11. A marshal is not entitled to 6 cents a mile for travel to serve warrants to commit. (Campbell *v.* United States (C. C. A.), 65 Fed. Rep., 777.)

12. A marshal is entitled to mileage in traveling a second time to attend a hearing before a commissioner, such hearing having been postponed from a previous date when the marshal was present. (Hitch *v.* United States, 66 Fed. Rep., 937.)

13. A marshal is entitled to mileage in serving bench warrants on prisoners in custody under commitments by commissioners. (Hitch *v.* United States, 66 Fed. Rep., 937.)

14. A marshal is entitled to mileage for going to serve writs of commissioners for the production of prisoners under section 1042. (Hitch *v.* United States, 66 Fed. Rep., 937.)

15. A marshal is entitled to mileage only on the shortest practicable route, although he actually traveled by longer route. (Hitch *v.* United States, 66 Fed. Rep., 937.)

16. Where a marshal serves several writs upon the same trip he must elect to take mileage or actual expenses for the whole trip; he can not take mileage in part and expenses in part, although he claims mileage on one writ to place of service and actual expenses on another writ from the place where the first writ was served. (Dec. Comp. in re accounts of W. H. Tisdale, Dec. 27, 1894.)

17. The act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 608), contained a provision "that hereafter no marshal or deputy marshal shall be allowed more than one mileage, etc." Such a limitation is equivalent to "after the passage of this act," which includes the date of its passage. Duplicate mileage can not, therefore, be allowed for service on March 3, or thereafter. (Dec. R. B. Bowler, First Comp., p. 1.)

18. A United States marshal presents a supplemental account for fees earned at 6 cents per mile traveling to serve writs, during the fiscal year 1890. (Now claimed under Harmon Case.) *Held*, that without deciding whether or not the Comptroller has authority to now reopen the settlement for the year 1890 made by his predecessor, the present claim should be disallowed in order that the Government may, if suit is brought, recover by counter claim such fees as were allowed in the settlement sought to be reopened, but which would be disallowed under the present rulings of this office. (Dec. First Comp. R. B. Bowler, p. 73.)

19. A marshal is entitled to charge mileage for actual travel and expense endeavoring to serve a writ from the place where the writ was received to the place of service. (Dec. First Comp. Bowler, p. 192.)

20. See decision quoted under paragraph 1, note 27.

NOTE.—The act of February 22, 1875 (chap. 95, sec. 7), provided that marshals should be entitled only to mileage actually and necessarily performed. This was construed by the accounting officers to limit a marshal to one mileage without regard to the number of writs he served on the same trip. The decision of the Supreme Court in United States *v.* Harmon (147 U. S., 268) overturned this

practice, and a marshal was under that decision allowed mileage on each writ served. Soon after this decision was rendered came the act of March 3, 1893 (chap. 208, 27 Stat., 608), followed by the act of August 18, 1894, which provides:

"That hereafter no marshal or deputy marshal shall be allowed more than one mileage for each mile actually and necessarily traveled, irrespective of the number of writs he may execute in making such travel; nor shall any marshal or deputy marshal be allowed any additional mileage incident to the execution or return of any writ of arrest, commitment, or removal other than the ten cents a mile now allowed by law for each deputy, prisoner, and guard; and no mileage shall be allowed on any writ not executed *or when the travel was without cost to marshal or deputy.*

"*Provided,* That it shall be the duty of the marshal, his deputy, or other officer, who may arrest a person charged with any crime or offense, to take the defendant before *the nearest circuit court commissioner or the nearest judicial officer having jurisdiction under existing laws* for a hearing, commitment, or taking bail for trial, and the officer or magistrate issuing the warrant shall attach thereto a certified copy of the complaint, and upon the arrest of the accused, the return of the warrant, with a copy of the complaint attached, shall confer jurisdiction upon such officer as fully as if the complaint had originally been made before him, and no mileage shall be allowed any officer violating the provisions hereof."

Under the above provision the marshal has the choice of two officers before whom he may take a person charged with crime, namely, (1) the circuit court commissioner nearest to the place where the arrest is made, or (2) the judicial officer having jurisdiction under existing laws nearest to the place where the arrest is made. No mileage will be allowed marshals who do not comply with this provision as above explained.

In rendering accounts marshals will be obliged to state under oath (1) that the officer before whom the defendant was taken was the circuit court commissioner, or the judicial officer having jurisdiction under existing laws, as the case may be, nearest to the place of arrest, and (2) for mileage claimed in all cases that the travel was not free, but was made with cost to marshal or deputy.

MILEAGE IN OKLAHOMA AND THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Act of May 2, 1890 (chap. 182, 26 Stat., 81):

SEC. 10. Persons charged with any offense or crime in the Territory of Oklahoma, and for whose arrest a warrant has been issued, may be arrested by the United States marshal or any of his deputies, wherever found in said Territory, but in all cases the accused shall be taken, for preliminary examination, before a United States commissioner, or a justice of the peace of the county, whose office is nearest to the place where the offense or crime was committed.

SEC. 40. That persons charged with any offense or crime in the Indian Territory, and for whose arrest a warrant has been issued, may be arrested by the United States marshal or any of his deputies, wherever found in said Territory, but in all cases the accused shall be taken, for preliminary examination, before the commissioner in the judicial division whose office or place of business is nearest, by the route usually traveled, to the place where the offense or crime was committed; but this section shall apply only to crimes or offenses over which the courts located in the Indian Territory have jurisdiction: *Provided,* That in all

cases where persons have been brought before a United States commissioner in the Indian Territory for preliminary examination, charged with the commission of any crime therein, and where it appears from the evidence that a crime has been committed, and that there is probable cause to believe the accused guilty thereof, but that the crime is one over which the courts in the Indian Territory have no jurisdiction, the accused shall not, on that account, be discharged, but the case shall be proceeded with as provided in section ten hundred and fourteen of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

NOTE.—Under these provisions marshals in Oklahoma Territory must take the defendant before the commissioner nearest to the place of arrest, or before a justice of the peace of the county in which the arrest was made who is nearest to the place of arrest. In the Indian Territory the marshal must take the defendant before the commissioner in the judicial division whose office is nearest the place of arrest by the route usually traveled. (See the Indian Territory act of Mar. 1, 1895.)

ACTUAL EXPENSES.

PAR. 26. In all cases where mileage is allowed to the marshal he may elect to receive the same or his actual traveling expenses, to be proved on his oath, to the satisfaction of the court.

1. A marshal may charge for actual traveling expenses incurred in traveling to make service of a monition, in lieu of mileage. (24 Fed. Rep., 733.)

2. He is not entitled to the actual expenses incurred in earning a fee in addition to the statutory allowance. (United States *v.* Fitzsimmons, 50 Fed. Rep., 381.)

3. He has no authority to employ an auctioneer to sell property, and is entitled to no allowance for the expense thereof. (Ibid.)

4. He is entitled to charge for the hire of carriages to transport prisoners and to serve process. (Kinney *v.* United States, 54 Fed. Rep., 381.)

5. Where the marshal elects to receive actual expenses in lieu of mileage to serve venire, the expense is no part of the $50 to which the marshal is limited in serving the venire. (3 Law., First Comp., 163.)

NOTE.—The marshal must charge mileage or expense for the trip. Expenses must be itemized, dates given, and receipts furnished whenever practicable.

FEES TO BE PAID MARSHAL.

SEC. 830. There shall be paid to the marshal his fees for services rendered for the United States, for summoning jurors and witnesses in behalf of the United States, and in behalf of any prisoner to be tried for a capital offense, for the maintenance of prisoners of the United States confined in jail for any criminal offense; also, for his reasonable actual expense for the transportation of criminals, and of the marshal and guards, to prisons designated by the Attorney-General, and for hire and subsistence in that behalf, as hereinbefore provided; also, his fees for the commitment or discharge of prisoners; his expenses necessarily incurred for fuel, lights, and other contingencies that may accrue in holding the courts within his district, and providing the books necessary to record the proceedings thereof: *Provided*, That he shall not

incur, or be allowed, an expense of more than twenty dollars in any one year for furniture, or fifty dollars for rent of a building and making improvements thereon without first submitting a statement and estimates to the Attorney-General and getting his instructions in the premises.

1. The marshal is entitled to the amounts paid for blanks for the United States attorney. (United States *v.* Harmon, 147 U. S., 268.)

2. The construction given to an act by the Department charged with the duty of enforcing it is material only in case of doubt. (United States *v.* Tanner, 147 U. S., 661.)

3. When claims against the United States are presented to the proper Department for allowance, and the Department suspends action until proper vouchers are furnished, or other reasonable requirements are complied with, the courts should not assume jurisdiction until final action is taken. (United States *v.* Fletcher, 147 U. S., 664.)

4. An approval by a district court of a marshal's account, under act of Feb. 22, 1875, is not a judgment. The statute having made such accounts subject to revision by the accounting officers, the order of the court is only prima facie evidence of the amount due. (Turner *v.* United States, 19 C. Cls. R., 629.)

5. A clerk in a marshal's office receiving a salary is an employee of the Government. (Duval *v.* United States, 23 C. Cls. R., 102.)

6. The marshal is entitled to charge for stationery furnished by him for the use of the court. (Kinney *v.* United States, 54 Fed. Rep., 313.)

7. He is entitled to charge for payments to messengers, criers, and bailiffs in pursuance of statutory requirements. (Kinney *v.* United States, 54 Fed. Rep., 313.)

8. The allowance of items under section 846 paid under order of the court is not reviewable in an action against the marshal by the Government to recover the same as paid contrary to law. (United States *v.* Hillyer Cir. Ct. Apps., 58 Fed. Rep., 678.)

9. Entries and memoranda made by a deceased marshal are admissible in evidence in favor of his administratrix in an action by her against the United States to recover for services, and disbursements, of the intestate in his lifetime. (Kinney *v.* United States, 54 Fed. Rep., 313.)

10. The approval of a marshal's account by a circuit court of the United States, under act of February 22, 1875, is prima facie evidence of its correctness, and, in the absence of clear and unequivocal proof of mistake on the part of the court, is conclusive. (Kinney *v.* United States, 54 Fed. Rep., 313.)

11. Under act of 1884 (chap. 53, sec. 9) fixing the salary of the United States marshal in Alaska at $2,500 per annum, and providing that he shall pay the fees received by him into the Treasury of the United States, he is required to pay over all fees received by him, whether for services rendered to the Government or for those rendered to private litigants. (United States *v.* Hillyer, Cir. Ct. Apps., 58 Fed. Rep., 678.)

12. The circuit and district courts have power to direct the marshal to furnish meals for jurors in cases where the United States is not a party and the marshal is entitled to be reimbursed for such expenses. (Campbell *v.* United States (C. C. A.), 65 Fed. Rep., 777.)

13. J. A. Moore, late United States marshal, claims fees for services rendered after the expiration of his commission. He continued to act as marshal and was recognized by the court, although no appointment under section 793, Revised

Statutes, was made. *Held*, that as by section 779, Revised Statutes, a marshal's term is limited to four years, Moore can be allowed no compensation after the expiration of his term. (First Comp. Bowler, p. 110).

14. The United States marshal for the district of Massachusetts includes in his accounts of miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, a voucher in favor of the clerk of the circuit court for printing a record in a case in which the United States was plaintiff. Included in the voucher is a charge of $75.60 for the services of the clerk in "proof reading and directing the record." *Held*, that as the fees of a clerk of a circuit court found in section 828 are by section 823 exclusive, and as that section provides no fee for such services as were rendered by the clerk in this case, the amount ($75.60) will be disallowed. Payment would be in violation of section 1765. (First Comp. Bowler, p. 253.)

15. When the purchase of towels, matches, and soap for the use of the courts (not for the use of the officers of the courts, to wit, marshal, clerk, and district attorney) is deemed necessary by the Attorney-General the expense thereof is a proper charge against the appropriation for "Miscellaneous expenses, United States courts." (Letter of Comp. to Atty. Gen., Jan. 8, 1895.)

16. Expenses of arranging and preserving old records and papers of the district and circuit courts may be paid from the appropriations for miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, and the Attorney-General may employ the district attorney and clerk to perform this service. (Comp. to Atty. Gen., May 6, 1895.)

NO PER DIEM TO ATTORNEY, CLERK, OR MARSHAL FOR ATTENDANCE ON RULE DAY.

SEC. 831. No per diem or other allowance shall be made to any district attorney, clerk of a circuit court, clerk of a district court, marshal or deputy marshal, for attendance at rule-days of a circuit or district court; and when the circuit and district courts sit at the same time no greater per diem or other allowance shall be made to any such officer than for an attendance on one court.

MARSHAL OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEC. 832. The marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States shall be entitled to receive for the service of any warrant, attachment, summons, capias, or other writ, except execution, venire, or a summons, or subpœna for a witness, one dollar for each person on whom such service may be made. His fees for all other services shall be the same as are herein allowed to other marshals; but he shall pay into the Treasury of the United States all fees received by him, and render a true account thereof at the close of each term to the Attorney-General.

EMOLUMENT RETURNS—WHEN AND BY WHOM MADE.

SEC. 833. Every district attorney, clerk of a district court, clerk of a circuit court, and marshal, shall, on the first days of January and July, in each year, or within thirty days thereafter, make to the Attorney-General, in such form as he may prescribe, a written return for the half year ending on said days, respectively, of all the fees and emoluments

of his office, of every name and character, and of all the necessary expenses of his office, including necessary clerk-hire, together with the vouchers for the payment of the same for such last half year. He shall state separately in such returns the fees and emoluments received or payable under the bankrupt act; and every marshal shall state separately therein the fees and emoluments received or payable for services rendered by himself personally, those received or payable for services rendered by each of his deputies, naming him, and the proportion of such fees and emoluments which, by the terms of his service, each deputy is to receive. Said returns shall be verified by the oath of the officer making them.

WHAT TO BE INCLUDED IN RETURNS BY ATTORNEY AND MARSHAL.

SEC. 834. The preceding section shall not apply to the fees and compensation allowed to district attorneys by sections eight hundred and twenty-five and eight hundred and twenty-seven. All other fees, charges, and emoluments to which a district attorney or a marshal may be entitled, by reason of the discharge of the duties of his office, as now or hereafter prescribed by law, or in any case in which the United States will be bound by the judgment rendered therein, whether prescribed by statute or allowed by a court, or any judge thereof, shall be included in the semi-annual return required of said officers by the preceding section.

MAXIMUM COMPENSATION OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

SEC. 835. No district attorney shall be allowed by the Attorney-General to retain of the fees and emoluments of his office which he is required to include in his semi-annual return, for his personal compensation, over and above the necessary expenses of his office, including necessary clerk-hire, to be audited and allowed by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department, a sum exceeding six thousand dollars a year, or exceeding that rate for any time less than a year.

1. Charge for mileage to serve process must be accounted for in the emolument return of the marshal. (United States *v.* Smith, in the Supreme Court, May 20, 1895.)

2. Special compensation of a district attorney for services not covered by salary or fees should be included in his emolument return. (United States *v.* Smith, in the Supreme Court, May 20, 1895.)

3. The allowance of mileage for travel to attend court is a reimbursement of expenses incurred and not a fee to be accounted for in the emolument return of the marshal or clerk. (United States *v.* Smith, in the Supreme Court, May 20, 1895; in re account of S. S. Vinson, Dec. Comp. Treas., June 13, 1895.)

4. The allowance of 10 cents a mile to attend court or an examination before a commissioner is a reimbursement for traveling expenses and not a fee to be included in the emolument return of the district attorney. (United States *v.* Smith, in the Supreme Court, May 20, 1895.)

5. A per diem compensation is a fee which must be accounted for in the emolument return. (United States *v.* Smith, in the Supreme Court, May 20, 1895.)

6. The Treasury Department, in determining whether a district attorney has received earnings in excess of the maximum of personal compensation and emoluments allowed by law, for a particular year, can not include compensation for travel allowed by law on a mileage basis. (Winston *v.* United States, 63 Fed. Rep., 691.)

7. If the costs of dockets can be allowed a district attorney as a proper office expense, it should be allowed out of the fees and emoluments earned for the years during which the expenses were incurred, and not otherwise. (Ruhm *v.* United States, 66 Fed. Rep., 531.)

8. A district attorney traveling to Washington on the order of the Attorney-General can not be allowed his expenses except as payable from the emoluments of his office. (Dec. Comp. in re claim of O'Neal, Feb. 9, 1895.)

NOTE.—See decisions quoted under section 845, post page 99.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF SOUTHERN NEW YORK TO BE PAID EXPENSES.

SEC. 836. There shall be paid to the district attorney for the southern district of New York, in addition to his salary, at the rate of six thousand dollars a year, such sum as shall be necessary, together with the costs and fees allowed him by law, to pay such amount as may be fixed by the Attorney-General for the proper expenses of his office. But nothing in this or the preceding section shall forbid the allowance of additional compensation for services in prize causes as provided in Title "Prize."

NOTE.—The district attorney for the southern district of New York renders an account in the nature of an emolument return to the Attorney-General monthly instead of half yearly, showing his earnings and expenses for such month. The Attorney-General approves such expenses as he deems proper, and refers the account or return to the Auditor for the State and other Departments, when an account is stated in favor of the attorney, for the amount of his office expenses for the month in excess of his earnings.

ATTORNEY AND MARSHAL IN OREGON AND NEVADA—DOUBLE FEES.

SEC. 837. The district attorneys and marshals for the districts of Oregon and Nevada shall be entitled to receive, for the like services, double the fees hereinbefore provided; but neither of them shall be allowed to retain of such fees any sum exceeding the aggregate compensation of such officer as hereinbefore provided.

OFFICERS IN NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA TO HAVE DOUBLE FEES.

Act of August 7, 1882 (22 Stat. L., p. 344):

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of the Congress of the United States entitled "An act to regulate the fees and costs to be allowed clerks, marshals, and attorneys of the circuit and district courts of the United States, and for other purposes," approved February

twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and section eight hundred and thirty-seven of the Revised Statutes of the United States, is extended to the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and shall apply to the fees of all officers in such Territories; but the district attorney shall not, by fees and salary together, receive more than three thousand five hundred dollars per year; and all fees or moneys received by him above said amount shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

1. Section 837, Revised Statutes, and act of August 7, 1882, do not authorize double charge of mileage to a district attorney. (United States *v.* Smith, in Supreme Court, May 20, 1895.)

2. The United States commissioners for the Territory of Arizona are entitled to double fees. (McGrew *v.* United States, 23 C. Cls. R., 274.)

MAXIMUM COMPENSATION TO MARSHALS AND ATTORNEYS IN NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

Act of July 2, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 212, chap. 650):

That the marshals and district attorneys of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona respectively shall be allowed to retain of their fees and emoluments such sum as shall be necessary to make their whole compensation including salary six thousand dollars per year each, if such fees and emoluments shall be sufficient therefor, and all fees or moneys received by them respectively above such amount shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and their accounts shall be made, audited, returned and settled at the same times and in the same manner that the accounts of other marshals and district attorneys are required to be made, audited, returned and settled.

COMPENSATION TO ATTORNEY FOR PROSECUTION OF FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE.

SEC. 838. It shall be [the] duty of every district attorney to whom any collector of customs, or of internal revenue, shall report, according to law, any case in which any fine, penalty, or forfeiture has been incurred in the district of such attorney for the violation of any law of the United States relating to the revenue, to cause the proper proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted without delay, for the fines, penalties, and forfeitures in such case provided, unless, upon inquiry and examination, he shall decide that such proceedings cannot probably be sustained, or that the ends of public justice do not require that such proceedings should be instituted; in which case he shall report the facts in customs cases to the Secretary of the Treasury, and in internal-revenue cases to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for their direction. And for the expenses incurred and services rendered in all such cases, the district attorney shall receive and be paid from the Treasury such sum as the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem just and reasonable, upon the certificate of the judge before whom such cases are tried

or disposed of: *Provided*, That the annual compensation of such district attorney shall not exceed the maximum amount prescribed by law, by reason of such allowance and payment.

1. An action can not be maintained against the United States by a district attorney to recover for services rendered and expenses incurred in prosecuting for fines, penalties, and forfeitures under Revised Statutes, sections 838 and 3085, for violations of the customs laws or the internal-revenue laws, unless the Secretary of the Treasury first determines what sum he deems just and reasonable therefor. (United States *v.* Bashaw, 152 U. S., 436.)

2. A district attorney may recover reasonable compensation for services rendered and expenses incurred under section 838, in making an examination into alleged violation of the internal-revenue laws reported to him by the collector, though no proceedings are instituted in court. (Bashaw *v.* United States, 47 Fed. Rep., 40; affirmed by Cir. Ct. Apps., 50 Fed. Rep., 749; overruled by Supreme Court, 152 U. S., 436.)

3. Section 838 does not authorize an allowance to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury to a district attorney for services in internal-revenue cases reported to the latter wherein no judicial proceedings have been instituted. (18 Op., 126.)

4. When the appropriation has been exhausted claims allowed by the Secretary will be reported to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. (1 Law., First Comp., 172.)

5. The Secretary of the Treasury will not approve any claim for services under section 838 in any case not tried or disposed of before the proper judge. Compensation will not be allowed for inquiry and examination where no prosecution is instituted. (4 Law., First Comp., 643; 5 Law., First Comp., 138; 6 Law., First Comp., 22; see letter of Secretary to First Comp. in relation to claim of J. A. Connelly, Feb. 26, 1884.)

6. The expenses of the district attorney when traveling for the purpose of personally interviewing persons he may desire as expert witnesses in customs cases can not be paid by the Secretary, unless such expenses shall be certified as proper by the court in which the suits are pending as part of compensation of the district attorney, in which case, if approved by the Secretary, the entire compensation, including expenses, may be paid from the appropriation for expenses of collecting revenue from customs. (Comptroller to Secretary, Feb. 25, 1895.)

NOTE.—The Secretary will not approve an account for services under this section where no proceedings are instituted. An account for services rendered under section 838 must be sworn to by the attorney and approved by the court.

COMPENSATION RETAINED BY CLERK.

SEC. 839. No clerk of a district court, or clerk of a circuit court, shall be allowed by the Attorney-General, except as provided in the next section, and in section eight hundred and forty-two to retain of the fees and emoluments of his office, or, in case both of the said clerkships are held by the same person, of the fees and emoluments of the said offices, respectively, for his personal compensation, over and above his necessary office expenses, including necessary clerk-hire, to be audited and allowed by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, a sum exceeding three thousand five hundred dollars a year for any such district clerk or for any such circuit clerk, or exceeding that rate for any time less than a year.

EMOLUMENT RETURNS OF CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Act of March 3, 1883 (22 Stat. L., p. 631):

Provided, That the clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia shall make to the Attorney-General his semiannual report of fees and emoluments in the same manner and under the same regulations as clerks of the other courts of the United States, under and in accordance with section eight hundred and thirty-three of the Revised Statutes, the maximum of whose compensation, after the payment of office expenses, and other allowances granted by the Attorney-General, shall not exceed the maximum of three thousand five hundred dollars, and the balance of said fees and emoluments of his office shall be paid into the Treasury according to the provisions of section eight hundred and forty-four of the Revised Statutes: *Provided*, That the clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States shall not hereafter retain of the fees and emoluments of his office, for his personal compensation, over and above his necessary clerk-hire and the incidental expenses of his office, certified to by the court, or by one of its justices appointed by it for that purpose, and to be audited and allowed by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, a sum exceeding six thousand dollars a year, or exceeding that rate for any time less than a year; and the surplus of such fees and emoluments shall be paid into the Treasury as provided by law in cases of clerks of the circuit and district courts of the United States.

CLERKS IN CALIFORNIA, OREGON, AND NEVADA TO CHARGE AND RETAIN DOUBLE FEES AND COMPENSATION.

SEC. 840. The clerks of the several circuit and districts courts in California, Oregon, and Nevada shall be entitled to charge and receive double the fees hereinbefore allowed to clerks, and shall be allowed, respectively, by the Attorney-General, to retain of the fees so received by them, for their personal compensation, over and above the necessary expenses of their offices, including the salaries of deputy clerks, and necessary clerk-hire, to be audited by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department, any sum not exceeding seven thousand dollars a year, nor exceeding that rate for any time less than a year: *Provided*, That whenever, in either of the said districts, the same person holds the office of clerk of both the circuit and district courts, he shall be allowed by the Attorney-General to retain for his personal compensation, as aforesaid, only such sum as is herein allowed to be retained by a person holding the office of clerk of only one of the said courts.

COMPENSATION TO BE RETAINED BY MARSHALS.

SEC. 841. No marshal shall be allowed by the Attorney-General, except as provided in the next section, to retain of the fees and emoluments which he is required to include in his semi-annual return, as

aforesaid, for his personal compensation, over and above the necessary expenses of his office, including necessary clerk-hire, to be audited and allowed by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department, and a proper allowance to his deputies, any sum exceeding six thousand dollars a year, or exceeding that rate for any time less than a year. The allowance to any deputy shall in no case exceed three fourths of the fees and emoluments received or payable for the services rendered by him, and may be reduced below that rate by the Attorney-General, whenever the returns show such rate to be unreasonable.

ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION IN PRIZE CAUSES TO CLERKS AND MARSHALS.

SEC. 842. Clerks and marshals may be allowed to retain, for all official services in prize causes, an additional compensation not exceeding in amount one-half of the maximum compensation allowed to them, respectively, by the three preceding sections.

ALLOWANCES FOR EACH YEAR MADE FROM THE FEES THEREOF.

SEC. 843. The allowances for personal compensation of district attorneys, clerks, and marshals, for each calendar year, shall be made from the fees and emoluments of that year, and not otherwise.

PAYMENT OF SURPLUS FEES INTO THE TREASURY.

SEC. 844. Every district attorney, clerk, and marshal shall, at the time of making his half-yearly return to the Attorney-General, pay into the Treasury, or deposit to the credit of the Treasurer, as he may be directed by the Attorney-General, any surplus of the fees and emoluments of his office, which said return shows to exist over and above the compensation and allowances authorized by law to be retained by him.

EMOLUMENT RETURNS TO BE AUDITED.

SEC. 845. In every case where the return of a district attorney, clerk, or marshal shows that a surplus may exist, the Attorney-General shall cause such returns to be carefully examined, and the accounts of disbursements to be regularly audited by the proper officer of his department, and an account to be opened with such officer in proper books to be provided for that purpose.

1. Where no limitation has been placed upon the clerk of a United States circuit court for clerk hire, they are not liable to account for necessary sums paid for that purpose out of the emoluments of their office, and which payments have been approved by the Attorney-General. (Selby *v.* United States, 47 Fed. Rep., 800.)

2. But where, notwithstanding this absence of limitation, the First Comptroller demands the payment of a specified sum, claiming that he had expended more for clerk hire than was allowed by law, which sum the clerk pays over with full knowledge of all the facts and without duress of any sort, this is a voluntary payment and the money can not be recovered. (Selby *v.* United States, 47 Fed. Rep., 800.)

3. There is no law or practice entitling deputy marshals to all the fees earned in individual cases. (United States *v.* Fitzsimmons, 50 Fed. Rep., 381.)

4. A marshal is not entitled to an allowance for sending a third person to investigate a controversy between himself and one of his deputies. (United States *v.* Fitzsimmons, 50 Fed. Rep., 381.)

5. A marshal and the sureties on his bond are not liable to his deputies for fees due them which were paid over to him; their claim is against the Government, and hence, in a suit by the Government on his bond, he is not entitled to a set-off for fees still owing to his deputies. (United States v. Fitzsimmons, 50 Fed. Rep., 381.)

6. In a suit upon the official bond of a United States marshal for sums due on his fee and emolument account, interest should be allowed from the date when a balance was stated against him by the Treasury officials, although the amount found to be due is less than this balance. (United States *v.* Fitzsimmons, 50 Fed. Rep., 381.)

7. Section 841, Revised Statutes, does not make it unlawful for the marshal to allow a deputy three-fourths of the gross fees without first deducting the expenses incurred in earning the fees, and where during his whole term of office the marshal adopted this basis of settlement, both with his deputies and with the Treasury Department, and no objection was made thereto, he can not in an action on his bond claim that the settlement should have been on a basis of three-fourths of the net fees. (United States *v.* Fitzsimmons, 50 Fed. Rep., 381.)

8. A United States marshal in his character of disbursing officer of the Government is not entitled, as between himself and the Government, to credit for unpaid disbursements, or for services rendered and fees earned by his deputies, unless he has paid for the same. (Fitzsimmons *v.* United States (C. C. A.), 54 Fed. Rep., 812.)

9. In an action on the official bond of a marshal to recover money due the United States, moneys alleged to be due by the United States to the marshal's deputies can not be allowed as a set-off when there is no showing as to the character of the services for which credit is claimed, or whether any return thereof, duly verified, with details was ever made as required by section 833, or that the same had ever been submitted to the Treasury Department to be audited and allowed in accordance with section 841. (Fitzsimmons *v.* United States (C. C. A.), 54 Fed. Rep., 812.)

10. Under sections 823 and 829 the clerk of a district court in the Territory of Utah is not entitled for his personal compensation, over and above office expenses, to more than $3,500 a year. (United States *v.* Averill, 130 U. S., 335.)

11. *Alaska.*—Under act of May 17, 1884 (chap. 53, sec. 9, 23 Stat., 24), fixing the salary of United States marshal in Alaska at $2,500 per annum, and providing that he shall pay the fees received by him into the Treasury of the United States, he is required to pay over all fees received by him, whether for services rendered to the Government or for those rendered to private litigants. (United States *v.* Hillyer, 58 Fed. Rep., 678.)

NOTE.—See decisions quoted under section 835, ante, page 94.

HOW ACCOUNTS ARE TO BE CERTIFIED—EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.

SEC. 846. The accounts of district attorneys, clerks, marshals, and commissioners of circuit courts shall be examined and certified by the district judge of the district for which they are appointed, before they are presented to the accounting officers of the Treasury Department for settlement. They shall then be subject to revision upon their merits by said accounting officers, as in case of other public accounts: *Provided*, That no accounts of fees or costs paid to any witness or juror, upon the order of any judge or commissioner, shall be so re-examined as to charge any marshal for an erroneous taxation of such fees or costs. [That where the ministerial officers of the United States have or shall incur extraordinary expense in executing the laws thereof, the payment of which is not specifically provided for; the President of the United States is authorized to allow the payment thereof under the special taxation of the district or circuit court of the district in which the said services have been or shall be rendered, to be paid from the appropriation for defraying the expenses of the judiciary.]

ACCOUNTS TO BE APPROVED BY COURT.

Act of February 22, 1875 (18 Stat. L., 333):

SEC. 1. That before any bill of costs shall be taxed by any judge or other officer, or any account payable out of the money of the United States shall be allowed by any officer of the Treasury, in favor of clerks, marshals, or district attorneys, the party claiming such account shall render the same, with the vouchers and items thereof, to a United States circuit or district court, and, in presence of the district attorney or his sworn assistant, whose presence shall be noted on the record, prove in open court, to the satisfaction of the court, by his own oath or that of other persons having knowledge of the facts, to be attached to such account, that the services therein charged have been actually and necessarily performed as therein stated; and that the disbursements charged have been fully paid in lawful money; and the court shall thereupon cause to be entered of record an order approving or disapproving the account, as may be according to law, and just. United States commissioners shall forward their accounts, duly verified by oath, to the district attorneys of their respective districts, by whom they shall be submitted for approval in open court, and the court shall pass upon the same in the manner aforesaid. Accounts and vouchers of clerks, marshals, and district attorneys shall be made in duplicate, to be marked respectively "original" and "duplicate."

CLERK TO FORWARD ACCOUNTS.

And it shall be the duty of the clerk to forward the original accounts and vouchers of the officers above specified, when approved, to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, and to retain in his office

the duplicates, where they shall be open to public inspection at all times.

ACCOUNTING OFFICERS TO REVISE ACCOUNTS.

Nothing contained in this act shall be deemed in any wise to diminish or affect the right of revision of the accounts to which this act applies by the accounting officers of the Treasury, as exercised under the laws now in force.

CLERK AND MARSHAL TO INCREASE BOND.

SEC. 2. That whenever the business of the courts in any judicial district shall make it necessary, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, for the clerk or marshal to furnish greater security than the official bond now required by law, a bond in a sum not to exceed forty thousand dollars shall be given when required by the Attorney-General, who shall fix the amount thereof.

BONDS OF CLERKS.

SEC. 3. That the clerks of the Supreme Court and the circuit and district courts, respectively, shall each, before he enters upon the execution of his office, give bond, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the court for which he is appointed, to the United States, in the sum of not less than five, and not more than twenty thousand dollars, to be determined and regulated by the Attorney-General of the United States, faithfully to discharge the duties of his office, and seasonably to record the decrees, judgments, and determinations of the court of which he is clerk; and it shall be the duty of the district attorneys of the United States, upon requirement by the Attorney-General, to give thirty days notice of motion in their several courts that new bonds, in accordance with the terms of this act, are required to be executed; and upon failure of any clerk to execute such new bonds, his office shall be deemed vacant.

The Attorney-General may at any time, upon like notice through the district attorney, require a bond of increased amount, in his discretion, from any of said clerks within the limit of the amount above specified; and the failure of the clerk to execute the same shall in like manner vacate his office.

All bonds given by the clerks shall, after approval, be recorded in their respective offices, and copies thereof from the records, certified by the clerks respectively, under seal of court, shall be competent evidence in any court. The original bonds shall be filed in the Department of Justice.

MANDAMUS TO COMPEL OFFICER TO MAKE RETURNS.

SEC. 4. That the circuit courts of the United States, for the purposes of this act, shall have power to award the writ of mandamus, according to the course of the common law, upon motion of the Attorney-General or the district attorney of the United States, to any officer thereof, to compel him to make the returns and perform the duties in this act required.

PRESIDENT MAY REMOVE CLERK.

SEC. 5. That if any clerk of any district or circuit court of the United States shall willfully refuse or neglect to make any report, certificate, statement, or other document required by law to be by him made, or shall willfully refuse or neglect to forward any such report, certificate, statement, or document to the department, officer, or person to whom, by law, the same should be forwarded, the President of the United States is empowered, and it is hereby made his duty, in every such case, to remove such clerk so offending from office by an order in writing for that purpose.

And upon the presentation of such order, or a copy thereof, authenticated by the Attorney-General of the United States, to the judge of the court whereof such offender is clerk, such clerk shall thereupon be deemed to be out of office, and shall not exercise the functions thereof.

And such district judge, in the case of the clerk of a district court, shall appoint a successor; and in the case of the clerk of a circuit court, the circuit judge shall appoint a successor.

And such person so removed shall not be eligible to any appointment as clerk or deputy clerk for the period of two years next after such removal.

PENALTY FOR REFUSAL TO REPORT.

SEC. 6. That if any clerk mentioned in the preceding section shall willfully refuse or neglect to make or to forward any such report, certificate, statement, or document therein mentioned, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, in the discretion of the court; but a conviction under this section shall not be necessary as a condition precedent to the removal from office provided for in this act.

MILEAGE AND EXPENSES.

SEC. 7. That the proviso in the sixth paragraph of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and for other purposes," approved June sixteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, shall not be construed to apply to or to have applied

to attorneys, marshals, or clerks of courts of the United States, their assistants or deputies. And all accounts of said attorneys, marshals, and clerks, for mileage and for expenses, incurred subsequent to the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, shall and may be audited, allowed, and paid at the Treasury Department of the United States in the same manner as if said act had not been passed. And from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy five, no such officer or person shall become entitled to any allowance for mileage or travel not actually and necessarily performed under the provisions of existing law.

SEC. 8. That all acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

1. An account stated in the Treasury Department which does not arise in the ordinary mode of doing business in that Department, can derive no additional validity from being certified under the act of Congress. A Treasury statement can only be regarded as establishing items for money disbursed through the ordinary channels of the Department, where the transactions are shown by its books. In these cases the officers may well certify, for they must have official knowledge of the facts stated. But when money comes into the hands of an individual not through the officers of the Treasury, or in the regular course of official duty, the books of the Treasury do not exhibit the facts nor can they be known to the officers of the Department. In such a case the claim of the United States must be established, not by a Treasury statement, but by the evidence on which that statement was made. (United States *v.* Buford, 3 Peters U. S., 29.)

2. Treasury settlements are only prima facie evidence of the correctness of the balance certified, but it is as competent for the accounting officers to correct mistakes and to restate balances as it is for a judge to change his decree during the term for which it was entered. Errors of computation against the United States are no more vested rights in favor of sureties than against principal. (Soule *v.* United States, 100 U. S., 11.)

3. It is not decided (1) whether, after settlement of an account at the Treas ury, it can be reopened by the accounting officers on the ground of error arising only from mistakes of law, nor (2) whether errors in accounts with the United States stated closed and settled by payment can be corrected otherwise than by regular judicial proceedings, instituted by the United States. (United States *v.* Philbrick, 120 U. S., 52.)

4. Settled accounts in the Treasury Department, where the United States have acted on the settlement and paid the balance therein found due, can not be opened or set aside years afterwards merely because some of the prescribed steps in the accounting, which it was the duty of a head of a Department to see had been taken, had been, in fact, omitted; or on account of technical irregularities, when the remedy of the party against the United States is barred by statute of limitation and the remedies of the United States are intact. (United States *v.* Johnson, 124 U. S., 236.)

5. The powers of an Auditor in the Treasury Department are limited to an examination and auditing of accounts, to the certification of balances, and to their transmission to the Comptroller, and do not extend to the allowance or disallowance of the same. (United States *v.* Waters, 133 U. S., 208.)

6. A Comptroller of the Treasury has no power to review, revise, or alter items in accounts expressly allowed by statute, or items of expenditures or allowances

made upon judgment or decision of officers charged by law with the duty of expending the money or making the allowance. (Ibid.)

7. The approval of a commissioner's account by a circuit court of the United States is prima facie evidence of its correctness. (United States *v.* Jones, 134 U. S., 483.)

8. The only practical effect of the decision of the accounting officers is to authorize the issue of Treasury warrants where the decisions are in favor of the claimants, and to prevent the issue of warrants when the decisions are against them. (Longwill *v.* United States, 17 C. Cls. R., 288.)

9. The rejection of a claim in whole or in part by the accounting officers leaves the party free to pursue his remedy at law, viz, an action in this court, although he may have accepted the portion allowed. (Ibid.)

10. Where a person is both debtor and creditor of the Government in any form the accounting officers are required by law to set off the one indebtedness against the other and certify only the balance. (Taggert *v.* United States, 17 C. Cls. R., 322.)

11. The duty of the accounting officers in the matter of set-off does not extend beyond the interest of the Government. (Ibid.)

12. It is the duty of the accounting officers in proper cases to set off one demand against another when the Government is both debtor and creditor of the same party. (Ibid.)

13. The certified balances made by the accounting officers are not evidence for or against the Government. (McCann *v.* United States, 18 C. Cls. R., 445.)

14. It is no part of the duty of the Auditors (except the Sixth Auditor) to make decisions binding in any way upon anybody, and their opinions and decisions upon controverted questions, if they choose to give them, have no official determining force. They are only to examine accounts, certify balances and transmit them to the proper Comptroller for his decision thereon. (Ridgway *v.* United States, 18 C. Cls. R., 707.)

15. The Comptrollers of the Treasury (including the Sixth Auditor and the Commissioner of Customs) alone of the accounting officers have authority to reject claims; and it is their duty to exercise this power in cases which they believe to be tainted with fraud, or to which in their judgment a substantial defense at law may be set up. (Longwill *v.* United States 17 C. Cls. R., 288.)

16. Where the accounting officers have jurisdiction of a claim their adjustment, in the absence of fraud or mistake of fact, can not be attacked after payment, and the money recovered back because of their mistake of law. (Mullett *v.* United States, 21 C. Cls. R., 485.)

17. The act of February 22, 1875, does not make presentation to the accounting officers a condition precedent to an action. (Ravesies *v.* United States, 21 C. Cls. R., 243; Bryan *v.* United States, 21. C. Cls. R., 249; Spann *v.* United States, 21 C. Cls., 267; Weed *v.* United States, 65 Fed. Rep., 399.)

18. Section 856 authorizes the payment of commissioners' accounts whenever made out, approved, and presented. (Patterson *v.* United States, 21 C. Cls. R., 322.)

19. The Revised Statutes do not forbid United States commissioners to demand payment at any time of their accounts. (Ibid.)

20. A marshal can not prescribe the form of vouchers. That decision is properly exercised by the Comptroller of the Treasury. (Singleton *v.* United States, 22 C. Cls. R., 118.)

21. If the Comptroller prescribe a certificate of the clerk the marshal can not require exemplified copies. (Ibid.)

22. The approval of a commissioner's account by the court is not a prerequisite to payment. If he verifies and presents his account, as required by law, and the court declines to act upon it, his right to compensation can not thereby be defeated. (Knox *v.* United States, 23 C. Cls. R., 367.)

23. The approval of an officer's account by a circuit or district court merely determines the fact that the services were rendered. (Zabriskie *v.* United States, 29 C. Cls. R., 188.)

24. The appropriate Comptroller of the Treasury has the right to revise the accounts of United States marshals, clerks, and court commissioners, after they have been approved by the judges of the United States courts, and to decide upon their validity; the judge having acted upon said accounts only in a ministerial capacity, and Congress having by express statute given this power to the accounting officers of the Treasury. (United States *v.* Ralston, 17 Fed. Rep., 895.)

25. The act of February 22, 1875, does not make presentation of an account to the accounting officers of the Treasury a condition precedent to a right of action. (Erwin *v.* United States, 37 Fed. Rep., 470.)

26. While section 846 seems to secure to the accounting officers of the Treasury a right of revision of the accounts of the district attorney after they have been allowed by the court, this right of revision must be exercised when the account comes before those officers for action upon it; and after they have passed the account as allowed by the court, and it has been paid, it can not afterwards be impeached, except for fraud or palpable mistake. (Tuthill *v.* United States, 38 Fed. Rep., 538.)

27. Although the acts of a Federal judge in passing upon the accounts of a United States marshal in open court, as required by act of February 22, 1875, is in a sense the act of the court, yet, as his decision is subject to revision by the accounting officers of the Treasury, it is also quasi judicial, and therefore a presentation to him is a presentation to an officer in the civil service of the United States within the meaning of section 5438, making it an offense to present to such officer for approval any fraudulent claims against the United States. (United States *v.* Stroback, 48 Fed. Rep., 902.)

28. Under section 846 an action will not lie for money paid out by a district attorney to prevent the escape of an alleged criminal, the allowance not having been made by the President. (Stanton *v.* United States, 37 Fed. Rep., 252.)

29. Accounts of a commissioner which have long been suspended by the Comptroller will be held not to be still pending in the Treasury Department, but to have been rejected by it. (Hallett *v.* United States, 63 Fed. Rep., 817.)

30. The approval by the court of a commissioner's accounts, while prima facie evidence of their correctness and conclusive as to matters within the discretion of the commissioner, and where there is no clear proof of mistake by the court, is unavailing where the commissioner clearly acted without authority. (Hallett *v.* United States, 63 Fed. Rep., 817.)

31. The allowance of items, under section 846, paid under order of the court is not reviewable in an action against the marshal by the Government to recover the same as paid contrary to law. (United States *v.* Hillyer, Cir. Ct. Apps., 58 Fed. Rep., 678.)

32. The act of August 2, 1861, chapter 37, does not transfer the settlement of the accounts of the district attorneys and marshals to the Attorney-General. (10 Op., 95.)

33. Under the provisions of section 846, Revised Statutes, the amount of any witness or juror fee paid by the marshal, upon the order of any judge or commissioner, can not be reexamined by the accounting officers of the Treasury. If you pay the amount ordered by the judge in these pay rolls to the proper parties, the accounting officers will be compelled to allow you credit in the settlement of your accounts. (Comp. to E. L. Hall, Jan. 10, 1895.)

34. The expense of keeping libeled vessels in excess of $2.50 per day is an extraordinary expense within the discretion of the President under section 846, Revised Statutes. (Comp. to Atty. Gen., Mar. 30, 1895.)

NOTE.—*District attorneys, clerks, and marshals.*—The accounts of district attorneys, clerks, and marshals, accompanied by affidavits as to correctness, must be presented to the court in duplicate in the presence of the district attorney. The affidavit should set forth the period covered by the account, the amount thereof, that the services charged for were actually and necessarily performed as therein stated, and that no part of the account has been paid. The affidavit must be made before an officer authorized to administer oaths. It is preferable that it be made before a United States official. If the account covers disbursements the affidavit must state that the disbursements charged have been actually made in lawful money. The accounts must be presented in open court in the presence of the district attorney or his assistant. The order of approval must show the presence of the district attorney or his assistant, the period covered by the account, and the amount for which same is approved. This order must be entered of record and a certified copy thereof, with the seal of the court, must be attached to original account and the account forwarded by the clerk to the Department of Justice. The clerk's certificate must show that a duplicate account is on file in his office.

Commissioners.—The account of a commissioner verified by his affidavit must be forwarded to the district attorney to be by him presented to the court. An order of approval must be entered of record, and a certified copy thereof accompany the account as in other cases.

Forwarding accounts.—Note particularly that all accounts must be forwarded by the clerk to the Attorney-General. They must not be sent by the claimant nor by an attorney or claim agent, nor to such attorney or agent.

Extraordinary expenses.—An account for extraordinary expenses must be supported by receipts where practicable, must be sworn to, approved by the court, and forwarded to the Attorney-General, to be by him submitted to the President. Whenever it is possible to do so authority to incur extraordinary expenses should be obtained from the Attorney-General before the expenses are incurred.

Decisions quoted in items 5, 14, and 15 were prior to act of July 31, 1894.

COMMISSIONERS' FEES.

SEC. 847. PAR. 1. For administering an oath, ten cents.

PAR. 2. For taking an acknowledgment, twenty-five cents.

PAR. 3. For hearing and deciding on criminal charges, five dollars a day for the time necessarily employed.

PAR. 4. For attending to a reference in a litigated matter, in a civil cause at law, in equity, or in admiralty, in pursuance of an order of the court, three dollars a day.

PAR. 5. For taking and certifying depositions to file, twenty cents for each folio.

PAR. 6. For each copy of the same furnished to a party on request, ten cents for each folio.

PAR. 7. For issuing any warrant or writ, and for any other service, the same compensation as is allowed to clerks for like services.

PAR. 8. For issuing any warrant under the tenth article of the treaty of August nine, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, between the United States and the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain

and Ireland, against any person charged with any crime or offense set forth in said article, two dollars.

PAR. 9. For issuing any warrant under the provision of the convention for the surrender of criminals, between the United States and the King of the French, concluded at Washington November nine, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, two dollars.

PAR. 10. For hearing and deciding upon the case of any person charged with any crime or offense, and arrested under the provisions of said treaty, or of said convention, five dollars a day for the time necessarily employed.

For the examination and certificate in cases of applications for discharge of poor convicts imprisoned for non-payment of a fine or fine and costs, five dollars a day for the time necessarily employed.

DOCKET FEES.

Act of August 4, 1886 (Stat. L., vol. 24, p. 274), contains the following:

Provided, That for issuing any warrant or writ and for any other necessary service, commissioners may be paid the same compensation as is allowed to clerks for like services, but they shall not be entitled to any docket fees.

INTERNAL-REVENUE PROSECUTIONS.

The sundry civil act for 1895, approved August 18, 1894 (28 Stat., 416), has the following:

And hereafter no part of any money appropriated to pay any fees to the United States commissioners, marshals, or clerks shall be used for any warrant issued or arrest made, or other fees in prosecutions under the internal-revenue laws, unless said fees have been taxed against and collected from the defendant or unless the prosecution has been commenced upon a sworn complaint setting forth the facts constituting the offense and alleging them to be within the personal knowledge of the affiant or upon a sworn complaint by a United States district attorney, collector, or deputy collector of internal-revenue or revenue agent, setting forth the facts upon information and belief, and approved either before or after such arrest by a circuit or district judge or the attorney of the United States in the district where the offense is alleged to have been committed or the indictment is found.

NOTE.—The account of the commissioner must show that the above provision was complied with. In each case the name of the person making the complaint must be given.

AN ACT REGULATING FEES AND THE PRACTICE IN EXTRADITION CASES.

Chapter 378, August 3, 1882 (Stat. L., vol. 22, p. 215):

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all hearings in cases of

extradition under treaty stipulation or convention shall be held on land, publicly, and in a room or office easily accessible to the public.

SEC. 2. That the following shall be the fees paid to commissioners in cases of extradition under treaty stipulation or convention between the Government of the United States and any foreign government, and no other fees or compensation shall be allowed to be received by them:

For administering an oath, ten cents.

For taking an acknowledgment, twenty-five cents.

For taking and certifying depositions to file, twenty cents for each folio.

For each copy of the same furnished to a party on request, ten cents for each folio.

For issuing any warrant or writ, and for any other service, the same compensation as is allowed clerks for like services.

For issuing any warrant under the tenth article of the treaty of August ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, between the United States and the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, against any person charged with any crime or offense as set forth in said article, two dollars.

For issuing any warrant under the provision of the convention for the surrender of criminals, between the United States and the King of the French, concluded at Washington November ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-three, two dollars.

For hearing and deciding upon the case of any person charged with any crime or offense, and arrested under the provisions of any treaty or convention, five dollars a day for the time necessarily employed.

SEC. 3. That on the hearing of any case under a claim of extradition by any foreign government, upon affidavit being filed by the person charged setting forth that there are witnesses whose evidence is material to his defense, that he cannot safely go to trial without them, what he expects to prove by each of them, and that he is not possessed of sufficient means, and is actually unable to pay the fees of such witnesses, the judge or commissioner before whom such claim for extradition is heard, may order that such witnesses be subpœnaed; and in such cases the costs incurred by the process, and the fees of witnesses, shall be paid in the same manner that similar fees are paid in the case of witnesses subpœnaed in behalf of the United States.

SEC. 4. That all witness fees and costs of every nature in cases of extradition, including the fees of the commissioner, shall be certified by the judge or commissioner before whom the hearing shall take place to the Secretary of State of the United States, who is hereby authorized to allow the payment thereof out of the appropriation to defray the expenses of the judiciary; and the Secretary of State shall cause the amount of said fees and costs so allowed to be reimbursed to the

Government of the United States by the foreign government by whom the proceedings for extradition may have been instituted.

1. Commissioners should forward their accounts for fees earned under this act to the Secretary of State. (See "Extradition," sec. 5270, Rev. Stat.)

For greater convenience the decisions affecting the accounts of United States circuit court commissioners are given in the order in which the charges usually occur in their accounts.

DRAWING COMPLAINT.

PAR. 1. For drawing a complaint or affidavit for a warrant, twenty cents a folio.

1. A commissioner is entitled to charge for drawing complaints as for "taking and certifying depositions to file" 20 cents a folio. (United States *v.* Ewing, 140 U. S., 142; United States *v.* McDermott, 140 U. S., 151; United States *v.* Barber, 140 U. S., 164.)

2. A commissioner is entitled to fees for oaths to complaints and for jurats. (United States *v.* Barber, 140 U. S., 164.)

3. A commissioner is entitled to fees for filing complaints. (United States *v.* Barber, 140 U. S., 164.)

4. By the Code of Alabama (4256 and 4686) it is the judicial duty of examining magistrates to prepare affidavits on which to ground complaints. (Ravesies *v.* United States, 24 C. Cls. R., 224.)

5. The Revised Statutes, section 1014, requires commissioners to perform their duties agreeably to the usual mode of process in the State where they act, which entitles a commissioner in Alabama to fees for preparing affidavits for complaints. (Ibid.)

6. It is no part of the ministerial or judicial service of a commissioner to prepare an affidavit on which to ground a complaint in cases coming before him as commissioner. This affidavit was what the witness swore to of his own personal knowledge, while the complaint only contained information to the best of his belief. (Ravesies *v.* United States, 23 C. Cls. R., 299.)

7. A commissioner is not entitled to fees for drawing complaints. (Stafford *v.* United States, 25 C. Cls. R., 280; overruled by the Supreme Court, Faucett *v.* United States, 26 C. Cls. R., 154.)

8. A commissioner is entitled to fees for drawing papers in excess of the number of folios deemed necessary by the accounting officers, if his account was approved by the circuit court. (McCafferty *v.* United States 26 C. Cls. R., 1; Faucett *v.* United States, 26 C. Cls. R., 154.)

9. A commissioner of the circuit court, when engaged, under section 1014, in causing the arrest or imprisonment, or holding to bail for trial, any person charged with the commission of any crime against the United States, acts as a committing magistrate, and must proceed according to the law of the State in similar cases. (United States *v.* Martin, 17 Fed. Rep., 150.)

10. When the district attorney examines and approves complaints drawn by a circuit court commissioner, the court will not reduce the commissioner's fees for same, on the ground that they were unnecessarily verbose, unless it appears that the surplusage was introduced merely to increase fees. (Barber *v.* United States, 35 Fed. Rep., 886.)

11. A commissioner who, when acting under the instructions of the district attorney, draws complaints and issues warrants in more than one suit against the same party for violations of the same sections of the statutes, is entitled to fees in all the suits. (Ibid.)

12. A commissioner in Alabama is not entitled to a fee for drawing a complaint. (Strong *v.* United States, 34 Fed. Rep., 17; McKinstry *v.* United States, 34 Fed. Rep., 211; this decision, rendered by the district judge, was overruled by the circuit court, 40 Fed. Rep., 813.)

13. It being important to the liberty of the citizen and the administration of justice that complaints in criminal cases should be technically full and complete, a United States commissioner is entitled to compensation for such papers as are drawn and entered by him in good faith and in accordance with the practice of the State within which he acts, although the Comptroller may be of opinion that such papers may be comprised within a given space and that all beyond is unnecessary verbiage. (Rand *v.* United States, 36 Fed. Rep., 671.)

14. Commissioners are entitled to fees for drawing complaints. (Rand *v.* United States, 38 Fed. Rep., 665; Goodrich *v.* United States, 42 Fed. Rep., 392.)

15. Revised Statutes, 1014, provides for the mode of criminal procedure at the expense of the United States against offenders against the United States taken before commissioners for preliminary examination. Arrests for such offenses can be made by such a warrant issued on a sworn complaint only. *Held*, that under sections 828 and 847 a commissioner was entitled from the Government to 15 cents a folio for drawing complaints in criminal cases for violating election laws. (McDermott *v.* United States, 40 Fed. Rep., 217.)

16. A commissioner of the circuit court must, in Alabama, begin a criminal case by a complaint sustained by sworn statements of the complainant and his witnesses, and there being no specific fee provided therefor in the fee bill, he may charge for such necessary statements as depositions. (McKinstry *v.* United States, 40 Fed. Rep., 813.)

17. A commissioner is entitled to fees for drawing complaints, 15 cents a folio. (Crawford *v.* United States, 40 Fed. Rep., 446.)

18. Commissioners are entitled to fees for drawing and filing affidavits upon which warrants are issued where such affidavits are by the laws of the State necessary to the issuance of such warrants. (In re Gourdin, 45 Fed. Rep., 842.)

19. Commissioners are entitled to 20 cents per folio for drawing complaints, and also to the fees for the jurats or certificates to the oaths of affiants to such complaints. (Clough *v.* United States, 47 Fed. Rep., 791.)

20. Persons arrested upon a complaint charging one offense can not be held thereunder if the examination discloses a different offense, and therefore complaints can not be objected as too long because of charging more than one offense. (Rand *v.* United States, 48 Fed. Rep., 357.)

21. The commissioner is entitled to 20 cents per folio for drawing complaints. (Clough *v.* United States, 55 Fed. Rep., 921.)

NOTE.—A commissioner is allowed 20 cents a folio for drawing the complaint, 10 cents for oath, 15 cents for jurat, and 10 cents for filing the complaint. If the number of folios seem to be excessive the charge may be suspended for explanation.

COPY OF COMPLAINT.

PAR. 2. Drawing copy of complaint, ten cents a folio; filing, ten cents.

ISSUING WARRANT.

PAR. 3. Issuing warrant of arrest, one dollar; entering return, fifteen cents; filing warrant, ten cents.

1. It is within the discretion of a commissioner in Alabama to cause more than one warrant against the same party for a violation of the same section of the Revised Statutes to be issued; and when the court below approves his account containing charges for such issues, it is conclusive upon the accounting officers of the Treasury that the discretion was properly exercised. (United States *v.* Barber, 140 U. S., 177.)

2. A warrant issued by a commissioner of a court of the United States is not void for the want of a seal, the commissioner having no seal, and not being required by statute to affix one to warrants issued by him. (Starr *v.* United States, 153 U. S., 614.)

3. Where separate warrants are issued for persons charged with committing the same offense who apparently might have been joined in one warrant, it will be held, in the absence of explanation, that the item for duplicate warrants is an overcharge. (Churchill *v.* United States, 25 C. Cls. R., 1.)

4. An indorsement of a complaint in a revenue case that the commissioner will issue the warrant if, in his opinion, there is reasonable ground to believe the accused guilty, is a substantial compliance with the rule requiring the approval of the district attorney in internal-revenue cases. (Ibid.)

5. A commissioner is entitled to fees in each of two separate cases against the same defendant if the offenses were distinct. (McCafferty *v.* United States, 26 C. Cls. R., 1.)

6. He is entitled to fees where the warrant was issued but the defendant was not arrested. (Faucett *v.* United States, 26 C. Cls. R., 154.)

7. A commissioner may charge for issuing several warrants in a case where there are several defendants living in opposite directions, and which have to be served by different officers. (Goodrich *v.* United States, 42 Fed. Rep., 392.)

8. Commissioners are entitled to fees for affidavits, warrants, etc., where accused person was not arrested. (Marvin *v.* United States, 44 Fed. Rep., 405.)

9. A commissioner is entitled to fee for affixing seal to warrant of arrest. (Clough *v.* United States, 47 Fed. Rep., 791; reversed by the circuit court of appeals, where it is *held* that affixing the seal is a necessary part of the issuance of the writ, and is paid for by the fee for the process, 55 Fed. Rep., 373.)

10. In cases for violating the election laws the commissioner is entitled to 15 cents for entering the return of warrants and subpœnas for the Government. (McDermott *v.* United States, 40 Fed. Rep. 217.)

11. Commissioners are entitled to the same fees as clerks for entering returns. (Rand *v.* United States, 38 Fed. Rep., 665.)

12. Commissioners are entitled to fees for entering returns of writs. (Goodrich *v.* United States, 42 Fed. Rep., 392; Clough *v.* United States, 47 Fed. Rep., 791; United States *v.* Ewing, 140 U. S., 142.)

13. Under Revised Statutes, 847, providing that for issuing any warrant or writ, and for any other service, commissioners shall be allowed the same compensation as is allowed clerks for like services, and Revised Statutes, 828, providing compensation to clerks for entering any return, etc., a commissioner is entitled to fees for entering returns of warrants and subpœnas in his docket. (Crawford *v.* United States, 40 Fed. Rep., 446.)

14. Commissioners are entitled to fees for entering returns on warrants and subpœnas, since such returns are necessary in order to ascertain what the deputy marshals have done. (In re Gourdin, 45 Fed. Rep., 842.)

15. Commissioners are entitled to fees for entering returns of warrants and subpœnas. (Rand *v.* United States, 48 Fed. Rep., 357; Cir. Ct. Apps., 53 Fed. Rep., 348.)

16. Commissioners entitled to fees for entering return and filing process. (Clough *v.* United States, 55 Fed. Rep., 921.)

17. Commissioners are entitled to fees for filing warrants. (Rand *v.* United States, 48 Fed. Rep., 357; affirmed by Cir. Ct. Apps., 53 Fed. Rep., 348.)

18. A commissioner is not entitled to fee for entering return of writs. (Strong *v.* United States and McKinstry *v.* United States, 34 Fed. Rep., 17 and 211; Stafford *v.* United States, 25 C. Cls. R., 280; Faucett *v.* United States, 26 C. Cls. R., 154.)

19. A commissioner can charge for entering returns of warrants and subpœnas. (Hallett *v.* United States, 63 Fed. Rep., 817.)

NOTE.—Where there are several defendants, and the commissioner issues a separate warrant against each, the necessity for more than one warrant must be clearly shown. Where there are two or more cases against the same defendant fee for only one warrant will be allowed. Where the defendant is in custody on another charge no warrant is necessary. No fee is allowed for seal to warrant. A fee of 15 cents is allowed for entering the return on each warrant and 10 cents for filing it.

ISSUING SUBPŒNA.

PAR. 4. Issuing subpœna, twenty-five cents; entering return, fifteen cents; filing subpœna, ten cents.

1. Where a warrant is returned not executed (nothing being done with the subpœna) no entry about the subpœna is required, and no fee can be charged for "entering return." (Davies *v.* United States, 23 C. Cls. R., 468.)

2. The commissioner may charge for issuing two subpœnas in the same case where the witnesses reside in opposite directions and have to be subpœnaed by different officers. (Goodrich *v.* United States, 42 Fed. Rep., 392.)

NOTE.—Where a charge is made for more than one subpœna in a case the necessity therefor must be clearly shown. Where the warrant is returned not executed no return is necessary on the subpœna, and no fee will be allowed for entering return. The account must show that the subpœna was for witnesses for the United States. Except in the case above mentioned, a fee of 15 cents is allowed for entering return of subpœna. Ten cents is allowed for filing each subpœna.

COPY OF SUBPŒNA.

PAR. 5. Copies of subpœna for service on each witness, ten cents a folio.

1. A commissioner is entitled to fees for making and certifying copies of subpœnas when required by rule of court. (United States *v.* Allred, 155 U. S., 591.)

NOTE.—Allowed where service is by copy.

ISSUING WRIT OF COMMITMENT.

PAR. 6. Issuing temporary writ of commitment pending examination, one dollar; entering return, fifteen cents; filing, ten cents.

1. In Tennessee a temporary mittimus may become necessary, and a charge for it should be allowed, unless there has been an abuse of discretion in regard to it. (United States *v.* Ewing, 140 U. S., 142.)

2. Section 1030, Revised Statutes, was intended to correct the abuse of charging fees for temporary writs of commitment. (Gilbert *v.* United States, 23 C. Cls. R., 218.)

3. Where the prisoner is brought before the commissioner on a warrant, and temporary warrant of commitment is issued, no fee is authorized. (Ibid.)

4. Not required and can not be charged for on a continuance before a commissioner. (Davies *v.* United States, 23 C. Cls. R., 468.)

5. Where a jailer refuses to receive a prisoner without a mittimus, the commissioner is entitled to fee for temporary warrant of commitment. (Stafford *v.* United States, 25 C. Cls. R., 280; McCafferty *v.* United States, 26 C. Cls. R., 1.)

6. A commissioner is not entitled to a fee for a temporary mittimus unless the jailer refuses to receive the prisoner. (Faucett *v.* United States, 26 C. Cls. R., 154.)

7. Commissioners are entitled to fees for written orders of commitment of persons necessarily remaining in custody over night. (Heyward *v.* United States, 37 Fed. Rep., 764.)

8. Section 1014 clothes commissioners in each State with the general powers and authority given to committing magistrates thereof, and as committing magistrates in Illinois are not only authorized but required to issue warrants for the commitment to jail of persons charged with crime pending adjournments of the examination in default of bail, the circuit court commissioners in that State have the same power and are entitled to $1, as are also clerks of courts. (Hoyne *v.* United States, 38 Fed. Rep., 542.)

9. The commissioners have authority under the State statutes to commit defendants to county jails. Commissioners have similar powers in United States cases as justices of the peace have in State cases. (United States *v.* Hardin, 10 Fed. Rep., 802.)

10. Section 1030 applies where the accused is in custody under a warrant from the court, and not where he is arrested on the first warrant from the commissioner to arrest and bring before him, and the commissioner is entitled to a fee for a mittimus upon the first continuance, if the prisoner is to be held. (Marvin *v.* United States, 44 Fed. Rep., 405.)

11. When a prisoner is transferred from State to Federal custody a new warrant is necessary, and the commissioner is entitled to a fee therefor. (Rand *v.* United States, 48 Fed. Rep., 357.)

NOTE.—The fees for issuing, entering return, and filing writ are allowed where the writ is necessary. Where the case is heard and finally disposed of by the commissioner on the same day that the warrant is returned no fee will be allowed for a temporary mittimus unless the necessity therefor is clearly shown. Where a temporary mittimus issues and a temporary bond is taken the same day the necessity therefor must be clearly shown. Where there are several defendants only one mittimus will be allowed. Where there are two or more cases against the same person only one mittimus will be allowed.

DRAWING BOND.

PAR. 7. Drawing bond for appearance of defendant before commissioner, fifteen cents per folio; taking acknowledgment, twenty-five cents; certificate to acknowledgment, fifteen cents; filing bond, ten cents.

1. Where a bond is taken for the appearance of a defendant before a commissioner, and afterwards the case is continued, a second bond is not necessary. The first bond should be conditioned for the appearance of the defendant until

the final disposition of the case by the commissioner. (Davies *v.* United States, 23 C. Cls. R., 468.)

2. A commissioner is not entitled to a fee for drawing a bail bond and taking a recognizance in the same case. (Stafford *v.* United States, 25 C. Cls. R., 280.)

3. A commissioner's bill for drawing a recognizance can not be scaled on the ground that the form of recognizance used by him was longer than necessary where such form has for a long time been used in his district and thus impliedly sanctioned by the court. (Crawford *v.* United States, 40 Fed. Rep., 446.)

4. It being important to the liberty of the citizen and the due administration of justice that bonds in criminal cases should be technically full and complete, a United States commissioner is entitled to compensation for such papers as are drawn by him in good faith and in accordance with the practice of the State within which he acts, although the Comptroller may be of opinion that such papers may be comprised within a given space, and that all beyond is unnecessary verbiage. (Marvin *v.* United States, 44 Fed. Rep., 405.)

5. A commissioner is entitled to a fee for recognizances of record where justices of the peace in the State in which the Federal court is held have power to take such recognizance. (Ibid.)

6. Commissioners entitled to fees for drawing bail bonds and for drawing affidavits of sureties as to solvency. (Clough *v.* United States, 47 Fed. Rep., 791.)

7. Fees for recognizance must be allowed although the instruments exceed the length arbitrarily fixed by the First Comptroller as sufficient, when upon inspection they disclose no unnecessary verbiage. (Rand *v.* United States, 48 Fed. Rep., 357.)

8. Section 1014 declares that the examination of persons charged with offenses against the United States shall be conducted agreeably to the usual mode of process in the State. The revised statutes of Maine provide for the taking of the recognizance of an offender upon any adjournment of the examination. United States commissioners in Maine are entitled to fees for taking recognizances of defendants from day to day. (Ibid.)

9. The question of the proper fee to be allowed a commissioner for taking acknowledgments of defendants and witnesses was involved in the decisions of the Court of Claims in Court of Claims Reports (vol. 25, pp. 1, 280, and 346; vol. 26, pp. 1 and 154; vol. 28, p. 65) and the decisions of Federal courts reported in Federal Reporter (vol. 34, pp. 17 and 211; vol. 35, p. 886; vol. 36, p. 671; vol. 37, p. 764; vol. 40, pp. 446 and 813; vol. 42, p. 392; vol. 44, p. 405; vol. 45, pp. 162, 531, and 842; vol. 47, p. 791; vol. 55, p. 921). This question has been finally determined by the Supreme Court, which has decided that clerks and commissioners are entitled to a single fee of 25 cents for taking the acknowledgment to a bond or recognizance without regard to the number of persons who may acknowledge it. (United States *v.* Ewing, 140 U. S., 142; United States *v.* Barber, 140 U. S., 177; United States *v.* Hall, 147 U. S., 691; United States *v.* Taylor, 147 U. S., 695.)

10. Where a commissioner has been allowed a fee of 25 cents for an acknowledgment he can not recover for having affixed a certificate thereto. (Bell *v.* United States, 28 C. Cls. R., 65.)

11. When a commissioner can take a recognizance for attendance from day to day he will not be allowed fees for the taking of more than one temporary recognizance in any one case. (Comp. in re appeal of N. R. Broyles, June 17, 1895.)

NOTE.—A fee of 15 cents a folio is allowed for drawing each bond, 25 cents for the acknowledgment of the principal and sureties thereto, and 10 cents for filing the bond. No fee is allowed for certificate to acknowledgment. A sepa-

rate bond may be drawn for each defendant. Only one temporary bond of a defendant in a case will be allowed, as the bond should be for the appearance of the defendant until his case is finally disposed of by the commissioner.

AFFIDAVITS OF JUSTIFICATION.

PAR. 8. Drawing affidavits of justification of sureties, fifteen cents per folio; oath to surety, ten cents; jurat to each oath, fifteen cents; filing affidavits, ten cents each.

1. A commissioner is not entitled to fees for drawing affidavits of justification of sureties. (Stafford *v.* United States, 25 C. Cls. R., 280; Faucett *v.* United States, 26 C. Cls. R., 154.)

2. Commissioners are entitled to fees for drawing affidavits of sureties on bail bonds and for certifying to oaths taken before them. (Clough *v.* United States, 55 Fed. Rep., 921.)

3. Commissioners are entitled to 10 cents each for oaths to sureties on bail bonds. (McKinstry *v.* United States, 34 Fed. Rep., 211.)

4. Compensation at the statutory rate can not be denied to the commissioner for oaths administered to sureties in criminal cases on the ground that such oaths were unnecessary, as they can not be held to know the sufficiency of a surety offered until he has been examined under oath. (Rand *v.* United States, 36 Fed. Rep., 671.)

5. A commissioner is entitled to a fee of 10 cents for filing a justification of a surety on a recognizance when in fact the justification is upon a separate paper which is actually filed by the commissioner. (Comp. in re account of W. W. Craig, May 9, 1895.)

NOTE.—Fifteen cents a folio is allowed for drawing each affidavit of justification, 10 cents for oath to each surety, and 15 cents for jurat. No fee is allowed for filing the affidavit if it is on same sheet as the bond. If on a separate paper fee for filing is allowed.

BOND OF WITNESSES.

PAR. 9. Drawing bond for the appearance of the witnesses before the commissioner, fifteen cents a folio; taking acknowledgment, twenty-five cents; certificate to acknowledgment, fifteen cents; filing bond, ten cents.

1. Commissioners conducting preliminary examinations are entitled to fees for recognizances of witnesses from day to day and for final appearance at court, as well as fees for the acknowledgments thereto, but only for one recognizance in each instance for all the witnesses, and the length of such recognizance must be left to the discretion of such commissioner. (Rand *v.* United States, 48 Fed. Rep., 357.)

2. A commissioner has no authority under section 879 to charge for taking recognizances of witnesses to appear at an adjourned hearing before him. (Hallett *v.* United States, 63 Fed. Rep., 817.)

3. The authority of a commissioner to charge for taking recognizances of witnesses to appear at an adjourned hearing before him depends on whether the laws of the State where the proceedings take place authorize a committing magistrate to take such recognizances. (Hallett *v.* United States, 63 Fed. Rep , 817.)

4. A commissioner in Massachusetts can not charge for temporary recognizance of witnesses except when defendant is charged with a crime punishable by death or life imprisonment, as in no case do the statutes of that State authorize a committing magistrate to take such recognizances, and no authority is to be implied from his power to adjourn hearings. (Hallett *v.* United States, 63 Fed. Rep., 817.)

NOTE.—Not allowed by the accounting officers, except for attached witnesses who are required to give bond with sureties.

SWEARING WITNESSES.

PAR. 10. Swearing witnesses to testify, ten cents each.

1. A circuit court commissioner in a State where the law requires the hearing of evidence offered by the defendant is entitled, under the provisions of section 1014, to fees for swearing defendant's witnesses, but not to a fee for swearing the defendant himself where his statement is to be taken not under oath. (Comp. in re appeal of N. R. Broyles, June 17, 1895.)

PER DIEM.

PAR. 11. Hearing and deciding on criminal charge, five dollars a day.

1. A commissioner is not entitled to a per diem fee for services in taking a complaint antecedent to the issuing of warrant. (Patterson *v.* United States, 150 U. S., 65.)

2. Although such services are of a judicial nature and may be required by the laws of the State in which they are rendered, they can not be charged against the United States in the absence of a provision by Congress for their payment. (Ibid.)

3. The decision of a commissioner of a circuit court of the United States, upon a motion for bail and the sufficiency thereof, and his decision upon a motion for a continuance of the hearing of a criminal charge are judicial acts on the "hearing and deciding on criminal charges" within the meaning of Revised Statutes, 847, providing for a per diem compensation in such cases. (United States *v.* Jones, 134 U. S., 483.)

4. A commissioner acting judicially has the discretion to suspend the hearing, and a per diem for a continuance should be allowed. (United States *v.* Ewing, 140 U. S., 142.)

5. For acts not merely clerical and acts which involve investigation and decision, a United States commissioner is entitled to $5 a day. (Harper *v.* United States, 21 C. Cls. R., 56.)

6. A commissioner is entitled to per diem fee for day when motion is made for continuance, same is granted, bail fixed, sufficiency of bail decided upon, or defendant committed, though no witnesses were examined. (Ravesies *v.* United States, 23 C. Cls. R., 299.)

7. When a commissioner has charged an unusual number of days, and on being requested so to do by the First Comptroller fails to explain the charge to the Comptroller or court, it may be presumed to be an overcharge. (Davies *v.* United States, 23 C. Cls. R., 468.)

8. A statute of Minnesota requires a magistrate to examine a complainant and his witnesses and reduce the complaint to writing before issuing his warrant. A commissioner in that State proceeds accordingly and seeks to receive his per diem for "hearing and deciding on criminal charges." *Held*, that when the

examination of a complainant and his witnesses is prior to the issuance of a warrant and by the commissioner alone, no counsel being present and the defendant not before the commissioner, there is no controversy, and the service is clerical. No per diem fee is authorized. (Ives *v.* United States, 24 C. Cls. R., 364.)

9. For days when the motion for continuance was argued by the district attorney and the counsel for the defendant and for hearing and deciding on the sufficiency of bail per diem for hearing is authorized. (Ibid.)

10. A commissioner is entitled to a per diem for day when the defendant was arraigned. (Stafford *v.* United States, 25 C. Cls. R., 280.)

11. He is not entitled to two per diem fees for hearing different cases on the same day. (McCafferty *v.* United States, 26 C. Cls. R., 1.)

12. A commissioner is not entitled to a per diem fee for an examination of a complaint antecedent to issuing a warrant. (Ibid.)

13. He is entitled to a per diem fee where the proceeding consists of an arraignment and plea, an examination of witnesses, granting a continuance, fixing the amount of bail, and committing the defendant in default of bail. (McCafferty *v.* United States, 26 C. Cls. R., 1; Faucett *v.* United States, 26 C. Cls. R., 154.)

14. He is entitled to a per diem for hearing and deciding on criminal charges, though no evidence be produced or witnesses examined. (Rand *v.* United States, 36 Fed. Rep., 671.)

15. When, by request of the accused on the day of hearing, a continuance until the next day is granted without other proceedings, the commissioner is not entitled to the per diem of $5. (McKinstry *v.* United States, 34 Fed. Rep., 211. Overruled.)

16. Where the defendant waives an examination the commissioner is entitled to a per diem fee. (Goodrich *v.* United States, 42 Fed. Rep., 392.)

17. He is entitled to per diem fee for time actually spent by him in his judicial character as commissioner on criminal cases after the accused were arrested, though their cases were continued. (Marvin *v.* United States, 44 Fed. Rep., 405.)

18. Commissioner is entitled to per diem for services performed as such, though he performed services as clerk, and received compensation therefor on the same day. (Ibid.)

19. Commissioners are entitled to their per diem fees, pending preliminary examination of an offender, even though no witnesses are examined and no arguments heard on some of the days. (Rand *v.* United States, 48 Fed. Rep., 357; affirmed by Cir. Ct. Apps., 53 Fed. Rep., 348.)

20. The commissioner is not entitled to a per diem when the case is continued and nothing else is done. (3 Law., First Comp., 268. Overruled.)

21. Where a prisoner is brought before a commissioner on a capias from court, the amount of the bail being fixed in the capias, the service is not such a "hearing and deciding on criminal charges" as is contemplated by the statute to entitle the commissioner to a per diem. (Dec. First Comp. Bowler, p. 172.)

NOTE.—No per diem fee is allowed for any day prior to the time the defendant is arrested and brought before the commissioner. Where a commissioner is also a clerk of a court he may charge a per diem for hearing a case on the same day that he has been allowed for attendance on court. He can not charge more than one per diem for services as commissioner on the same day. He is not allowed a per diem for hearing a case and another for hearing an application for the discharge of a poor convict on the same day. After the defendant has been committed for appearance at court and is brought before the commissioner for the

purpose of entering into bond no per diem is allowed. Where a defendant is arrested on a capias from court and brought before the commissioner to give bond or be committed no per diem fee is allowed.

PER DIEM UNDER SECTION 1042.

PAR. 12. For hearing and deciding on the application of poor convicts for discharge under section 1042, five dollars a day.

NOTE.—The commissioner can not charge this fee and also a per diem for hearing and deciding on criminal charges on the same day. The commissioner who is also clerk of a United States court may charge a per diem for attendance and also for attendance on the court on the same day. Though two or more convicts are discharged on the same day only one per diem fee will be allowed.

ORDERS DISCHARGING.

PAR. 13. For entering order discharging defendant, fifteen cents per folio.

1. Commissioners are entitled to 25 cents each for orders discharging prisoners. (Heyward *v.* United States, 37 Fed. Rep., 764.)

NOTE.—Not allowed by the accounting officers.

ORDERS COMMITTING.

PAR. 14. For entering order committing defendant, fifteen cents per folio.

NOTE.—No such charge is allowed. Mittimus where necessary covers this charge.

DOCKET ENTRIES.

PAR. 15. For docket entries, fifteen cents per folio.

1. A commissioner is entitled to fees for making entries on the docket in various cases of the name of an affiant, his official position, if any, date of issuing warrant, name of defendant and witnesses, and final disposition of the case, when required by rule of court. (United States *v.* Allred, 155 U. S., 591.)

2. *Docket entries.*—"Any other service" (sec. 828, par. 8) means service required of commissioners by law or by order of court, and the commissioners not being required by law or order of court to enter on their dockets any of the items specifically mentioned in paragraph 8, they are not entitled to compensation for such entries. (McKinstry *v.* United States, 34 Fed. Rep., 211.)

NOTE.—Not allowed by the accounting officers, except in cases covered by decision of the Supreme Court.

ISSUING FINAL MITTIMUS.

PAR. 16. Issuing final mittimus, one dollar; entering return, fifteen cents; filing, ten cents.

1. A commissioner is entitled to a fee of 10 cents for filing a final mittimus. (Comp. in re account of W. W. Craig, May 9, 1895.)

NOTE.—See decisions quoted under paragraph 6 for temporary mittimus; also note under that head.

COPY OF MITTIMUS.

PAR. 17. Copy of mittimus for jailor, ten cents a folio; certificate to same, fifteen cents.

NOTE.—Allowed where it is necessary.

FINAL BOND.

PAR. 18. For drawing final bond, fifteen cents per folio; taking acknowledgment of defendant and sureties, twenty-five cents; certificate to acknowledgment, fifteen cents; filing bond, ten cents.

1. A commissioner is not entitled to 10 cents for filing a final bond. (Stafford *v.* United States, 25 C. Cls. R., 280.)

2. A commissioner is not entitled to 10 cents each for filing final bonds. (McKinstry *v.* United States, 34 Fed. Rep., 211; 40 Fed. Rep., 446.)

3. A commissioner can not charge for more than one final recognizance of all the witnesses in a case, without its being shown that they could not conveniently be recognized together. (Hallett *v.* United States, 63 Fed. Rep., 817.)

4. It is in the discretion of the commissioner to take recognizances of defendants and witnesses recognized in previous cases for the same grand jury. (Hallett *v.* United States, 63 Fed. Rep., 817.)

5. A commissioner is entitled to fees by the folio for drawing recognizances and orders to the full number of folios employed, in the absence of proof that these papers were unnecessarily prolix. (Hirschbeck *v.* United States, 63 Fed. Rep., 949.)

6. A commissioner can not charge for more than one acknowledgment to a recognizance. (Hallett *v.* United States, 63 Fed. Rep., 817.)

NOTE.—See note and decisions under paragraph 7 for drawing temporary bonds. A commissioner is not allowed for filing a final bond for the reason that it is filed by the clerk, not by the commissioner.

AFFIDAVITS OF JUSTIFICATION.

PAR. 19. Drawing affidavit of justification of sureties on final bond, fifteen cents a folio; oath to sureties, ten cents each; jurats to oaths, fifteen cents each; filing affidavits, ten cents each.

NOTE.—See note under paragraph 8.

BONDS OF WITNESSES TO COURT.

PAR. 20. Drawing bond for the appearance of witnesses to court, fifteen cents a folio; taking acknowledgment, twenty-five cents; certificate, fifteen cents; filing bond, ten cents.

1. A commissioner is entitled to charge for taking recognizances of witnesses for the Government. (United States *v.* Barber, 140 U. S., 164.)

2. The same rule as to recognizances and acknowledgments of same by defendants and sureties should apply to witnesses. (Ibid.) That is, all the witnesses in a case on behalf of the United States should be jointly acknowledged.

3. Separate bonds for witnesses to appear at court are not required. (Davies *v.* United States, 23 C. Cls. R., 468.)

4. A commissioner is entitled to 25 cents for taking the acknowledgment of all the witnesses in a case to a recognizance. (Rand *v.* United States, 48 Fed. Rep., 357.)

NOTE.—Only one bond for all the witnesses in a case is allowed unless the witnesses are required to give sureties. Only 25 cents allowed for the acknowledgment of all the witnesses. No fee is allowed for certificate or for filing the final bond.

OATHS AS TO ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.

PAR. 21. Administering oaths to witnesses to attendance and travel, ten cents each.

1. Commissioners are entitled to fees for oaths to witnesses to attendance and travel. (United States *v.* Barber, 140 U. S., 164.)

NOTE.—The account must show they were witnesses for the United States. No fee is allowed for drawing affidavits as to attendance and travel, because it is sufficient to swear and examine the witnesses orally as to same.

WITNESS CERTIFICATES.

PAR. 22. Issuing a certificate to each witness as to attendance and travel, fifteen cents.

1. A commissioner is entitled to 15 cents a folio for certificates to witnesses. (Strong *v.* United States, 34 Fed. Rep., 17; McKinstry *v.* United States, 34 Fed. Rep., 211; Clough *v.* United States, 55 Fed. Rep., 921.)

NOTE.—This fee is not allowed in addition to duplicate orders to pay. It is rarely charged.

ORDERS TO PAY WITNESSES.

PAR. 23. Drawing orders to pay witnesses (drawn in duplicate), fifteen cents per folio.

1. Commissioners are entitled to folio fees for drawing orders to pay witnesses. (United States *v.* Barber, 140 U. S., 164; Stafford *v.* United States, 25 C. Cls. R., 280.)

2. The commissioner has discretion to make more than one order to pay witnesses in a case. (Hallett *v.* United States, 63 Fed. Rep., 817.)

3. A commissioner can not charge for triplicate instead of duplicate orders to pay witnesses. (Hirschbeck *v.* United States, 63 Fed. Rep., 949.)

NOTE.—Duplicate orders allowed; triplicate not allowed.

TRANSCRIPTS.

PAR. 24. For transcript of proceedings, fifteen cents per folio.

1. A commissioner is entitled to fees for making transcript of proceedings when required by rule of court. (United States *v.* Allred, 155 U. S., 591, and Dec. First Comp. R. B. Bowler, p. 77.)

2. A commissioner is entitled to fees for transcript of proceedings where the original papers are not sent up. (United States *v.* Barber, 140 U. S., 164.)

3. Where the commissioner returns the original papers with a short statement indorsed on the complaint, showing what action was taken by the commissioner, magistrate, or officer, he is entitled to a reasonable allowance for such indorsement at 15 cents a folio. (Crawford *v.* United States, 40 Fed. Rep., 446.)

4. He is entitled to a fee for a transcript of the docket for the circuit court made under the order of the court. (Heyward *v.* United States, 37 Fed. Rep., 764.)

5. He is entitled to 10 cents per folio for transcript or copy of proceedings and 15 cents for certificate thereto. (Strong and McKinstry *v.* United States, 34 Fed. Rep., 17 and 211.)

6. Where he holds a person to bail on a criminal charge he is entitled to fee for transcript of docket entries, and the accounting officers can not assume that four folios are sufficient. (Hoyne *v.* United States, 38 Fed. Rep., 542.)

7. Under the provisions of the statute fees should be allowed for transcripts of the records. (Marvin *v.* United States, 44 Fed. Rep., 405.)

8. A commissioner who, acting under section 1014, Revised Statutes, sends up such a transcript as is required by the usual mode of procedure under the State laws is entitled to his fees therefor. (Comp. in re account of James Brizzolara, Mar. 18, 1895.)

COPY OF PROCESS.

PAR. 25. For copy of process, ten cents per folio.

1. A commissioner is entitled to fees for copy of process sent to court where the original papers are not sent to court. (Ravesies *v.* United States, 23 C. Cls. R., 299.)

2. Copy of process is not required where the defendant is discharged by the commissioner. (Davies *v.* United States, 23 C. Cls. R., 468; Dec. First Comp. Bowler, p. 77.)

3. Where a commissioner is required by a rule of the court to send up the original papers, and he also sends up copies, he is entitled for the latter to the prescribed fees. (Churchill *v.* United States, 25 C. Cls. R., 1; Stafford *v.* United States, 25 C. Cls. R., 280.)

4. A commissioner is entitled to 10 cents per folio for warrant of arrest only. (McKinstry *v.* United States, 34 Fed. Rep., 211.)

5. The accounting officers have no right to make an arbitrary rule limiting the length of copies of process. (Rand *v.* United States, 38 Fed. Rep., 665.)

6. Commissioners are entitled to fees for copies of process sent to court when defendants are held. (Clough *v.* United States, 47 Fed. Rep., 791.)

7. Commissioners are entitled to fees for return of proceedings to court and copies thereof. (Rand *v.* United States, 48 Fed. Rep., 357.)

8. Commissioners are entitled to fees for copies of process sent to court where preliminary examinations in criminal cases have been had. (Clough *v.* United States, 55 Fed. Rep., 921.)

9. A commissioner can charge for copies of process and return of proceedings to court where defendants were not arrested, or were discharged, the court having, at the request of the Attorney-General, entered an order directing commissioners, after final disposition of each case, to return copies of all papers, with recognizances taken, and transcript of the proceedings, though such requirement was conditioned on provision being made for compensating the commissioner. (Hallett *v.* United States, 63 Fed. Rep., 817.)

10. Fees will not be allowed for copies of process when the originals are required to be sent to the court by its order, for in such cases the copy is unnecessary, and the practice of sending the originals has been sanctioned by the Supreme Court in United States *v.* Barber (140 U. S., 167), conducing as it does to a diminution of expenses to the Government. (Comp. to Att'y. Gen., Nov. 16, 1894.)

NOTE.—Where the defendant is discharged no fee is allowed for copy of process. Where the original papers are sent to court no fee is allowed.

WRITING TESTIMONY.

PAR. 26. Writing testimony of witnesses on behalf of the United States, twenty cents per folio.

1. A commissioner is entitled to fees for writing testimony. (United States *v.* Ewing, 140 U. S., 142; United States *v.* Barber, 140 U. S., 164.)

2. He is not entitled to fee for filing each deposition separately. When a series of sheets are attached together they form a single paper within the meaning of the law. (United States *v.* Barber, 140 U. S., 164.)

3. He is not entitled to compensation for reporting to the district attorney testimony in criminal cases. (Gilbert *v.* United States, 23 C. Cls. R., 218.)

4. Where the rule of the court requires the commissioner to send up notes of testimony for the use of the district attorney the commissioner is entitled to fee therefor. (Stafford *v.* United States, 25 C. Cls. R., 280.)

5. A commissioner is not entitled to fees for reporting testimony to the district attorney. (Faucett *v.* United States 26 C. Cls. R., 154.)

6. An examination before a commissioner reduced to writing is not a deposition. (Strong *v.* United States, 34 Fed. Rep., 17; McKinstry *v.* United States, 34 Fed. Rep., 211. Overruled.)

7. A commissioner in the northern district of New York claims fees for taking and authenticating depositions of defendant and his witnesses as well as witnesses for the prosecution. He also claims such fees when defendant is discharged as well as when he is committed. *Held*, that as section 1014, Revised Statutes, provides that the form of procedure in such cases shall be agreeably to the usual mode of process in the State, and as the New York Criminal Code required the taking, authenticating, and transmitting of defendant's statement and the depositions of his witnesses, the fee of 20 cents per folio will be allowed. It is allowed whether the defendant is discharged or held. (Dec. First Comp. Bowler, p. 213.)

NOTE.—When the State law requires the committing magistrate to reduce to writing testimony taken before him on behalf of the State in criminal prosecutions a commissioner will be allowed for that service 20 cents a folio; also where a rule of the court requires the commissioner to reduce the testimony to writing. No fee is allowed in any instance for copy of the testimony, as the original should be sent to court.

DOCKET FEES.

PAR. 27. For docketing, indexing, and taxing costs.

NOTE.—The question of docket fees to commissioners was involved in cases reported in the Federal Reporter (vol. 33, p. 164; vol. 34, pp. 17 and 211; vol. 36, p. 671; vol. 37, pp. 762, 764, and 765; vol. 38, pp. 542 and 665; vol. 40, pp. 217, 446, and 813; vol. 42, p. 392; vol. 44, p. 405; vol. 47, p. 791; vol. 48, p. 357; vol. 53, p. 348) and Court of Claims Reports (vol. 20, p. 273; vol. 23, pp. 367 and 374; vol. 24, pp. 118 and 481; vol. 25, p. 24). The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that commissioners were entitled to docket fees for cases disposed of prior to August 4, 1886 (see United States *v.* Wallace, 116 U. S., 398), that the right to docket fees was taken away by the act of August 4, 1886, and that since that date they have not been entitled to such fees. (United States *v.* Ewing, 140 U. S., 142; United States *v.* McDermott, 140 U. S., 151; United States *v.* Hall, 147 U. S., 691.)

MONTHLY REPORTS.

PAR. 28. Monthly reports to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and to the court, fifteen cents per folio.

1. A commissioner is entitled to fees for making report to clerk of court and Commissioner of Internal Revenue of cases heard and disposed of under the internal-revenue laws when required by rule of court. (United States *v.* Allred, 155 U. S., 591.)

2. Commissioners are entitled to fees for making monthly reports to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. (Ravesies *v.* United States, 23 C. Cls. R., 299; Strong *v.* United States, 34 Fed. Rep., 17; McKinstry *v.* United States, 34 Fed. Rep., 211.)

NOTE.—This report is not now required, and for that reason no fee is allowed.

AFFIXING SEALS.

PAR. 29. For affixing seal, twenty cents.

1. A commissioner having power to administer oaths is entitled to no fees for affixing his seal to an affidavit. (Muirhead *v.* United States, 13 C. Cls. R., 251.)

NOTE.—Is not allowed by the accounting officers as against the Government. There is no law requiring a commissioner to have an official seal.

OATHS TO DEPUTY MARSHALS.

PAR. 30. Oath, ten cents; jurat, fifteen cents, to deputy marshal as to service.

1. A commissioner is entitled to fees for administering oaths to deputy marshals to verify their accounts of service, when the regulations of the Department of Justice require such officers to certify on oath that their accounts rendered to the marshal are correct. (United States *v.* Allred, 155 U. S., 591.)

2. The Government is not liable to a commissioner for services rendered by him to deputy marshals in administering oaths verifying their accounts. (McKinstry's Case, 29 C. Cls. R., 52.)

3. A commissioner is not entitled to charge for administering two oaths when duplicate oaths are required. (Hirschbeck *v.* United States, 63 Fed. Rep., 949.)

4. A commissioner is not entitled to charge for making triplicate instead of duplicate affidavits to the accounts of special deputy marshals. (Hirschbeck *v.* United States, 63 Fed. Rep., 949.)

NOTE.—The commissioner is allowed 25 cents for oath and jurat to deputy marshal to account for services.

OATHS OF SUPERVISORS.

PAR. 31. Drawing oaths, &c., of supervisors of election.

1. The law having been repealed, it is not considered necessary to quote at length the decisions on this point. The question was decided in United States *v.* McDermott (140 U. S., 151), Bell *v.* United States (25 C. Cls. R., 26), and Hoyne *v.* United States (27 C. Cls. R., 289; 40 Fed. Rep., 217, 446).

ENTERING JUDGMENTS.

PAR. 32. For entering judgment, fifteen cents a folio.

1. A commissioner is entitled to fee for entering on warrant the judgment of final disposition of a case when required by rule of court. (United States *v.* Allred, 155 U. S., 591.)

2. A commissioner is entitled to the same fees as a clerk for entering orders of continuance. (Hallett *v.* United States, 63 Fed. Rep., 817.)

3. A commissioner is not entitled to charge for arraigning parties brought before him. (Hirschbeck *v.* United States, 63 Fed. Rep., 949.)

FEES OF WITNESSES.

SEC. 848. For each day's attendance in court, or before any officer pursuant to law, one dollar and fifty cents, and five cents a mile for going from his place of residence to the place of trial or hearing, and five cents a mile for returning. When a witness is subpœnaed in more than one cause between the same parties, at the same court, only one travel fee and one per diem compensation shall be allowed for attendance. Both shall be taxed in the case first disposed of, after which the per diem attendance fee alone shall be taxed in the other cases in the order in which they are disposed of.

When a witness is detained in prison for want of security for his appearance, he shall be entitled, in addition to his subsistence, to a compensation of one dollar a day.

NOTE.—The witness must be actually in prison to entitle him to the fee of $1.

MILEAGE OF WITNESSES IN COLORADO.

Act of June 15, 1880 (chap. 247, 21 Stat., 290), provides:

That jurors and witnesses in the district and circuit courts of the United States, in and for the State of Colorado, shall be entitled to receive fifteen cents for each mile actually traveled in coming to or returning from said courts.

MILEAGE OF WITNESSES IN CERTAIN STATES.

Act of August 3, 1892 (chap. 361, 27 Stat., 347), provides:

That jurors and witnesses in the United States courts in the States of Wyoming, Montana, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Idaho, and Colorado, and in the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah, shall be entitled to and receive fifteen cents for each mile necessarily traveled over any stage line or by private conveyance and five cents for each mile over any railway in going to and returning from said courts: *Provided*, That no constructive or double mileage fees shall be allowed by reason of any person being summoned both as witness and juror, or as witness in two or more cases pending in the same court and triable at the same term thereof.

FEES OF WITNESSES, ETC., IN EXTRADITION CASES.

Act of August 3, 1882 (chap. 378, sec. 4, 22 Stat., 215), provides:

That all witness fees and costs of every nature in cases of extradition, including the fees of the commissioner, shall be certified by the judge or commissioner before whom the hearing shall take place to the Secretary of State of the United States, who is hereby authorized to allow the payment thereof out of the appropriation to defray the expenses of the judiciary.

NOTE.—See act of August 3, 1882, ante, page 108, and section 5270, Revised Statutes, post page 155.

FEES OF WITNESSES IN PENSION CASES.

Act of July 25, 1882 (chap. 349, sec. 3, 22 Stat., 175), provides:

That, in addition to the authority conferred by section one hundred and eighty-four, title four of the Revised Statutes, any judge or clerk of any court of the United States in any State, District, or Territory shall have power, upon the application of the Commissioner of Pensions, to issue a subpœna for a witness, being within the jurisdiction of such court, to appear, at a time and place in the subpœna stated, before any officer authorized to take depositions to be used in the courts of the United States, or before any officer, clerk, or person from the Pension Bureau designated or detailed to investigate or examine into the merits of any pension claim and authorized by law to administer oaths and take affidavits in such investigation or examination, there to give full and true answers to such written interrogatories and cross interrogatories as may be propounded, or to be orally examined and cross-examined upon the subject of such claim; and witnesses subpœnaed pursuant to this and the preceding section shall be allowed the same compensation as is allowed witnesses in the courts of the United States, and paid in the same manner.

1. A witness for the Government in a trial at New Orleans claims mileage from the place of his residence. The accounting officers allow him mileage from the place where he was employed as chief clerk of a United States marshal. The order of a circuit court directing payment of a witness is authoritative upon the marshal and will protect him upon the auditing of his accounts, but does not conclude the accounting officers of the Government in a suit where its liability to the witness may be brought in question. (Duval *v.* United States, 23 C. Cls. R., 102.)

2. Witness fees in civil cases are not to be taxed over any greater distance than a subpœna would run; hence, where a witness, resident in one district, attends to have his deposition taken in another, he is not entitled to fees for travel before he reached the latter district. (Wooster *v.* Hill, 44 Fed. Rep., 819.)

3. An action will lie by the assignee of witness certificates on the bond of a marshal who has received the money to pay them in his official capacity, but has failed to do so. (Bollin *v.* Blythe, 46 Fed. Rep., 181.)

4. A party is not entitled to either witness fees or mileage when his presence has not been required by the opposite party. (Street *v.* The Progresso, 48 Fed. Rep., 239.)

5. In admiralty causes in the eastern district of Pennsylvania mileage will not be allowed to witnesses brought from beyond the district, except as to 100 miles of the distance. (Ibid.)

6. A party in a Federal court can only recover the actual amount of fees paid each witness, and only to the extent of the amount legally due such witness, and where he has paid some witnesses more and some less than their legal fees, the legal fees of all can not be grouped together to make the sum equal the amount paid all. (Burrow *v.* K. C., F. S. and M. R. R., 54 Fed. Rep., 278.)

7. Where a nonresident witness whose deposition has been taken attends in person and testifies on the trial the costs of taking his deposition can not be taxed. (Pinson *v.* A., T. and S. F. R. R., 54 Fed. Rep., 464.)

8. Where a witness who lives in another State more than 100 miles away and can not be served with subpœna voluntarily attends he is entitled to per diem fees and to mileage for 100 miles. (Ibid.)

9. The Federal court will allow witnesses their mileage and per diem fees where they attend and testify at the request of one of the parties, although no subpœna was issued. (Ibid.)

10. Where the witnesses come from without the State, at a greater distance than 100 miles, they are entitled to claim for mileage for the distance of 100 miles and no more, and also their per diems. (Ibid.)

11. If a witness subpœnaed by the Government has means to travel it is not necessary for the officer to tender his traveling expenses, and the court will attach a witness who on that ground neglects to attend. (United States *v.* Durling, 4 Biss., 509.)

12. It is the duty of the court, on application of the prisoner showing that he is unable to send for his witnesses, to summon them at the expense of the Government. (United States *v.* Kenneally, 5 Biss., 122.)

13. Witness fees can not be taxed in the Federal court unless the witness has been regularly subpœnaed. It is not sufficient that they attend at the request of a party. The act of Congress evidently contemplated some process of the court. (Sawyer *v.* Aultman & Taylor M'f'g Co., 5 Biss., 165.)

14. The losing party can not be taxed with the fees of witnesses residing within or beyond the reach of a subpœna who voluntarily attend the trial at the request of the prevailing party. (Spaulding *v.* Tucker, 2 Saw., 50.)

15. Traveling fees of witnesses coming voluntarily upon the request of a party, without having been subpœnaed, from another district more than 100 hundred miles from the place of trial, and beyond the reach of a subpœna, can not be taxed as costs against the losing party. (Haines *v.* McLaughlin, 12 Saw., 126.)

16. Where a party is called as witness in his own behalf he is not entitled to travel and attendance as a witness. (Nichols *v.* Inhabitants of Brunswick, 3 Cliff., 88.)

17. Since the passage of the act of February 26, 1853, as well as before, costs have been allowed to the prevailing party for travel and attendance, and in cases where terms are imposed by the court as a condition to an order granting a continuance. (Nichols *v.* Inhabitants of Brunswick, 3 Cliff., 88.)

18. Fees and mileage of witnesses who attend voluntarily, without subpœna, whether coming from without or within the district, are not taxable under Revised Statutes, 848. (Haines *v.* McLaughlin, 12 Saw., 126; 29 Fed. Rep., 70 followed.) The right of taxation under such circumstances is not given by the

act of August 3, 1892, which merely provides a special rule in respect to mileage in certain Western States and Territories. (Lillienthal *v.* S. C. Ry. Co., 61 Fed. Rep., 622.)

19. Where persons are subpœnaed as witnesses, but are not introduced to testify, the presumption is that they were unnecessarily brought to court, and their fees are not taxable against the opposite party. (Simpkins *v.* A., T. and S. F. R. R. Co., 61 Fed. Rep., 999.)

20. Fees of persons who attend and testify on the request of a party, without subpœna, are taxable against the opposite party. (Simpkins *v.* A., T. and S. F. R. R. Co., 61 Fed. Rep., 999.)

21. A person subpœnaed as a witness in a personal injury case had a case of his own against the same defendant, growing out of the same accident and set for trial the same day. His case was first reached, and by agreement the other was made to depend on its result without a separate trial. It appeared that he was necessarily present looking after his own case, and as a material witness therein. *Held*, that his fee as a witness in the other case should not be taxed against the common defendant. (Simpkins *v.* A., T. and S. F. R. R. Co., 61 Fed. Rep., 1000.)

22. Fees of witnesses for Sunday, when compelled to remain over on that day, will be allowed if paid by the marshal under order of the court. (Comp. to James Blackburn, Feb. 26, 1895.)

23. The expenses of expert witnesses, the purchase and preparation of materials for exhibits, and the employment of persons to obtain and interview expert witnesses in customs suits may be paid from the appropriation for expenses of collecting the revenue from customs. (Comp. to Secretary, Feb. 25, 1895.)

24. Fees of witnesses whose depositions are taken to be used before the interstate commerce court should be paid from the appropriations for the Commission. When the Commission invokes the aid of the court such fees are payable from the court appropriations. (Dec. First Comp. Bowler, p. 68.).

25. See decisions of Comptroller in re account of Wallace Macfarlane, Nov. 2, 1894; and letter of Comptroller to Secretary, Feb. 25, 1895, under title "Expenses collecting revenue from customs," post page 159.

NOTE.—The witness should be sworn and examined orally as to his attendance and mileage. A written affidavit is not necessary, and no fee will be allowed for drawing affidavit or for jurat. When the witness has been so sworn the clerk gives him a certificate as to his attendance and mileage, which certificate he presents to the marshal and receives his fees. A witness is allowed only one per diem for any one day's attendance in behalf of the United States. A witness who is also a juror can not receive mileage in both capacities.

NO OFFICER OF COURT TO HAVE WITNESS FEES.

SEC. 849. No officer of the United States courts, in any State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, shall be entitled to witness fees for attending before any court or commissioner where he is officiating.

EXPENSES OF OFFICERS SENT AS WITNESSES.

SEC. 850. When any clerk or other officer of the United States is sent away from his place of business as a witness for the Government, his necessary expenses, stated in items and sworn to, in going, returning, and attendance on the court, shall be audited and paid; but no mileage,

or other compensation in addition to his salary, shall in any case be allowed.

1. When the United States are successful in a suit where one of their clerks or officers of the class described in Revised Statutes, 850, is sent away from his place of business to be a witness for the Government, the necessary expenses of such witness ordered by or under the direction of the court upon which he attends as a witness, takes the place, in the bill of costs, of the per diem and mileage which but for that section would have been taxed and allowed in their favor. (United States *v.* Sanborn, 135 U. S., 271.)

2. A marshal's clerk receiving a salary, subpœnaed as a witness for the Government, is entitled to his necessary expenses, but not to "mileage or other compensation in addition to his salary." The service of a deputy marshal is rendered for the Government, the marshal being the appointing power and the clerk an employee of the Government. (Duval *v.* United, States 23 C. Cls. R., 102.)

3. A person employed by a postmaster who receives a fixed salary, without any allowance for clerk hire, is not "clerk or officer of the United States within the meaning of section 850." There is no such officer as deputy postmaster of the United States. (In re Waller, 49 Fed. Rep., 271.)

4. A marshal is entitled to witness fees paid by him to officers of the United States by order of the court, the payment of which has been ordered by the court under section 846, and for which no itemized account was presented or audited by such officers, notwithstanding the provisions of section 850, requiring them to furnish a sworn itemized account of such fees. (United States *v.* Hillyer, 58 Fed. Rep., 678.)

NOTE.—An itemized account must be made out by the officer, sworn to by him, and presented to the marshal for payment. The account must be supported by receipts for hotel bills and for all other expenses, where practicable. The fee for affidavit to this expense account should be paid by the officer making out the account and included by him as a charge therein.

FEES OF SEAMAN OR PERSON SENT FROM FOREIGN PORT TO TESTIFY.

SEC. 851. There shall be paid to each seaman or other person who is sent to the United States from any foreign port, station, sea, or ocean, by any United States minister, chargé d'affaires, consul, captain, or commander, to give testimony in any criminal case depending in any court of the United States, such compensation, exclusive of subsistence and transportation, as such court may adjudge to be proper, not exceeding one dollar for each day necessarily employed in such voyage, and in arriving at the place of examination or trial. In fixing such compensation, the court shall take into consideration the condition of said seaman or witness, and whether his voyage has been broken up, to his injury, by his being sent to the United States.

When such seaman or person is transported in an armed vessel of the United States no charge for subsistence or transportation shall be allowed. When he is transported in any other vessel, the compensation for his transportation and subsistence, not exceeding in any case fifty cents a day, may be fixed by the court, and shall be paid to the captain of said vessel accordingly.

FEES OF JURORS.

SEC. 852. For actual attendance at any court or courts, and for the time necessarily occupied in going to and returning from the same, three dollars a day during such attendance.

For the distance necessarily traveled from their residence in going to and returning from said court by the shortest practicable route, five cents a mile.

Act of June 30, 1879 (chap. 52, sec. 2, 21 Stat., 43), provides:

That the per diem pay of each juror, grand or petit, in any court of the United States, shall be two dollars.

MILEAGE OF JURORS IN COLORADO.

Act of June 16, 1880 (chap. 247, 21 Stat., 290), provides:

That jurors and witnesses in the district and circuit courts of the United States in and for the State of Colorado, shall be entitled to receive fifteen cents for each mile actually traveled in coming to or returning from said courts.

MILEAGE OF JURORS IN CERTAIN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Act of August 3, 1892 (chap. 361, 27 Stat., 347), provides:

That jurors and witnesses in the United States courts in the States of Wyoming, Montana, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Idaho, and Colorado, and in the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah, shall be entitled to and receive fifteen cents for each mile necessarily traveled over any stage line or by private conveyance and five cents for each mile over any railway in going to and returning from said courts: *Provided*, That no constructive or double mileage fees shall be allowed by reason of any person being summoned both as witness and juror, or as witness in two or more cases pending in the same court and triable at the same term thereof.

PRINTERS' FEES.

SEC. 853. For publishing any notice, or order, required by law, or the lawful order of any court, Department, Bureau, or other person, in any newspaper, except as mentioned in sections 3823, 3824, and 3825, Title, "PUBLIC PRINTING, ADVERTISEMENTS, AND PUBLIC DOCUMENTS," forty cents per folio for the first insertion, and twenty cents per folio for each subsequent insertion. The compensation herein provided shall include the furnishing of lawful evidence, under oath, of publication, to be made and furnished by the printer or publisher making such publication.

Act of June 20, 1878 (chap. 359, par. 6, 20 Stat., 216), provides as follows:

PAR. 6. That hereafter all advertisements, notices, proposals for contracts, and all forms of advertising required by law for the several Departments of the Government may be paid for at a price not to exceed the commercial rates charged to private individuals, with the usual discounts; such rates to be ascertained from sworn statements to be furnished by the proprietors or publishers of the newspapers proposing so to advertise: *Provided*, That all advertising in newspapers since the tenth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, shall be audited and paid at like rates; but the heads of the several Departments may secure lower terms at special rates whenever the public interest requires it.

NOTE.—Vouchers for advertising must be accompanied by a copy of the advertisement and an affidavit of the publisher giving the number of insertions and the date of each insertion.

MEANING OF FOLIO.

SEC. 854. The term folio, in this chapter, shall mean one hundred words, counting each figure as a word. When there are over fifty and under one hundred words, they shall be counted as one folio; but a less number than fifty words shall not be counted, except when the whole statute, notice, or order contains less than fifty words.

FEES OF JURORS AND WITNESSES WHEN PAID BY THE MARSHAL.

SEC. 855. In cases where the United States are parties, the marshal shall, on the order of the court, to be entered on its minutes, pay to the jurors and witnesses all fees to which they appear by such order to be entitled, which sum shall be allowed him at the Treasury in his accounts.

FEES OF ATTORNEYS, MARSHALS, AND CLERKS—HOW PAID.

SEC. 856. The fees of district attorneys, clerks, marshals, and commissioners, in cases where the United States are liable to pay the same, shall be paid on settling their accounts at the Treasury.

FEES—HOW RECOVERED.

SEC. 857. The fees and compensations of the officers and persons hereinbefore mentioned, except those which are directed to be paid out of the Treasury, shall be recovered in like manner as the fees of the officers of the States respectively for like services are recovered.

1. The State practice as respects fees of the sheriff upon arrest of a vessel or other property by attachment or replevin, requiring the payment of the sheriff's fees by the person, the property is made applicable by section 857. (The Georgeanna, 31 Fed. Rep., 405.)

2. A defendant who has been discharged by the commissioner on preliminary examination and is afterwards indicted and convicted on the same charge should not be taxed with the costs of examination before the commissioner. (United States *v.* Leopold, 43 Fed. Rep., 785.)

SUBPŒNAS FOR WITNESSES.

SEC. 876. Subpœnas for witnesses who are required to attend a court of the United States, in any district, may run into any other district: *Provided*, That in civil causes the witnesses living out of the district in which the court is held do not live at a greater distance than one hundred miles from the place of holding the same.

WITNESSES TO BE SUMMONED TO TESTIFY GENERALLY.

SEC. 877. Witnesses who are required to attend any term of a circuit or district court on the part of the United States, shall be subpœnaed to attend to testify generally on their behalf, and not to depart the court without leave thereof, or of the district attorney; and under such process they shall appear before the grand or petit jury, or both, as they may be required by the court or the district attorney.

NOTE.—The accounts of clerks must show compliance with this section.

WITNESSES FOR INDIGENT DEFENDANTS.

SEC. 878. Whenever any person indicted in a court of the United States makes affidavit, setting forth that there are witnesses whose evidence is material to his defense; that he can not safely go to trial without them; what he expects to prove by each of them; that they are within the district in which the court is held, or within one hundred miles of the place of trial; and that he is not possessed of sufficient means, and is actually unable to pay the fees of such witnesses, the court in term, or any judge thereof in vacation, may order that such witnesses be subpœnaed if found within the limits aforesaid. In such case the costs incurred by the process and the fees of the witnesses shall be paid in the same manner that similar costs and fees are paid in case of witnesses subpœnaed in behalf of the United States.

1. Revised Statutes, section 878, authorizing a judge to order witnesses to be subpœnaed in behalf of an indicted indigent person, gives no authority to order subpœnas for one against whom a bill of indictment is pending before a grand jury. (United States *v.* Stewart, 44 Fed. Rep., 483.)

RECOGNIZANCES OF WITNESSES.

SEC. 879. Any judge or other officer who may be authorized to arrest and imprison or bail persons charged with any crime or offense against the United States may, at the hearing of any such charge, require of any witness produced against the prisoner, on pain of imprisonment, a recognizance, with or without sureties, in his discretion, for his appear-

ance to testify in the case. And where the crime or offense is charged to have been committed on the high seas, or elsewhere within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, he may, in his discretion, require a like recognizance, with such sureties as he may deem necessary, of any witness produced in behalf of the accused, whose testimony in his opinion is important, and is in danger of being otherwise lost.

RECOGNIZANCES OF WITNESSES IN VERMONT.

SEC. 880. In the district of Vermont, all recognizances of witnesses. taken by any magistrate in said district, for their appearance to testify in any case cognizable either in the district or circuit court thereof, shall be to the circuit court next thereafter to be held in the said district.

RECOGNIZANCES OF WITNESSES ON APPLICATION OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

SEC. 881. Any judge of the United States, on the application of a district attorney, and on being satisfied by proof that the testimony of any person is competent and will be necessary on the trial of any criminal proceeding in which the United States are parties or are interested, may compel such person to give recognizance, with or without sureties, at his discretion, to appear to testify therein; and, for that purpose, may issue a warrant against such person, under his hand, with or without seal, directed to the marshal or other officer authorized to execute process in behalf of the United States, to arrest and bring before him such person. If the person so arrested neglects or refuses to give recognizance in the manner required, the judge may issue a warrant of commitment against him, and the officer shall convey him to the prison mentioned therein. And the said person shall remain in confinement until he is removed to the court for the purpose of giving his testimony, or until he gives the recognizance required by said judge.

BAIL AND AFFIDAVIT MAY BE TAKEN BY COMMISSIONERS.

SEC. 945. Bail and affidavits, when required or allowed in any civil cause in any circuit or district court, may be taken by a commissioner of the circuit court for the district; and such acknowledgments of bail and affidavits shall have the same effect as if taken before any judge of such courts.

WHEN DISTRICT ATTORNEY ENTITLED TO BUT ONE BILL OF COSTS FOR PROSECUTIONS.

SEC. 980. When a district attorney prosecutes two or more indictments, suits, or proceedings which should be joined, he shall be paid but one bill of costs for all of them.

1. Where several criminal charges against the same person might have been joined in one indictment, a district attorney can be paid but one bill of costs. (Hilborn *v.* United States, 27 C. Cls. R., 547.)

NOTE.—Where the district attorney prosecutes two or more cases which apparently should have been joined, he will be required to explain the nonjoinder.

NOT MORE THAN FOUR WITNESSES BEFORE COMMISSIONERS.

SEC. 981. In no case shall the fees of more than four witnesses be taxed against the United States, in the examination of any criminal case before a commissioner of a circuit court, unless their materiality and importance are first approved and certified to by the district attorney for the district in which the examination is had; and such taxation shall be subject to revision, as in other cases.

NOTE.—Where fees of more than four witnesses are charged the district attorney must certify on the pay roll, in such cases, that all of the witnesses were material and necessary. If such certificates are not furnished the accounting officers will allow the fees of only four witnesses.

ATTORNEY LIABLE FOR COSTS VEXATIOUSLY INCREASED BY HIM.

SEC. 982. If any attorney, proctor, or other person admitted to conduct causes in any court of the United States, or of any Territory, appears to have multiplied the proceedings in any cause before such court, so as to increase costs unreasonably and vexatiously, he shall be required, by order of the court, to satisfy any excess of costs so increased.

BILL OF COSTS—HOW TAXED.

SEC. 983. The bill of fees of the clerk, marshal, and attorney, and the amount paid printers and witnesses, and lawful fees for exemplifications and copies of papers necessarily obtained for use on trials in cases where by law costs are recoverable in favor of the prevailing party, shall be taxed by a judge or clerk of the court, and be included in and form a portion of a judgment or decree against the losing party. Such taxed bills shall be filed with the papers in the cause.

BILL OF COSTS TO BE SWORN TO.

SEC. 984. Before any bill of costs shall be taxed by any judge or other officer, or allowed by any officer of the Treasury, in favor of clerks, marshals, commissioners, or district attorneys, the party claiming such bill shall prove by his own oath, or that of some other person having a knowledge of the facts, to be attached to such bill, and filed therewith, that the services charged therein have been actually and necessarily performed, as therein stated.

MONEYS PAID INTO COURT—WHERE DEPOSITED.

SEC. 995. All moneys paid into any court of the United States, or received by the officers thereof, in any cause pending or adjudicated in such court, shall be forthwith deposited with the Treasurer, an assistant treasurer, or a designated depositary of the United States, in the name and to the credit of such court: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the delivery of any such money upon security, according to agreement of parties, under the direction of the court.

HOW MONEYS DEPOSITED TO BE WITHDRAWN.

SEC. 996. No money deposited as aforesaid shall be withdrawn except by order of the judge or judges of said courts respectively, in term or in vacation, to be signed by such judge or judges, and to be entered and certified of record by the clerk; and every such order shall state the cause in or on account of which it is drawn.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

HOW OFFENDERS ARE ARRESTED AND REMOVED FOR TRIAL.

SEC. 1014. For any crime or offense against the United States, the offender may, by any justice or judge of the United States, or by any commissioner of a circuit court to take bail, or by any chancellor, judge of a supreme or superior court, chief or first judge of common pleas, mayor of a city, justice of the peace, or other magistrate, of any State where he may be found, and agreeably to the usual mode of process against offenders in such State, and at the expense of the United States, be arrested and imprisoned or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States as by law has cognizance of the offense. Copies of the process shall be returned as speedily as may be into the clerk's office of such court, together with the recognizances of the witnesses for their appearance to testify in the case. And where any offender or witness is committed in any district other than that where the offense is to be tried, it shall be the duty of the judge of the district where such offender or witness is imprisoned, seasonably to issue, and of the marshal to execute, a warrant for his removal to the district where the trial is to be had.

1. The provisions of section 1014, that offenders against the United States may be arrested, imprisoned, or bailed by certain officers named, including United States commissioners, "agreeably to the usual mode of process against offenders" in this particular, does not confer upon commissioners the power to punish for contempt, possessed by State officers, and they have no power to punish for contempt. (Ex parte Perkins, 29 Fed. Rep., 900.)

2. A commissioner, when engaged under section 1014, acts as a committing magistrate and must proceed according to the law of the State in similar cases. (United States *v.* Martin, 9 Saw., 90.)

3. The Revised Statutes of Indiana, 1881, section 1628, makes it the duty of a justice in a criminal proceeding to docket and hear the cause and either acquit, convict and punish, or hold to bail. Section 1634 requires a justice to recognize a defendant charged with a felony if, upon the hearing, he is of opinion that he should be held. Section 1639 provides that a justice shall not discharge a defendant against whom the proper offense has not been charged, but shall cause the proper offense to be charged and recognize him to answer it. These sections are made applicable to United States commissioners' examinations held in Indiana by Revised Statutes, 1014. *Held*, that they contemplate a trial and hearing and the commissioner is not bound to accept an offer of the accused to waive examination, but he may suspend the examination or not as he deems best for the public interest. (Van Buren *v.* United States, 36 Fed. Rep., 77.)

4. An invalid bail bond is not binding on either principal or sureties. To make a bail bond valid it must be taken by competent legal authority; it must be in correct legal form. Bail was not allowed by the common law after conviction and sentence. Bail is a right which is secured by law. To secure it under the laws of the United States requires a statute guaranteeing it. A court can not grant bail without authority to do so. (United States *v.* Hudson, 65 Fed. Rep., 68.)

5. A State statute can not control an express law of Congress in relation to proceedings in Federal courts. The provisions of the Revised Statutes, section 1014, allowing criminal proceedings, agreeably to the usual mode of process against offenders in each State, refers to process and procedure not expressly regulated by Federal statutes. (Turner *v.* United States, 19 C. Cls. R., 629.)

6. The Revised Statutes, section 1014, requires commissioners to perform their duties agreeably to the usual mode of process in the State where they act. (Ravesies *v.* United States, 24 C. Cls. R., 224).

7. The power to punish for contempt is not conferred upon commissioners of the circuit courts by law, nor can such power be given by a rule of court. By the Comptroller's decision of November 9, 1893, T., who had acted in good faith under an order of court which seemingly authorized commissioners to preserve order by the process of contempt, was allowed the fees claimed by him in such proceedings, under the authority of Van Buren *v.* United States (36 Fed. Rep., 77). His attention having been specifically called by the Auditor's decision to the cases holding that commissioners have no power to punish for contempt, his present claim does not seem to come within the principles laid down in Van Buren *v.* United States, supra, and all fees now claimed by him in contempt proceedings will be disallowed. (Comp. in re accounts of L. M. Totten, Feb. 13, 1895.)

8. The act of July 12, 1894, providing that criminal proceedings instituted for the trial of offenders against the laws of the United States arising in the district of Minnesota shall be brought, had, and prosecuted in the division of said district in which such offenses were committed, does not apply to preliminary examinations before commissioners or other judicial officers, but such examinations are to be held before the nearest commissioner or the nearest judicial officer having jurisdiction under existing laws, as required by the act of July 31, 1894. (Comp., Mar. 4, 1895, in construction of act of July 12, 1894.)

BAIL SHALL BE ADMITTED IN CASES NOT CAPITAL.

SEC. 1015. Bail shall be admitted upon all arrests in criminal cases where the offense is not punishable by death; and in such cases it may be taken by any of the persons authorized by the preceding section to arrest and imprison offenders.

BAIL MAY BE ADMITTED IN CAPITAL CASES.

SEC. 1016. Bail may be admitted upon all arrests in criminal cases where the punishment may be death; but in such cases it shall be taken only by the Supreme Court or a circuit court, or by a justice of the Supreme Court, a circuit judge, or a judge of a district court, who shall exercise their discretion therein, having regard to the nature and circumstance of the offense, and of the evidence, and to the usages of law.

SURRENDER OF CRIMINALS BY BAIL.

SEC. 1018. Any party charged with a criminal offense and admitted to bail, may, in vacation, be arrested by his bail, and delivered to the marshal or his deputy, before any judge or other officer having power to commit for such offense; and at the request of such bail, the judge or other officer shall recommit the party so arrested to the custody of the marshal, and endorse on the recognizance, or certified copy thereof, the discharge and exoneratur of such bail; and the party so committed shall therefrom be held in custody until discharged by due course of law.

NEW BAIL TO BE GIVEN IN CERTAIN CASES.

SEC. 1019. When proof is made to any judge of the United States, or other magistrate having authority to commit on criminal charges as aforesaid, that a person previously admitted to bail on any such charge is about to abscond, and that his bail is insufficient, the judge or magistrate shall require such person to give better security, or, for default thereof, cause him to be committed to prison; and an order for his arrest may be endorsed on the former commitment, or a new warrant therefor may be issued, by such judge or magistrate, setting forth the cause thereof.

ARREST OF PERSONS CAUGHT IN AN ILLICIT DISTILLERY.

The act of March 1, 1879 (chap. 125, sec. 9, 20 Stat., 341), contains the following provision:

"Where any marshal or deputy marshal of the United States, within the district for which he shall be appointed, shall find any person or persons in the act of operating an illicit distillery, it shall be lawful for such marshal or deputy marshal to arrest such person or persons, and take him or them forthwith before some judicial officer named in section 1014 of the Revised Statutes who may reside in the county of arrest, or if none, in that nearest to the place of arrest, to be dealt with according to the provisions of sections 1014, 1015, and 1016 of the said Revised Statutes."

SEVERAL CHARGES TO BE JOINED IN ONE INDICTMENT.

SEC. 1024. When there are several charges against any person for the same act or transaction, or for two or more acts or transactions connected together, or for two or more acts or transactions of the same class of crimes or offenses, which may be properly joined, instead of having several indictments the whole may be joined in one indictment in separate counts; and if two or more indictments are found in such cases, the court may order them to be consolidated.

ONLY ONE WRIT WHEN SEVERAL INDICTMENTS AGAINST SAME PERSON.

SEC. 1027. When two or more charges are made, or two or more indictments are found against any person, only one writ or warrant shall be necessary to commit him for trial; and it shall be sufficient to state in the writ the name or general character of the offenses, or to refer to them only in very general terms.

COPY OF WRIT TO BE JAILOR'S AUTHORITY—ORIGINAL RETURNED.

SEC. 1028. Whenever a prisoner is committed to a sheriff or jailor by virtue of a writ, warrant, or mittimus, a copy thereof shall be delivered to such sheriff or jailor, as his authority to hold the prisoner, and the original writ, warrant, or mittimus shall be returned to the proper court or officer, with the officer's return thereon.

WRIT FOR REMOVAL FROM ONE DISTRICT TO ANOTHER.

SEC. 1029. Only one writ or warrant is necessary to remove a prisoner from one district to another. One copy thereof may be delivered to the sheriff or jailor from whose custody the prisoner is taken, and another to the sheriff or jailor to whose custody he is committed, and the original writ, with the marshal's return thereon, shall be returned to the clerk of the district to which he is removed.

NO WRIT NECESSARY TO BRING A PRISONER INTO COURT.

SEC. 1030. No writ is necessary to bring into court any prisoner or person in custody, or for remanding him from the court into custody; but the same shall be done on the order of the court or district attorney, for which no fees shall be charged by the clerk or marshal.

COPY OF INDICTMENT AND LIST OF JURORS AND WITNESSES.

SEC. 1033. When any person is indicted of treason, a copy of the indictment and a list of the jury, and of the witnesses to be produced on the trial for proving the indictment, stating the place of abode of each juror and witness, shall be delivered to him at least three entire

days before he is tried for the same. When any person is indicted of any other capital offense, such copy of the indictment and list of the jurors and witnesses shall be delivered to him at least two entire days before the trial.

POOR CONVICTS—DISCHARGE, ETC.

SEC. 1042. When a poor convict, sentenced by any court of the United States to pay a fine, or fine and cost, whether with or without imprisonment, has been confined in prison thirty days, solely for the non-payment of such fine, or fine and cost, he may make application in writing to any commissioner of the United States court in the district where he is imprisoned, setting forth his inability to pay such fine, or fine and cost, and after notice to the district attorney of the United States, who may appear, offer evidence, and be heard, the commissioner shall proceed to hear and determine the matter; and if on examination it shall appear to him that such convict is unable to pay such fine, or fine and cost, and that he has not any property exceeding twenty dollars in value, except such as is by law exempt from being taken on execution for debt, the commissioner shall administer to him the following oath: "I do solemnly swear that I have not any property, real or personal, to the amount of twenty dollars, except such as is by law exempt from being taken on civil precept for debt by the laws of (state where oath is administered); and that I have no property in any way conveyed or concealed, or in any way disposed of, for my future use or benefit. So help me God." And thereupon such convict shall be discharged, the commissioner giving to the jailer or keeper of the jail a certificate setting forth the facts.

NOTE.—The commissioner is entitled to $5 a day for services under this section. He is not entitled to $5 for each convict discharged where more than one is discharged on the same day. (See sec. 5296, post page 155, and decisions quoted under paragraphs 11 and 12, commissioner's fees, ante, pages 117 to 119.)

COURT OF CLAIMS.

APPOINTMENT, OATH, AND SALARIES OF JUSTICES.

SEC. 1049. The Court of Claims, established by the act of February twenty-four, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, shall be continued. It shall consist of a chief justice and four judges, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and hold their offices during good behavior. Each of them shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to discharge faithfully the duties of his office, and shall be entitled to receive an annual salary of four thousand five hundred dollars, payable quarterly from the Treasury.

NOTE.—The salaries are paid monthly from the appropriation for salaries, judges, etc., Court of Claims. Salary is paid from the date of the oath of office

CLERK, ASSISTANT, BAILIFF, AND MESSENGER.

SEC. 1053. The said court shall appoint a chief clerk, an assistant clerk, if deemed necessary, a bailiff, and a messenger. The clerks shall take an oath for the faithful discharge of their duties, and shall be under the direction of the court in the performance thereof; and for misconduct or incapacity they may be removed by it from office; but the court shall report such removals, with the cause thereof, to Congress, if in session, or, if not, at the next session. The bailiff shall hold his office for a term of four years, unless sooner removed by the court for cause.

SALARIES OF CLERK, ASSISTANT, BAILIFF, AND MESSENGER.

SEC. 1054. The salary of the chief clerk shall be three thousand dollars a year, of the assistant clerk two thousand dollars a year, of the bailiff fifteen hundred dollars a year, and of the messenger eight hundred and forty dollars a year, payable quarterly from the Treasury.

NOTE.—Salaries are paid monthly from the appropriation for salaries, judges, etc., Court of Claims. In addition to the officers provided for in the above section Congress now (1896) appropriates for five clerks at $1,200 each.

BOND OF CLERK.

SEC. 1055. The chief clerk shall give bond to the United States in such amount, in such form, and with such security as shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

CLERK TO DISBURSE CONTINGENT FUND.

SEC. 1056. The said clerk shall have authority, when he has given bond as provided in the preceding section, to disburse, under the direction of the court, the contingent fund which may from time to time be appropriated for its use; and his accounts shall be settled by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury in the same way as the accounts of other disbursing agents of the Government are settled.

OATH OF OFFICE.

SEC. 1757. Whenever any person who is not rendered ineligible to office by the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution is elected or appointed to any office of honor or trust under the Government of the United States, and is not able, on account of his participation in the late rebellion, to take the oath prescribed in the preceding section, he shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe in lieu of that oath the following oath: "I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this

obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God."

1. Section 1757 requires the oath therein specified to be taken by every person "elected or appointed to any office of honor or trust under the Government of the United States * * * before entering upon the duties of his office." Salary can not be allowed except from the date of the oath. (Dec. First Comp. Bowler, p. 193.)

UNAUTHORIZED OFFICE—NO SALARY.

SEC. 1760. No money shall be paid from the Treasury to any person acting or assuming to act as an officer, civil, military, or naval, as salary, in any office when the office is not authorized by some previously existing law, unless such office is subsequently sanctioned by law.

NO SALARY TO CERTAIN APPOINTEES DURING RECESS.

SEC. 1761. No money shall be paid from the Treasury, as salary, to any person appointed during the recess of the Senate, to fill a vacancy in any existing office, if the vacancy existed while the Senate was in session and was by law required to be filled by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, until such appointee has been confirmed by the Senate.

DOUBLE SALARY.

SEC. 1763. No person who holds an office, the salary or annual compensation attached to which amounts to the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, shall receive compensation for discharging the duties of any other office, unless expressly authorized by law.

Act of July 31, 1894 (sec. 2, 28 Stat., 205):

No person who holds an office the salary or annual compensation attached to which amounts to the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars shall be appointed to or hold any other office to which compensation is attached unless specially heretofore or hereafter specially authorized thereto by law; but this shall not apply to retired officers of the Army or Navy whenever they may be elected to public office or whenever the President shall appoint them to office by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

1. The above section does not prohibit the clerk of the district court of Alaska, whose salary is $2,500, from receiving, under a contract with the Department of Justice, $600 for medical services rendered by him to United States prisoners. (Comp., Mar. 9, 1895.)

EXTRA SERVICES.

SEC. 1764. No allowance or compensation shall be made to any officer or clerk, by reason of the discharge of duties which belong to any other officer or clerk in the same or any other Department; and no allowance

or compensation shall be made for any extra service whatever, which any officer or clerk may be required to perform, unless expressly authorized by law.

1. The pay of two offices is prohibited by the act of September 30, 1850 (9 Stat. L., p. 542, sec. 1), which provides that the accounting officers of the Treasury "shall in no case allow any pay to one individual of the salaries of two different offices on account of having performed the duties thereof." (Talbot *v.* United States, 10 C. Cls. R., 426.)

2. When the statutes directly or indirectly recognize the right of a person to hold separate offices, an implication arises that he may have the salary attached to each. (Collins *v.* United States, 15 C. Cls. R., 22.)

3. The Revised Statutes prohibit additional compensation to public officers, but do not apply to salaries of two offices properly held by the same person. (Ibid.)

4. Officers of the Government are not prohibited to receive extra compensation for services rendered entirely apart from their official functions, but only for services required of them within the scope of their employment. (United States *v.* Stowe, 19 Fed. Rep., 807.)

EXTRA ALLOWANCE.

SEC. 1765. No officer in any branch of the public service, or any other person whose salary, pay, or emoluments are fixed by law or regulations, shall receive any additional pay, extra allowance, or compensation, in any form whatever, for the disbursement of public money, or for any other service or duty whatever, unless the same is authorized by law, and the appropriation therefor explicitly states that it is for such additional pay, extra allowance, or compensation.

1. Under the act of August 23, 1842, one whose salary is fixed by law can hold no other office, and can receive no other or additional compensation for any service whatever. (Stansbury *v.* United States, 1 C. Cls. R., 123; Harvey *v.* United States, 3 C. Cls. R., 38; Jackson *v.* United States, 8 C. Cls. R., 353; U. S. Repts., 8 Wall, 33.)

OFFICERS IN ARREARS.

SEC. 1766. No money shall be paid to any person for his compensation who is in arrears to the United States, until he has accounted for and paid into the Treasury all sums for which he may be liable. In all cases where the pay or salary of any person is withheld in pursuance of this section, the accounting officers of the Treasury, if required to do so by the party, his agent or attorney, shall report forthwith to the Solicitor of the Treasury the balance due; and the Solicitor shall, within sixty days thereafter, order suit to be commenced against such delinquent and his sureties.

TAKING OATHS, ACKNOWLEDGMENTS, ETC.

SEC. 1778. In all cases in which, under the laws of the United States, oaths or acknowledgments may now be taken or made before any justice of the peace of any State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, they may hereafter be also taken or made by or before any notary

public duly appointed in any State, district, or Territory, or any of the commissioners of the circuit courts, and, when certified under the hand and official seal of such notary or commissioner, shall have the same force and effect as if taken or made by or before such justice of the peace.

THE TERRITORIES.

SUPREME COURTS OF TERRITORIES.

SEC. 1864. The supreme court of every Territory shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and they shall hold their offices for four years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. They shall hold a term annually at the seat of government of the Territory for which they are respectively appointed.

The act of May 17, 1884 (23 Stat., 24), provides for one judge in the Territory of Alaska. This act also provides that the district judge of Alaska shall be paid his actual necessary expenses when traveling in the discharge of his official duties. A detailed account of such expenses shall be rendered under oath and shall be approved by the Attorney-General.

NOTE.—This account is paid from the appropriation for traveling expenses, Territory of Alaska.

By act of February 28, 1887 (24 Stat., 428), the supreme court of the Territory of New Mexico is to consist of a chief justice and three associate justices, and by act of July 10, 1890 (26 Stat., 226), such court is to consist of a chief justice and four associate justices.

By act of June 25, 1888 (chap. 486, 25 Stat., 203), the supreme court of the Territory of Utah is to consist of a chief justice and three associate justices.

The act of March 1, 1889 (25 Stat., 783), provided for a judge in the Indian Territory and fixed his salary at $3,5^0. He is paid from the appropriation for salaries of district judges. (See Indian Territory, act of Mar. 1, 1895.)

By act of February 11, 1891 (chap. 131, sec. 1, 26 Stat., 747), the supreme court of Arizona is to consist of a chief justice and three associate justices.

By act of December 21, 1893 (chap. 5, 28 Stat., 20), the supreme court of Oklahoma is to consist of a chief justice and four associate justices.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

SEC. 1865. Every Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts; and a district court shall be held in each district of the Territory by one of the justices of the supreme court, at such time and place as may be prescribed by law; and each judge, after assignment, shall reside in the district to which he is assigned.

OATH OF OFFICE.

Act of May 1, 1876 (chap. 88, 19 Stat., 43), provides:

And hereafter payment of salaries of all officers of the Territories of the United States appointed by the President shall commence only when the person appointed to any such office shall take the proper oath, and shall enter upon the duties of such office in such Territory;

And said oath shall hereafter be administered in the Territory in which such office is held.

CLERKS OF TERRITORIAL COURTS.

SEC. 1870. The supreme court of each Territory shall appoint its own clerk, who shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he is appointed.

SEC. 1871. Each judge of the supreme court of the respective Territories shall designate and appoint one person as clerk of the district over which he presides, where one is not already appointed, and shall designate and retain but one such clerk where more than one is already appointed, and only such district clerk shall be entitled to a compensation from the United States.

SEC. 1872. Every district clerk shall be also the register in chancery, and shall reside and keep his office at the place where the court is held.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS IN TERRITORIES.

SEC. 1875. There shall be appointed in each Territory a person learned in the law, to act as attorney for the United States. He shall continue in office for four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President.

NOTE.—See act of May 1, 1876, quoted under section 1865.

MARSHALS IN TERRITORIES.

SEC. 1876. There shall be appointed a marshal for each Territory. He shall execute all process issuing from the Territorial courts when exercising their jurisdiction as circuit and district courts of the United States. He shall have the power and perform the duties, and be subject to the regulations and penalties, imposed by law on the marshals for the several judicial districts of the United States. He shall hold his office for four years and until his successor is appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President.

NOTE.—See act of May 1, 1876, set out under section 1865.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS—HOW APPOINTED.

SEC. 1877. The governor, secretary, chief justice, and associate justices, attorney, and marshal of every Territory shall be nominated and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President.

SALARIES OF TERRITORIAL JUDGES.

SEC. 1879. The annual salary of the chief justice and associate justices of all the Territories now organized shall be three thousand dollars each.

1. The provision of the Constitution which declares that the judges of the supreme and inferior courts shall receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished does not extend to Territorial judges. (Fisher's Case, 15 C. Cls. R., 323.)

2. The salaries of judicial and other officers appointed for the Territory of Michigan are to be paid until the State shall have been actually admitted into the Union by the proclamation of the President. (3 Op., 170.)

3. The salaries of the Territorial officers of Oregon date from the time of their appointment, but are not payable until they reach the Territory and enter upon their official duties. (5 Op., 219.)

4. Territorial judges absent from the Territory for a period of three months can obtain their salaries only on certificate of the President that the absence was for good cause. (6 Op., 57.)

5. The salaries of judges of all courts of the United States are due from the date of appointment; but the party does not become entitled to draw pay until he has entered upon the duties of his office, or at least taken his official oath; for, until then, though under commission, he is not actually in office, and in some cases, as that of the Territorial judges of Oregon, Washington, Kansas, and Nebraska, salary, though due from date of appointment, can not be drawn until the judge enters on duty in the Territory. (7 Op., 304.)

NOTE.—Salary is paid only from the date the judge takes the oath of office and enters upon the discharge of his duties. It is paid monthly from the appropriation for salaries, governor, etc., Territory of ———, on the receipt of a certificate of nonabsence. (See sec. 1884.) The oath must be taken in the Territory. (See act May 1, 1876, ante, page 144.) These salaries are paid by the disbursing clerk of the Department of Justice.

SALARIES OF TERRITORIAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

SEC. 1880. The salary of the attorney of the United States for each Territory shall be at the rate of two hundred and fifty dollars annually.

The United States attorney for the Territory of Alaska receives a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum. (Act of May 17, 1884, chap. 53, sec. 9, 23 Stat., 24.)

NOTE.—Salary is paid quarterly from the appropriation for salaries, district attorneys, on the receipt of a certificate of nonabsence. Paid from date of oath of office, which must be taken in the Territory, and from the time the attorney enters upon the discharge of his duties. (See act May 1, 1876, ante, page 144.) The salary of the attorney for Alaska is paid monthly from the appropriation for salaries, governor, etc., Territory of Alaska. Salaries are paid by the disbursing clerk of the Department of Justice.

SALARIES OF MARSHALS IN THE TERRITORIES.

SEC. 1881. The salary of the marshal of the United States for each Territory shall be at the rate of two hundred dollars a year.

By act of May 17, 1884, the salary of the marshal of Alaska is $2,500.

NOTE.—The salary of the marshal of Alaska is paid monthly from the appropriation for salaries, governor, etc., Territory of Alaska. The salaries of all other marshals are paid quarterly from the appropriation for salaries, district marshals. Certificates of nonabsence must be forwarded before payment of salary. The salary is paid from the date when the oath of office is taken and the marshal enters upon the discharge of his duties. Salaries are paid by the disbursing clerk of the Department of Justice.

SALARIES TO BE PAID QUARTERLY.

SEC. 1882. The salaries provided for in this Title, to be paid to the governor, secretary, chief justices and associate justices, district attorney, and marshal of the several Territories, shall be paid quarter-yearly at the Treasury of the United States.

FEES OF CLERKS, ETC., IN THE TERRITORIES.

SEC. 1883. The fees and costs to be allowed to the United States attorneys and marshals, to the clerks of the supreme and district courts, and to jurors, witnesses, commissioners, and printers, in the Territories of the United States shall be the same for similar services for such persons as prescribed in chapter sixteen, Title "The Judiciary," and no other compensation shall be taxed or allowed.

SALARY NOT TO BE PAID WHEN OFFICER IS ABSENT.

SEC. 1884. When any officer of a Territory is absent therefrom, and from the duties of his office, no salary shall be paid him during the year in which such absence occurs, unless good cause therefor be shown to the President, who shall officially certify his opinion of such cause to the proper accounting officer of the Treasury, to be filed in his office.

1. Certificates of nonabsence from the judicial officers of the Indian Territory are not required in order to authorize the payment of their salaries. (Comp. to Branagan, June 18, 1895.)

NOTE.—Salary will not be paid to any Territorial officer (except for the Indian Territory) until the officer has forwarded to the Attorney-General a certificate of nonabsence covering the period for which salary is to be paid. This certificate should state that the officer was not absent during the period covered, or if absent should give the reasons for leaving the Territory, the time during which he was absent, and by whom leave of absence was granted.

PENITENTIARIES IN TERRITORIES.

SEC. 1892. Any penitentiary which has been, or may hereafter be, erected by the United States in an organized Territory shall, when the same is ready for the reception of convicts, be placed under the care and control of the marshal of the United States for the Territory

or District in which such penitentiary is situated; except as otherwise provided in the case of the penitentiaries in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Colorado.

RULES FOR GOVERNMENT OF PENITENTIARIES.

SEC. 1893. The Attorney-General of the United States shall prescribe all needful rules and regulations for the government of such penitentiary, and the marshal having charge thereof shall cause them to be duly and faithfully executed and obeyed, and the reasonable compensation of the marshal and his deputies for their service, under such regulations shall be fixed by the Attorney-General.

1. A marshal is not entitled to commissions on disbursements for the support of a penitentiary. (United States *v.* Baird, 150 U. S., 54.)

NOTE.—The compensation of the marshal, as fixed by the Attorney-General, is intended to cover his services in connection with the care of the penitentiary. He is not entitled to commissions on the amount disbursed for expenses of the penitentiary.

EXPENSES OF SUBSISTENCE OF PRISONERS.

SEC. 1894. The compensation, as well as the expense incident to the subsistence and employment of offenders against the laws of the United States, who have been, or may hereafter be, sentenced to imprisonment in such penitentiary, shall be chargeable on, and payable out of, the fund for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offenses committed against the United States; but nothing herein shall be construed to increase the maximum compensation now allowed by law to those officers.

IMPRISONMENT IN PENITENTIARIES.

SEC. 1895. Any person convicted by a court of competent jurisdiction in a Territory, for a violation of the laws thereof, and sentenced to imprisonment, may, at the cost of such Territory, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by such rules and regulations, be received, subsisted, and employed in such penitentiary during the term of his imprisonment in the same manner as if he had been convicted of an offense against the laws of the United States.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY TO PROSECUTE.

SEC. 1982. The district attorneys, marshals, and deputy marshals, the commissioners appointed by the circuit and Territorial courts, with power to arrest, imprison, or bail offenders, and every other officer who is especially empowered by the President, are authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute prosecutions against

all persons violating any of the provisions of chapter seven of the Title "Crimes", and to cause such persons to be arrested, and imprisoned or bailed, for trial before the court of the United States or the Territorial court having cognizance of the offense.

COMMISSIONERS TO BE APPOINTED.

SEC. 1983. The circuit courts of the United States and the district courts of the Territories, from time to time, shall increase the number of commissioners, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with the crimes referred to in the preceding section; and such commissioners are authorized and required to exercise all the powers and duties conferred on them herein with regard to such offenses in like manner as they are authorized by law to exercise with regard to other offenses against the laws of the United States.

COMMISSIONERS MAY APPOINT SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHALS.

SEC. 1984. The commissioners authorized to be appointed by the preceding section are empowered, within their respective counties, to appoint, in writing, under their hands, one or more suitable persons, from time to time, who shall execute all such warrants or other process as the commissioners may issue in the lawful performance of their duties, and the persons so appointed shall have authority to summon and call to their aid the bystanders or posse comitatus of the proper county, or such portion of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged; and such warrants shall run and be executed anywhere in the State or Territory within which they are issued.

MARSHAL TO OBEY PRECEPTS.

SEC. 1985. Every marshal and deputy marshal shall obey and execute all warrants or other process, when directed to him, issued under the provisions hereof.

FEES IN CIVIL RIGHTS CASES.

SEC. 1986. The district attorneys, marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the courts of the United States and Territorial courts shall be paid for their services, in cases under the foregoing provisions, the same fees as are allowed to them for like services in other cases; and where the proceedings are before a commissioner he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars for his services in each case, inclusive of all services incident to the arrest and examination.

1. Where a commissioner issues a warrant upon affidavits which do not show an offense the issuing of a warrant does not make a case within the meaning of

the Revised Statutes which provides that a commissioner "shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars for his services in each case." (Southworth *v.* United States, 19 C. Cls. R., 278.)

2. Commissioner took complaints and issued 8,283 warrants for violations of section 5512. Of the warrants 6,903 were not executed, 1,380 were arrested, 77 were held, and 1,303 discharged. *Held,* that the refusal of the circuit court to approve the account, though no bar to recovery, might be a matter for consideration in respect to the good faith of the transaction; that where defendant was arrested and tried, though discharged, the commissioner is entitled to the fee of $10; that when no arrest was made and no examination took place no case had arisen within the meaning of section 1986. (Southworth *v.* United States, 151 U. S., 179.)

3. Section 1983 provides that the United States circuit courts and the district courts of the Territories, from time to time, shall increase the number of United States commissioners so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with violations of the election laws. Section 1984 empowers the commissioners authorized to be appointed by the preceding section, within their respective counties, to appoint one or more suitable persons from time to time, who shall execute all such warrants as the commissioner shall issue. *Held,* that since the appointment of commissioners was not authorized for the first time, but merely directed by section 1983, the power to appoint process servers, given by section 1984, must extend to all commissioners. In any case it would be impossible to distinguish from the rest the class in terms designated by this section. (In re Upchurch, 38 Fed. Rep., 25.)

ARREST IN INDIAN COUNTRY—POSSE.

SEC. 2153. In executing process in the Indian country, the marshal may employ a posse comitatus, not exceeding three persons in any of the States respectively, to assist in executing process by arresting and bringing in prisoners from the Indian country, and allow them three dollars for each day in lieu of all expenses and services.

1. Payment may be made though there is no arrest. (Comp.)

NOTE.—Each person employed as a posse must make affidavit setting forth the case, the number of days employed, and the places from and to which travel was made. This affidavit and the receipt of the posse must accompany the account of the marshal.

DUTY OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY TO PROSECUTE FOR VIOLATIONS OF REVENUE LAWS.

SEC. 3085. District attorneys, upon receiving the report of a collector, shall cause suit and prosecution to be commenced and prosecuted without delay for the fines and personal penalties by law in such case provided, unless upon inquiry and examination they shall decide that a conviction can not probably be obtained, or that the ends of public justice do not require that a suit or prosecution should be instituted, in which case they shall report the facts to the Secretary of the Treasury for his direction. For expenses incurred and services rendered in prosecutions for such fines and personal penalties, they shall receive such allowance as the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem just and

reasonable, upon the certificate of the judge before whom such prosecution was had. (Sec. 838.)

ASSIGNMENT OF CLAIMS—WHEN VOID.

SEC. 3477. All transfers and assignments made of any claim upon the United States, or of any part or share thereof, or interest therein, whether absolute or conditional, and whatever may be the consideration therefor, and all powers of attorney, orders, or other authorities for receiving payment of any such claim, or of any part or share thereof, shall be absolutely null and void, unless they are freely made and executed in the presence of at least two attesting witnesses, after the allowance of such a claim, the ascertainment of the amount due, and the issuing of a warrant for the payment thereof. Such transfers, assignments, and powers of attorney, must recite the warrant for payment, and must be acknowledged by the person making them, before an officer having authority to take acknowledgments of deeds, and shall be certified by the officer; and it must appear by the certificate that the officer, at the time of the acknowledgment, read and fully explained the transfer, assignment, or warrant of attorney to the person acknowledging the same.

1. When the Government as lessee of real estate recognizes through its proper officers a transfer of the property, and an assignment of the lease, and an assignment of rent under it, and pays the rent, there is nothing in section 3477 respecting transfers and assignments of claims against the United States which invalidates that transaction for the benefit of a third party. (Freedman's Saving Co. *v.* Shepherd, 127 U. S., 494.)

2. Payments should not be made under assignments or powers of attorney which do not conform to the provisions of the section. The decision of the Court of Claims leaves it with the accounting officers to recognize or not such assignments. The marshal should not be directed to take up certificates. (Letter of Comp. to Atty. Gen. in re claim of D. T. Hoskins, assignee of jurors' certificates, Dec. 26, 1894.)

COLLECTORS TO PAY OVER PUBLIC MONEYS.

SEC. 3615. All collectors and receivers of public money of every description, within the District of Columbia, shall, as often as they may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury or the Postmaster-General so to do, pay over to the Treasurer of the United States, at the Treasury, all public moneys collected by them or in their hands. All such collectors and receivers of public moneys within the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco, Baltimore, Charleston, and Saint Louis shall, upon the same direction, pay over to the assistant treasurers in their respective cities, at their offices, respectively, all the public moneys collected by them, or in their hands; to be safely kept by the respective depositaries, until otherwise disposed of according to law. It shall be the duty of the Secretary and Post-

master-General, respectively, to direct such payments by the collectors and receivers at all the said places, at least as often as once in each week, and as much oftener as they may think proper.

HOW MARSHALS AND ATTORNEYS MAY PAY MONEYS.

SEC. 3616. All marshals, district attorneys, and other persons than those mentioned in the preceding section, having public money to pay to the United States, may pay the same to any depositary constituted by or in pursuance of law, which may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

MONEYS RECEIVED TO BE DEPOSITED WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

SEC. 3617. The gross amount of all moneys received from whatever source for the use of the United States, except as otherwise provided in the next section, shall be paid by the officer or agent receiving the same into the Treasury, at as early a day as practicable, without any abatement or deduction on account of salary, fees, costs, charges, expenses, or claim of any description whatever. But nothing herein shall affect any provision relating to the revenues of the Post-Office Department.

PENALTY FOR WITHHOLDING MONEY.

SEC. 3619. Every officer or agent who neglects or refuses to comply with the provisions of section thirty-six hundred and seventeen shall be subject to be removed from office, and to forfeit to the United States any share or part of the moneys withheld, to which he might otherwise be entitled.

DUTY OF DISBURSING OFFICERS TO DEPOSIT MONEYS.

SEC. 3620. It shall be the duty of every disbursing officer having any public money intrusted to him for disbursement, to deposit the same with the Treasurer or some one of the assistant treasurers of the United States, and to draw for the same only as it may be required for payments to be made by him in pursuance of law (and draw for the same only in favor of the persons to whom payment is made;) and all transfers from the Treasurer of the United States to a disbursing officer shall be by draft or warrant on the Treasury or an assistant treasurer of the United States. In places, however, where there is no treasurer or assistant treasurer, the Secretary of the Treasury may, when he deems it essential to the public interest, specially authorize in writing the deposit of such public money in any other public depository, or, in writing, authorize the same to be kept in any other manner, and under such rules and regulations as he may deem most safe and effectual to facilitate the payments to public creditors.

PUBLIC MONEYS TO BE DEPOSITED AND RECEIPTS TAKEN.

SEC. 3621. Every person who shall have moneys of the United States in his hands or possession shall pay the same to the Treasurer, an assistant treasurer, or some public depositary of the United States, and take his receipts for the same, in duplicate, and forward one of them forthwith to the Secretary of the Treasury.

ACCOUNTS TO BE RENDERED MONTHLY.

SEC. 3622. Every officer or agent of the United States who receives public money which he is not authorized to retain as salary, pay, or emolument, shall render his accounts monthly. Such accounts, with the vouchers necessary to the correct and prompt settlement thereof, shall be sent by mail, or otherwise, to the Bureau to which they pertain, within ten days after the expiration of each successive month, and after examination there, shall be passed to the proper accounting officer of the Treasury for settlement. Disbursing officers of the Navy shall, however, render their accounts and vouchers direct to the proper accounting officer of the Treasury. In case of the non-receipt at the Treasury, or proper Bureau, of any accounts within a reasonable and proper time thereafter, the officer whose accounts are in default shall be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of having complied with the provisions of this section. The Secretary of the Treasury may, if in his opinion the circumstances of the case justify and require it, extend the time hereinbefore prescribed for the rendition of accounts. Nothing herein contained shall, however, be construed to restrain the heads of any of the Departments from requiring such other returns or reports from the officer or agent subject to the control of such heads of Departments, as the public interest may require.

Act of August 30, 1890 (chap. 837, sec. 4, 26 Stat., 413), provides:

That hereafter all disbursing officers of the United States shall render their accounts quarterly; and the Secretary of the Senate shall render his accounts as heretofore; but the Secretary of the Treasury may direct any or all such accounts to be rendered more frequently when, in his judgment, the public interests may require.

NOTE.—See act July 31, 1894, post page 88 which amends Sec. 3622.

DISTINCT ACCOUNTS UNDER EACH APPROPRIATION.

SEC. 3623. All officers, agents, or other persons, receiving public moneys, shall render distinct accounts of the application thereof, according to the appropriation under which the same may have been advanced to them.

FIRST COMPTROLLER TO INSTITUTE SUITS TO RECOVER MONEYS.

SEC. 3624. Whenever any person accountable for public money, neglects or refuses to pay into the Treasury the sum or balance reported to be due to the United States, upon the adjustment of his account, the First Comptroller of the Treasury shall institute suit for the recovery of the same, adding to the sum stated to be due on such account, the commissions of the delinquent, which shall be forfeited in every instance where suit is commenced and judgment obtained thereon, and an interest of six per cent per annum, from the time of receiving the money until it shall be repaid into the Treasury.

1. A receiver of public moneys is not discharged from liability by being robbed. (Boyden *v.* United States, 13 Wall., 17.)

2. Nor by causes which might perhaps discharge it, when the money taken from them by superior force would not have been in their hands at all to be so taken had they not kept it in their hands in violation of statutes which made it their duty to pay it over to the Government. (Bevans *v.* United States, 13 Wall., 56.)

3. An officer charged with the disbursement of public moneys is not liable for interest thereon if he has not converted them to his own use, nor neglected to disburse them pursuant to law, nor when thereunto required failed to account for or transfer them. (United States *v.* Denoir, 106 U. S., 536.)

MONEY TO BE APPLIED SOLELY TO THE OBJECT FOR WHICH APPROPRIATED.

SEC. 3678. All sums appropriated for the various branches of expenditure in the public service shall be applied solely to the objects for which they are respectively made, and for no others.

NOTE.—The marshal must not use money advanced from one appropriation to pay expenses incurred which are chargeable to a different appropriation. He must not use money advanced from the appropriation for one fiscal year to pay expenses incurred in another fiscal year.

FEES OF WITNESSES WHOSE TESTIMONY IS TAKEN TO BE USED IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

SEC. 4074. Every witness who shall so appear and testify shall be allowed, and shall receive from the party at whose instance he shall have been summoned, the same fees and mileage as are allowed to witnesses in suits depending in the district courts of the United States.

CLERK TO MAKE RETURN OF SUMS ALLOWED ATTORNEY AND PRIZE COMMISSIONERS.

SEC. 4644. The clerk of each district court shall render, to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Navy, a semi annual statement of all the sums allowed by the court, and ordered to be paid, within the previous half-year, to the district attorney and prize-com-

missioners for services, and to marshals for fees and commissions; and he shall, in all prize-causes in the district, for the purpose of the final decree of distribution, ascertain and keep an account of the amount deposited with the assistant treasurer, subject to the order of the court, in each prize-cause, and the amounts ordered to be paid therefrom as costs and charges, and the residue for distribution; and shall send copies of all final decrees of distribution to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Navy; and shall draw the orders of the court for the payment of all costs and allowances, and for the distribution of the residue. For these services he shall be entitled to receive the sum of twenty-five dollars in each prize-cause, which shall be in full for the services required by this action.

MARSHAL'S FEES IN PRIZE CAUSES.

SEC. 4645. The marshal shall be allowed his actual and necessary expenses for the custody, care, preservation, insurance, sale, or other disposal of the prize-property, and for executing any order of the court respecting the same, and shall have a commission of one-quarter of one per centum on vessels, and of one-half of one per centum on all other prize-property, calculated on the gross proceeds of each sale; and if, after he has had any prize-property in his custody, and has actually performed labor and incurred responsibility for the care and preservation thereof, the same is taken by the United States for its own use without a sale, or if it is delivered on stipulation to the claimants, he shall, in case the same is condemned, be entitled to one-half the above commissions on the amount deposited by the United States to the order of the courts, or collected upon the stipulation. No charges of the marshal for expenses or disbursements shall be allowed, except upon his oath that the same have been actually and necessarily incurred for the purpose stated.

COMPENSATION OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND PRIZE COMMISSIONERS.

SEC. 4646. The district attorney and prize-commissioners, except the naval officer, shall be allowed a just and suitable compensation for their respective services in each prize-cause, to be adjusted and determined by the court, and to be paid as costs in the cause.

FEES OF SPECIAL COUNSEL IN PRIZE CASES.

SEC. 4649. Fees of special counsel in prize-cases incurred or authorized by any Department, or for the defense of captors against demands for damages made by claimants in the district court, not paid by claimants, nor from the prize-fund in the particular cause, and audited and allowed by the Department incurring or authorizing them, and by the Solicitor of the Treasury, shall be a charge upon, and paid out of,

the funds appropriated for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States is a party or interested.

WITNESSES IN PATENT OFFICE CASES.

SEC. 4906. The clerk of any court of the United States, for any district or Territory wherein testimony is to be taken for use in any contested case pending in the Patent-Office, shall, upon the application of any party thereto, or of his agent or attorney, issue a subpœna for any witness residing or being within such district or Territory, commanding him to appear and testify before any officer in such district or Territory authorized to take depositions and affidavits, at any time and place in the subpœna stated. But no witness shall be required to attend at any place more than forty miles from the place where the subpœna is served upon him.

FEES OF WITNESSES IN PATENT OFFICE CASES.

SEC. 4907. Every witness duly subpœnaed and in attendance shall be allowed the same fees as are allowed to witnesses attending the courts of the United States.

EXTRADITION.

SEC. 5270. Whenever there is a treaty or convention for extradition between the Government of the United States and any foreign government, any justice of the Supreme Court, circuit judge, district judge, commissioner, authorized so to do by any of the courts of the United States, or judge of a court of record of general jurisdiction of any State, may, upon complaint made under oath, charging any person found within the limits of any State, district, or Territory, with having committed within the jurisdiction of any such foreign government any of the crimes provided for by such treaty or convention, issue his warrant for the apprehension of the person so charged, that he may be brought before such justice, judge, or commissioner, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered. If, on such hearing, he deems the evidence sufficient to sustain the charge under the provisions of the proper treaty or convention, he shall certify the same, together with a copy of all the testimony taken before him, to the Secretary of State, that a warrant may issue upon the requisition of the proper authorities of such foreign government, for the surrender of such person, according to the stipulations of the treaty or convention; and he shall issue his warrant for the commitment of the person so charged to the proper jail, there to remain until such surrender shall be made.

NOTE.—See act of August 3, 1882, regulating fees and practices in extradition cases, ante, page 108.

REMISSION OF FINE OF POOR CONVICT.

SEC. 5296. When a poor convict, sentenced by any court of the United States to be imprisoned and pay a fine, or fine and cost, or to pay a fine, or fine and costs, has been confined in prison thirty days, solely for the non-payment of such fine, or fine and costs, such convict may make application in writing to any commissioner of the United States court in the district where he is imprisoned, setting forth his inability to pay such fine, or fine and costs, and after notice to the district attorney of the United States, who may appear, offer evidence, and be heard, the commissioner shall proceed to hear and determine the matter. If on examination it shall appear to him that such convict is unable to pay such fine, or fine and costs, and that he has not any property exceeding twenty dollars in value, except such as is by law exempt from being taken on execution for debt, the commissioner shall administer to him the following oath: "I do solemnly swear that I have not any property, real or personal, to the amount of twenty dollars, except such as is by law exempt from being taken on civil process for debt by the laws of (naming the State where oath is administered;) and that I have no property in any way conveyed or concealed, or in any way disposed of, for my future use or benefit. So help me God." Upon taking such oath such convict shall be discharged, and the commissioner shall give to the keeper of the jail a certificate setting forth the facts.

NOTE.—See section 1042, Revised Statutes, ante, page 139, and decisions under paragraphs 11 and 12, ante, pages 117 to 119.

EXPENSES OF PRISONERS TO BE PAID BY UNITED STATES.

SEC. 5536. All the expenses attendant upon the transportation from place to place, and upon the temporary or permanent confinement of persons arrested or committed under the laws of the United States, as well as upon the execution of any sentence of a court thereof respecting them, shall be paid out of the Treasury of the United States in the manner provided by law.

PENITENTIARY SENTENCES—WHERE EXECUTED.

SEC. 5542. In every case where any criminal convicted of any offense against the United States is sentenced to imprisonment and confinement to hard labor, it shall be lawful for the court by which the sentence is passed to order the same to be executed in any State jail or penitentiary within the district or State where such court is held, the use of which jail or penitentiary is allowed by the legislature of the State for that purpose.

ACTUAL REASONABLE COSTS OF SUBSISTENCE TO BE PAID.

SEC. 5545. Hereafter there shall be allowed and paid by the Attorney-General, for the subsistence of prisoners in the custody of any marshal of the United States and the warden of the jail of the District of Columbia, such sum only as it reasonably and actually cost to subsist them. And it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to prescribe such regulations for the government of the marshals and the warden of the jail in the District of Columbia, in relation to their duties under this chapter, as will enable him to determine the actual and reasonable expenses incurred.

DESIGNATION OF PENITENTIARY BY THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

SEC. 5546. All persons who have been, or who may hereafter be, convicted of crime by any court of the United States whose punishment is imprisonment in a District or Territory where, at the time of conviction, or at any time during the term of imprisonment, there may be no penitentiary or jail suitable for the confinement of convicts or available therefor, shall be confined during the term for which they have been or may be sentenced, or during the residue of said term, in some suitable jail or penitentiary in a convenient State or Territory, to be designated by the Attorney-General, and shall be transported and delivered to the warden or keeper of such jail or penitentiary by the marshal of the District or Territory where the conviction has occurred; and if the conviction be had in the District of Columbia, the transportation and delivery shall be by the warden of the jail of that District; the reasonable actual expense of transportation, necessary subsistence, and hire and transportation of guards and the marshal, or the warden of the jail in the District of Columbia, only, to be paid by the Attorney-General, out of the judiciary fund. But if, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, the expense of transportation from any State, Territory or the District of Columbia, in which there is no penitentiary, will exceed the cost of maintaining them in jail in the State, Territory, or the District of Columbia during the period of their sentence, then it shall be lawful so to confine them therein for the period designated in their respective sentences. And the place of imprisonment may be changed in any case, when, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, it is necessary for the preservation of the health of the prisoner, or when, in his opinion, the place of confinement is not sufficient to secure the custody of the prisoner, or because of cruel or improper treatment: *Provided, however*, That no change shall be made in the case of any prisoner on the ground of the unhealthiness of the prisoner, or because of his treatment, after his conviction and during his term of imprisonment, unless such change shall be applied for by such prisoner, or some one in his behalf.

1. Power to remove a United States prisoner from a penitentiary to a county jail is, under Revised Statutes, section 5546, with the Attorney-General. (United States *v.* Greenwald, 64 Fed. Rep., 6.)

ATTORNEY-GENERAL TO CONTRACT FOR SUBSISTENCE.

SEC. 5547. The Attorney-General shall contract with the managers or proper authorities having control of such prisoners, for the imprisonment, subsistence, and proper employment of them, and shall give the court having jurisdiction of such offenses notice of the jail or penitentiary where such prisoners will be confined.

COURT MAY ORDER SENTENCE EXECUTED IN HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

SEC. 5548. Whenever any person is convicted of any offense against the United States which is punishable by fine and imprisonment, or by either, the court by which the sentence is passed may order the sentence to be executed in any house of correction or house of reformation for juvenile delinquents within the State or district where such court is held, the use of which is authorized by the legislature of the State for such purpose.

CONFINEMENT OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

SEC. 5549. Juvenile offenders against the laws of the United States, being under the age of sixteen years, and who may hereafter be convicted of crime, the punishment whereof is imprisonment, shall be confined during the term of sentence in some house of refuge to be designated by the Attorney-General, and shall be transported and delivered to the warden or keeper of such house of refuge by the marshal of the district where such conviction has occurred; or if such conviction be had in the District of Columbia, then the transportation and delivery shall be by the warden of the jail of that district, and the reasonable actual expense of the transportation, necessary subsistence, and hire, and transportation of assistants and the marshal or warden, only, shall be paid by the Attorney-General, out of the judiciary fund.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL TO CONTRACT FOR THEIR SUBSISTENCE.

SEC. 5550. The Attorney-General shall contract with the managers or persons having control of such houses of refuge for the imprisonment, subsistence, and proper employment of all such juvenile offenders, and shall give the several courts of the United States and of the District of Columbia notice of the places so provided for the confinement of such offenders; and they shall be sentenced to confinement in the house of refuge nearest the place of conviction so designated by the Attorney-General.

CLOTHING AND MONEY TO DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

Act of March 3, 1875 (chap. 145, sec. 2, 18 Stat., 479), provides:

That on the discharge from any prison of any person convicted under the laws of the United States on indictment, he or she shall be pro-

vided by the warden or keeper of said prison with one plain suit of clothes and five dollars in money, for which charge shall be made and allowed in the accounts of said prison with the United States: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to persons sentenced for a term of imprisonment of less than six months.

Act of March 3, 1891 (chap. 529, sec. 6, 26 Stat., 839), provides:

That every prisoner when discharged from the jail and prison shall be furnished with transportation to the place of his residence within the United States at the time of his commitment under sentence of the court, and if the term of his imprisonment shall have been for one year or more, he shall also be furnished with suitable clothing, the cost not to exceed twelve dollars, and five dollars in money.

EXPENSES COLLECTING REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS.

It was for many years the rule for attorneys, marshals, and clerks to make out separate accounts for fees in civil customs cases, which were paid from this appropriation. On November 2, 1894, in re account of Wallace Macfarlane, the Comptroller of the Treasury decided that fees of officers of United States courts in civil customs cases are payable from the regular appropriation for the fees of such officers and not from the appropriation for expenses of collecting revenue from customs. Attorneys, marshals, and clerks will now include charges for services in these cases in their regular accounts, except that charges for services performed by direction of the Secretary under sections 827 and 838 are rendered separately.

1. The Auditor for the Treasury Department has jurisdiction of accounts payable from the appropriation for expenses of collecting revenue from customs. (Comp. in re account of Wallace Macfarlane, Nov. 2, 1894.)

2. The expenses of expert witnesses, the purchase and preparation of materials for exhibits, and the employment of persons to obtain and interview expert witnesses in customs suits may be paid from the appropriation for expenses of collecting the revenue from customs. (Comp. to Secretary, Feb. 25, 1895.)

3. The expenses of the district attorney when traveling for the purpose of personally interviewing persons he may desire as expert witnesses in customs cases can not be paid by the Secretary, unless such expenses shall be certified as proper by the court in which the suits are pending as part of compensation of the district attorney, in which case, if approved by the Secretary, the entire compensation, including expenses, may be paid from the appropriation for expenses of collecting revenue from customs. (Comp. to Secretary, Feb. 25, 1895.)

ENFORCEMENT OF THE CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.

EXPENSES OF MARSHALS.

The actual expenses of United States marshals incurred in transporting Chinese persons, found to be unlawfully in the United States, to the frontier or seaboard for deportation, is paid from this appropriation. The costs incident to the arrest and prosecution of Chinese

persons accused of being unlawfully in the United States are paid as in other criminal cases, only the cost of transportation being paid from the appropriation for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act. In transporting Chinese persons for deportation the marshal is acting as the agent of the Secretary of the Treasury and must obey the directions of the Secretary.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following circular in relation to the payment of expenses of deporting Chinese:

"The expense of the deportation of Chinese convicted of unlawfully being within the United States will be paid from the appropriation for the 'Enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act,' under the control of the Treasury Department.

"United States marshals and their deputies will be allowed only their actual and necessary expenses incurred in going from the place of conviction to the port from which the Chinese are to be deported and return and the actual and necessary expenses incurred in transporting the prisoners from the place of conviction to such port. Where, in the opinion of the marshals or their deputies, the presence of guards is necessary, authority to employ them should first be obtained from the Secretary of the Treasury, to whom the names of the persons to be designated as guards should be submitted. A per diem allowance not to exceed $2, with their actual and necessary traveling expenses, will be paid to persons acting as guards. All accounts must be made on blank forms furnished by this Department to collectors of customs at ports of deportation. Such accounts must be itemized and sworn to by marshals or their deputies, and accompanied, whenever practicable, by subvouchers for all expenditures and a copy of the order of deportation.

"When the route to the Pacific coast is via the Union Pacific Railroad between Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Ogden, Utah; the Southern Pacific Railroad between Ogden, Utah, and San Jose, Cal., or the Kansas Pacific Railway between Kansas City, Mo., and Denver, Colo., money paid by marshals for tickets will not be reimbursed. On application to the Secretary of the Treasury orders for transportation over the lines above named will be issued to the marshal, and upon submission by him to the ticket agents of either or all of the above-named railroads, railway tickets will be promptly furnished. Applications for transportation orders should state the number of deputies or guards, as well as the number of prisoners and their names, and the date and place of sentence.

"All actual and necessary expenditures by marshals, including transportation of guards and prisoners where the route is by other than the above-named lines of railroad, will be paid by collectors of customs at ports of deportation upon presentation of accounts in duplicate made upon the blanks hereinbefore referred to and in the manner indicated. All correspondence of United States marshals or other persons in

relation to the deportation of Chinese after sentence has been passed should be with the Secretary of the Treasury and not with the Department of Justice."

The above directions must be complied with. Marshals will note particularly that (1) only actual expenses are allowed; (2) authority to employ guards must be obtained from the Secretary; (3) vouchers must be furnished for amounts paid guards and for all other expenses where practicable; (4) transportation orders must be obtained when travel is to be over lines mentioned; (5) expenses are paid by the collector of customs at port of deportation; (6) the marshal should include in his account, and should be paid by the collector, the necessary expense to be incurred by the marshal or deputy and guards in returning from the port of deportation to the place from which the convict was taken for deportation.

1. The expenses incurred in the enforcement of the order of the court in cases where Chinese are deported to other countries than China is payable from the appropriation for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act. (Comp. to Secretary, Feb. 7, 1895.)

CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEALS.

ADDITIONAL CIRCUIT JUDGES—APPOINTMENT AND SALARIES.

Act of March 3, 1891 (chap. 517, 26 Stat., 826), provides:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in each circuit an additional circuit judge, who shall have the same qualifications, and shall have the same power and jurisdiction therein that the circuit judges of the United States, within their respective circuits, now have under existing laws, and who shall be entitled to the same compensation as the circuit judges of the United States in their respective circuits now have.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—APPOINTMENT AND SALARIES OF MARSHAL AND CLERK—FEES.

SEC. 2. That there is hereby created in each circuit a circuit court of appeals, which shall consist of three judges, of whom two shall constitute a quorum, and which shall be a court of record with appellate jurisdiction, as is hereafter limited and established. Such court shall prescribe the form and style of its seal and the form of writs and other process and procedure as may be conformable to the exercise of its jurisdiction as shall be conferred by law. It shall have the appointment of the marshal of the court with the same duties and powers under the regulations of the court as are now provided for the marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States, so far as the same may be appli-

cable. The court shall also appoint a clerk, who shall perform and exercise the same duties and powers in regard to all matters within its jurisdiction as are now exercised and performed by the clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, so far as the same may be applicable. The salary of the marshal of the court shall be twenty-five hundred dollars a year, and the salary of the clerk of the court shall be three thousand dollars a year, to be paid in equal proportions quarterly. The costs and fees in the Supreme Court now provided for by law shall be costs and fees in the circuit courts of appeals; and the same shall be expended, accounted for, and paid for, and paid over to the Treasury Department of the United States in the same manner as is provided in respect of the costs and fees in the Supreme Court.

The court shall have power to establish all rules and regulations for the conduct of the business of the court within its jurisdiction as conferred by law.

JUSTICE OR JUDGE TO PRESIDE.

SEC. 3. That the Chief-Justice and the associate justices of the Supreme Court assigned to each circuit, and the circuit judges within each circuit, and the several district judges within each circuit, shall be competent to sit as judges of the circuit court of appeals within their respective circuits in the manner hereinafter provided. In case the Chief-Justice or an associate justice of the Supreme Court should attend at any session of the circuit court of appeals he shall preside, and the circuit judges in attendance upon the court in the absence of the Chief-Justice or associate justice of the Supreme Court shall preside in the order of the seniority of their respective commissions.

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EXPENSES OF JUDGES TO BE PAID BY MARSHAL.

SEC. 8. That any justice, or judge, who, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, shall attend the circuit court of appeals held at any place other than where he resides shall, upon his written certificate, be paid by the marshal of the district in which the court shall be held his reasonable expenses for travel and attendance, not to exceed ten dollars per day, and such payments shall be allowed the marshal in the settlement of his accounts with the United States.

DISTRICT MARSHALS TO PROVIDE ROOMS—CRIERS, CLERKS, BAILIFFS, AND MESSENGERS.

SEC. 9. That the marshals of the several districts in which said circuit court of appeals may be held, shall, under the direction of the Attorney-General of the United States, and with his approval, provide such rooms in the public buildings of the United States as may be necessary, and pay all incidental expenses of said court, including criers, bailiffs and messengers: *Provided, however*, That in case proper

rooms cannot be provided in such buildings, then the said marshals, with the approval of the Attorney-General of the United States, may, from time to time, lease such rooms as may be necessary for such courts. That the marshals, criers, clerks, bailiffs, and messengers shall be allowed the same compensation for their respective services as are allowed for similar services in the existing circuit courts.

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NO MARSHAL TO BE APPOINTED—DISTRICT MARSHALS TO PERFORM DUTIES.

Act of July 16, 1892 (chap. 196, 27 Stat., 222), provides:

That so much of section two of the act approved March 3, 1891, to establish circuit courts of appeals, as authorizes the appointment of a marshal to each of said courts at a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars be and the same is hereby repealed, and the duties and powers imposed upon said marshals under the said act shall be performed by the United States marshals in and for the districts where the terms of said courts may be held, and to this end said marshals shall be the marshals of said circuit courts of appeals.

EMOLUMENT RETURN OF CLERK.

Act of March 2, 1895 (chap. 177, 28 Stat., 805), provides:

That said clerks shall make annually within thirty days after the thirtieth day of June to the Secretary of the Treasury a return of all costs collected by them in cases disposed of during the preceding year by said courts, and after deducting the incidental expenses of their respective offices, including clerk hire and their compensation as provided by section nine of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, establishing the circuit court of appeals, not exceeding five hundred dollars, said expenses to be certified by the senior circuit judge of the proper circuit, shall pay any surplus of such costs that may remain into the Treasury of the United States at the time of making said returns. That each circuit court of appeals shall be entitled to retain and have expended, under the direction of the Attorney-General for law books for its use one-half of such surplus accrued therein for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

1. The clerk of a circuit court does not vacate his office within the meaning of the act of June 20, 1874 (sec. 2, 18 Stat., 109), by merely accepting the position of clerk of the circuit court of appeals for the same circuit. (United States *v.* Harsha, Cir. Ct. Apps., 56 Fed. Rep., 953.)

2. Revised Statutes, 1763, does not prohibit a person receiving $3,000 per annum as clerk of a circuit court of appeals from receiving further compensation as clerk of a circuit court when he lawfully holds both offices. (Ibid.)

3. The clerk of the circuit court of appeals is entitled to retain from the fees and emoluments of his office, after payment of all other expenses, a sum not exceeding $500, in addition to his salary of $3,000. (Morton *v.* United States, 59 Fed. Rep., 349.)

4. A clerk of a circuit court of appeals is entitled to receive his annual salary of $3,000 and to retain from his fees his office expenses and $500, making his annual compensation $3,500. (United States *v.* Morton (C. C. A.), 65 Fed. Rep., 204.)

5. The salary provided for the clerk of the circuit court of appeals is exclusive, and no per diem, fees, mileage, or other compensation can be allowed. He may be allowed, as part of the necessary expenses of his office, when approved by the court, his actual expenses in going to attend the sittings of the court. (Dec. First Comp. Bowler, p. 98.)

6. The clerk of a circuit court of appeals is entitled to 15 cents a folio for services in comparing proof where the record is printed, that being the fee allowed the clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States for this service. (Dec. First Comp. R. B. Bowler, p. 255.)

NOTE.—*Salaries.*—The salaries of the judges and clerks are paid monthly from an appropriation for salaries, circuit courts of appeals, the nine judges at the rate of $6,000, and the nine clerks at the rate of $3,000 a year.

Expenses.—The expenses of the justices and judges holding the circuit courts of appeals certified by them (not exceeding $10 a day) are paid by the marshal of the district in which the court is held and included as vouchers in his account for pay of bailiffs, etc., United States courts.

Clerks.—The clerks of the circuit courts of appeals must each render yearly emolument returns charging themselves with all costs collected in cases disposed of during the preceding fiscal year. They will credit themselves with $500 personal compensation and with incidental expenses, including clerk hire. This return must be sworn to by the clerk and approved by the senior circuit judge of the proper circuit. The return must be made within thirty days after the 30th day of June, and the balance of costs, if any, after deducting $500 and office expenses, must be paid into the Treasury at the time of making the return.

COURT OF PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

JUSTICES, CLERK, DEPUTY CLERK, AND STENOGRAPHER.

Act of March 3, 1891 (chap. 539, 26 Stat., 854), provides:

SEC. 1. That there shall be, and hereby is, established a court to be called the court of private land claims, to consist of a chief justice and four associate justices, who shall be, when appointed, citizens and residents of some of the States of the United States, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to hold their offices for the term expiring on the thirty-first day of December, anno Domini eighteen hundred and ninety-five; any three of whom shall constitute a quorum. Said court shall have and exercise jurisdiction in the hearing and decision of private land claims according to the provisions of this act. The chief justice and associate justices shall each receive a compensation of five thousand dollars per year, payable monthly, and their necessary traveling and personal expenses while engaged in the performance of their duties. The said court shall appoint a clerk, at a salary of two thousand dollars a year, who shall attend all the sessions of the court, and a deputy clerk, where regular terms of the court are held, at a salary of eight hundred dollars a year.

The court shall also appoint a stenographer, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars a year, who shall attend all the sessions of the court, and perform the duties required of him by the court. * * *

ATTORNEY AND INTERPRETER.

SEC. 2. That there shall also be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a competent attorney, learned in the law, who shall when appointed be a resident and citizen of some State of the United States, to represent the United States in said court. Such attorney shall receive a compensation of three thousand five hundred dollars per year, payable monthly, and his necessary traveling and personal expenses while engaged in the discharge of his duties. And there shall be appointed by the said court a person who shall be when appointed a citizen and resident of some State of the United States, skilled in the Spanish and English languages, to act as interpreter and translator in said court, to attend all the sessions thereof, and to perform such other service as may be required of him by the court. Such person shall be entitled to a compensation of one thousand five hundred dollars per year, payable monthly, and his necessary traveling and personal expenses while engaged in the discharge of his duties.

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The act of March 2, 1895, extends the court until December 31, 1897.

NOTE.—*Salaries.*—Only such portions of the act are copied above as relate to the appointment and salaries of the officials of the court. The salaries of the justices, etc., are paid monthly from an appropriation for salaries, Court of Private Land Claims, as follows: Chief justice and four associate justices at the rate of $5,000 each; clerk, $2,000; stenographer, $1,500; attorney, $3,500; interpreter and translator, $1,500; deputy clerks as required by the act creating the court, $800 each per annum. The stenographer, interpreter, and translator, and the deputy clerks must furnish certificates from one of the justices as to service before salary will be paid.

Expenses.—The traveling expenses of the chief justice, associate justices, attorney, and interpreter and translator must be itemized, supported by vouchers for hotel bills and other expenses where practicable, sworn to, and approved by the chief justice. They are then forwarded to the Attorney-General, and when approved by him are paid out of the appropriation for miscellaneous expenses, United States courts.

February 19, 1895.—The Comptroller of the Treasury, in a letter to the Attorney-General, holds that the officers of the Court of Private Land Claims must use Government transportation orders when traveling over bond-aided railroads.

TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE.

Act of May 17, 1884 (chap. 53, 23 Stat. L., 24), provides:

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SEC. 3. That there shall be, and hereby is, established a district court for said district, with the civil and criminal jurisdiction of district courts of the United States, and the civil and criminal jurisdiction of district courts of the United States exercising the jurisdiction of circuit courts,

and such other jurisdiction, not inconsistent with this act, as may be established by law; and a district judge shall be appointed for said district, who shall during his term of office reside therein and hold at least two terms of said court therein in each year, one at Sitka, beginning on the first Monday in May, and the other at Wrangel, beginning on the first Monday in November. He is also authorized and directed to hold such special sessions as may be necessary for the dispatch of the business of said court, at such times and places in said district as he may deem expedient, and may adjourn such special session to any other time previous to a regular session. He shall have authority to employ interpreters, and to make allowances for the necessary expenses of his court.

CLERK, ATTORNEY, AND MARSHAL.

SEC. 4. That a clerk shall be appointed for said court, who shall be ex-officio secretary and treasurer of said district, a district attorney, and a marshal, all of whom shall during their terms of office reside therein. The clerk shall record and preserve copies of all the laws, proceedings, and official acts applicable to said district. He shall also receive all moneys collected from fines, forfeitures, or in any other manner except from violations of the custom laws, and shall apply the same to the incidental expenses of the said district court and the allowances thereof, as directed by the judge of said court, and shall account for the same in detail, and for any balances on account thereof, quarterly, to and under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. He shall be ex officio recorder of deeds and mortgages and certificates of location of mining claims and other contracts relating to real estate and register of wills for said district, and shall establish secure offices in the towns of Sitka and Wrangel, in said district, for the safe keeping of all his official records, and of records concerning the reformation and establishment of the present status of titles to lands, as hereinafter directed: *Provided*, That the district court hereby created may direct, if it shall deem it expedient, the establishment of separate offices at the settlements of Wrangel, Oonalashka, and Juneau City, respectively, for the recording of such instruments as may pertain to the several natural divisions of said district most convenient to said settlements, the limits of which shall, in the event of such direction, be defined by said court; and said offices shall be in charge of the commissioners respectively as hereinafter provided.

COMMISSIONERS.

SEC. 5. That there shall be appointed by the President four commissioners in and for the said district who shall have the jurisdiction and powers of commissioners of the United States circuit courts in any part of said district, but who shall reside, one at Sitka, one at Wrangel, one at Oonalashka, and one at Juneau City. Such commissioners shall

exercise all the duties and powers, civil and criminal, now conferred on justices of the peace under the general laws of the State of Oregon, so far as the same may be applicable in said district, and may not be in conflict with this act or the laws of the United States. They shall also have jurisdiction, subject to the supervision of the district judge, in all testamentary and probate matters, and for this purpose their courts shall be opened at stated terms and be courts of record, and be provided with a seal for the authentication of their official acts. They shall also have power to grant writs of habeas corpus for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of restraint of liberty, which writs shall be made returnable before the said district judge for said district; and like proceedings shall be had thereon as if the same had been granted by said judge under the general laws of the United States in such cases. Said commissioners shall also have the powers of notaries public, and shall keep a record of all deeds and other instruments of writing acknowledged before them and relating to the title to or transfer of property within said district, which record shall be subject to public inspection. Said commissioners shall also keep a record of all fines and forfeitures received by them, and shall pay over the same quarterly to the clerk of said district court. * * *

MARSHAL.

SEC. 6. That the marshal for said district shall have the general authority and powers of the United States marshals of the States and Territories. He shall be the executive officer of said court, and charged with the execution of all process of said court and with the transportation and custody of prisoners, and he shall be ex officio keeper of the jail or penitentiary of said district. He shall appoint four deputies, who shall reside severally at the towns of Sitka, Wrangel, Oonalashka, and Juneau City, and they shall respectively be ex officio constables and executive officers of the commissioners' courts herein provided, and shall have the powers and discharge the duties of United States deputy marshals, and those of constables under the laws of the State of Oregon now in force.

LAWS OF OREGON—WRITS OF ERROR.

SEC. 7. That the general laws of the State of Oregon now in force are hereby declared to be the law in said district, so far as the same may be applicable and not in conflict with the provisions of this act or the laws of the United States; and the sentence of imprisonment in any criminal case shall be carried out by confinement in the jail or penitentiary hereinafter provided for. But the said district court shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all cases in equity or those involving a question of title to land, or mining rights, or the constitutionality of a law, and in all criminal offenses which are capital. In all civil cases,

at common law, any issue of fact shall be determined by a jury, at the instance of either party; and an appeal shall lie in any case civil or criminal, from the judgment of said commissioners to the said district court where the amount involved in any civil case is two hundred dollars or more, and in any criminal case where a fine of more than one hundred dollars or imprisonment is imposed, upon the filing of a sufficient appeal bond by the party appealing, to be approved by the court or commissioner. Writs of error in criminal cases shall issue to the said district court from the United States circuit court for the district of Oregon in the cases provided in chapter one hundred and seventy-six of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-nine; and the jurisdiction thereby conferred upon circuit courts is hereby given to the circuit court of Oregon. And the final judgments or decrees of said circuit and district court may be reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States as in other cases.

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PRESIDENT TO APPOINT GOVERNOR, ATTORNEY, JUDGE, MARSHAL, AND COMMISSIONERS—SALARIES, FEES, AND EXPENSES.

SEC. 9. That the governor, attorney, judge, marshal, clerk, and commissioners provided for in this act shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. They shall severally receive the fees of office established by law for the several offices the duties of which have been hereby conferred upon them, as the same are determined and allowed in respect of similar offices under the laws of the United States, which fees shall be reported to the Attorney-General and paid into the Treasury of the United States. They shall receive respectively the following annual salaries. The governor, the sum of three thousand dollars; the attorney, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars; the marshal, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars; the judge, the sum of three thousand dollars; and the clerk, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, payable to them quarterly from the Treasury of the United States. The District Judge, Marshal, and District Attorney shall be paid their actual, necessary expenses when traveling in the discharge of their official duties. A detailed account shall be rendered of such expenses under oath and as to the marshal and district attorney such account shall be approved by the judge, and as to his expenses by the Attorney-General. The commissioners shall receive the usual fees of United States commissioners and of justices of the peace for Oregon, and such fees for recording instruments as are allowed by the laws of Oregon for similar services, and in addition a salary of one thousand dollars each. The deputy marshals, in addition to the usual fees of constables in Oregon, shall receive each a salary of seven hundred and fifty dollars, which salaries shall also be payable quarterly out of the Treasury of the United

States. Each of said officials shall, before entering on the duties of his office, take and subscribe an oath that he will faithfully execute the same, which said oath may be taken before the judge of said district or any United States district or circuit judge. That all officers appointed for said district, before entering upon the duties of their offices, shall take the oaths required by law and the laws of the United States, not locally inapplicable to said district and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby extended thereto; but there shall be no legislative assembly in said district, nor shall any Delegate be sent to Congress therefrom. And the said clerk shall execute a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the penalty of ten thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his duties, and file the same with the Secretary of the Treasury before entering on the duties of his office; and the commissioners shall each execute a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the penalty of three thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of their duties, and file the same with the clerk before entering on the duties of their office.

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1. The district judge of Alaska has no legal rights different from those of other Territorial judges. Though termed in his commission "United States district judge," he is subject to suspension and removal, and is not a United States judge holding "during good behavior." (McAllister *v.* United States, 22 C. Cls. R., 318.)

2. Under act of May 17, 1884 (24 Stat., 24), when a commissioner in Alaska performs duties in cases arising for violations of the Federal statutes, he is entitled to the fees prescribed by the Revised Statutes, but when the commissioners act as a justice of the peace, that is, when the offense is criminal under the Oregon statute, the fee shall be that of a justice of the peace in Oregon. (Jewett *v.* United States, 27 C. Cls. R., 519.)

3. Under the organic act of Alaska United States commissioners have jurisdiction in the first instance, subject to the supervision of the district judge, in all testamentary and probate matters, in accordance with the laws of Oregon, applicable to that Territory, and are vested with the jurisdiction of the county court of Oregon pertaining to probate courts. (Ex parte Emma, 48 Fed. Rep., 211.)

4. Under act of May 17, 1884, fixing the salary of the United States marshal in Alaska at $2,500 per annum, and providing that he shall pay the fees received by him into the Treasury of the United States, he is required to pay over all fees received by him, whether for services rendered to the Government or for those rendered to private litigants. (United States *v.* Hillyer, Cir. Ct. Apps., 58 Fed. Rep., 678.)

5. Provision is made by Congress in the annual appropriation acts for the salaries of certain deputy marshals in Alaska, and there is no law authorizing payment to others for services as deputies, or as ex officio constables of the commissioners' courts. (Comp. in re account of L. L. Williams, Feb. 9, 1895.)

6. Section 2 of the act of July 31, 1894, prohibiting any person who holds an office the salary or compensation attached to which is $2,500 or more per annum from holding any other office to which compensation is attached, etc., does not prohibit the clerk of the district court of Alaska, whose salary is $2,500, from receiving, under a contract with the Department of Justice, $600 for medical services rendered by him to United States prisoners. (Comp., Mar. 9, 1895.)

7. R. C. Rogers, United States commissioner for Alaska, collected $56 in fines and forfeitures which was destroyed by fire. *Held*, that a fire is not the act of God or a public enemy, and that R. must pay this sum to the clerk of the court. (Dec. Comp., Feb. 2, 1895.)

NOTE.—The salaries of the judge, marshal, clerk, deputy marshals, and commissioners are paid monthly from an appropriation for salaries, governor, etc., Territory of Alaska. The only prerequisite to the payment of salaries is that certificates of nonabsence, as required by section 1884, Revised Statutes, shall be furnished. The appropriation for 1896 provides for five commissioners and six deputy United States marshals.

The judge.—The judge is entitled, in addition to his salary, to his actual expenses when traveling in the discharge of his official duty. He must make out an itemized account of such expenses, with vouchers where practicable, make oath to same, and forward to the Attorney-General. If approved by the Attorney-General it is paid from an appropriation for traveling expenses, Territory of Alaska. This account should be made out quarterly.

District attorney.—The United States attorney for the Territory of Alaska is restricted to his salary of $2,500 per annum, and must account for and pay over all fees received by him as such attorney. He is entitled to his traveling expenses when in the discharge of his official duty. His account should be made out quarterly, sworn to, and approved by the judge. It is paid from the appropriation for traveling expenses, Territory of Alaska.

The marshal.—The United States marshal for Alaska is restricted to his salary of $2,500 per annum, and must pay over all fees received by him for personal services. He is entitled to his actual traveling expenses when traveling in the discharge of his official duty (except to serve process), to be paid from an appropriation for traveling expenses, Territory of Alaska. This account must be sworn to by the marshal and approved by the judge. It should be rendered quarterly. In his account of fees and expenses, which must be rendered quarterly, the marshal is allowed credit for his actual and necessary expenses incurred in serving process in behalf of the Government and for the earnings of his deputies for service in behalf of the Government (the accounts of the deputies for services being included as vouchers in the account of the marshal).

Deputy marshal.—Each deputy marshal is entitled to his salary and to all fees earned by him. He should make out, swear to, and present to the marshal a quarterly account for services performed by him in cases for violations of the laws of the United States. In this account he should charge the fees and expenses provided under section 829, Revised Statutes. In a separate voucher he should charge for services performed in behalf of the Government in prosecutions for violations of the laws of Oregon, charging the fees allowed to constables in Oregon for similar services. A deputy marshal in Alaska is entitled to all fees earned by him in all cases.

Clerk of the district court.—The clerk is restricted to his salary of $2,500, and must account for and pay over all fees received by him from whatever source. He renders a semiannual return, as other clerks. He also renders quarterly an account of fines and forfeitures, in which he charges himself with all sums received by him for fines and forfeitures during the quarter. He credits himself with such incidental expenses of the court as may be directed and approved by the judge. He is allowed his traveling expenses while in the discharge of his official duties. (See appropriation for 1896.)

Commissioners.—Each United States commissioner in Alaska should render two accounts quarterly. In one account he should charge the fees allowed to commissioners under section 847 for services in all cases for violations of the laws of the United States. In the other account he should charge the fees

allowed to justices of the peace in Oregon for similar services for all prosecutions for violations of the laws of the State of Oregon.

Rent and incidental expenses.—There is an appropriation made each year for rent of offices for the marshal, district attorney, and commissioners, furniture, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses. Permission should be obtained from the Attorney-General before incurring expenses under this head. An itemized bill must be made out and forwarded to the Attorney-General, who approves, payable from the appropriation for rent and incidental expenses, Territory of Alaska.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

[Revised Statutes of the District of Columbia.]

SUPREME COURT.

SEC. 750. There shall be a supreme court of the District, which shall consist of a chief justice and four associate justices, who shall severally be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold their offices during good behavior.

Act of February 25, 1879 (20 Stat., 320, chap. 99, sec. 1), provides:

There shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one additional associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

SALARIES OF JUSTICES.

SEC. 751. The chief justice shall receive an annual salary of four thousand five hundred dollars, and the associate justices an annual salary of four thousand dollars each, payable quarterly at the Treasury of the United States.

Act of February 9, 1893 (27 Stat., 436, chap. 74, sec. 14), provides:

The justices of the supreme court of the District of Columbia shall hereafter receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars each, payable quarterly at the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 752. Each justice, before he enters upon the duties of his office, shall take the oath prescribed to be taken by judges of the courts of the United States.

NOTE.—Salaries paid monthly from appropriation for salaries, supreme court, District of Columbia.

FEES OF JURORS.

SEC. 873. Jurors are entitled to the same compensation as received for their attendance in the circuit and district courts of the United States by the act of February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three.

NOTE.—They are paid $2 a day.

FEES OF WITNESSES FOR DEFENDANT.

SEC. 839. In all criminal trials the supreme court, or the judge trying the case, may allow such number of witnesses on behalf of the defendant as may appear necessary; the fees thereof, with the costs of service, to be paid in the same manner as Government witnesses are paid.

FEES OF WITNESSES.

SEC. 880. Witnesses are entitled to the same compensation as received for their attendance in the circuit courts of the District prior to July seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

NOTE.—Witnesses in the courts of the District of Columbia receive $1.25 a day.

FEES OF CLERK, MARSHAL, AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

SEC. 897. The fees of the clerk, of the marshal, and of the United States district attorney, except in each case, so far as differently specified in this chapter, shall be the same as the fees respectively allowed to clerks of the district and circuit courts, marshal, attorneys, solicitors, and proctors, by chapter sixteen, "Fees" of Title XIII, "The Judiciary" of the Revised Statutes.

PER DIEM OF MARSHAL AND CLERK.

SEC. 898. The marshal and the clerk shall receive their daily compensation for attending court.

MARSHAL AND CLERK TO MAKE TABLE OF FEES.

SEC. 899. It shall be the duty of the marshal and clerk to make a table of their respective fees in dollars and cents, according to law, and to keep a copy thereof, at all times, exposed to public view in their respective offices.

ATTORNEY, MARSHAL, AND CLERK TO ATTEND CRIMINAL COURT.

SEC. 900. The district attorney, marshal, and clerk shall attend the special term sitting as a criminal court, and perform all the duties required of them by law in relation to the criminal business of the court.

FEES OF JURORS AND WITNESSES AT INQUESTS.

SEC. 901. There shall be paid to the coroner of the District and to the jurors and witnesses who may be lawfully summoned in any inquest, the same fees and compensation as paid the marshal and the jurors attending the supreme court.

PAYMENTS TO BAILIFFS AND CRIERS.

SEC. 902. The marshal shall pay to each bailiff and crier who shall be required to attend upon the district, circuit, and criminal terms of the supreme court, three dollars and fifty cents for each day's attendance, respectively.

Act of July 1, 1882 (chap. 259, 22 Stat., 127):

That the supreme court of the District of Columbia be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to appoint two additional criers to attend the sessions of the said court, in its different branches, to which they may be severally assigned by the chief justice thereof. The compensation of the said criers shall be each four dollars per day during actual attendance upon the said court, payable as the other officers of the court are paid.

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET FEE.

SEC. 903. In suits at common law in the supreme court, the taxable fee to an attorney shall be five dollars only.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

SEC. 904. There shall be appointed an attorney of the United States for the District who shall take the oath and perform all the duties required of district attorneys of the United States.

NO COMPENSATION TO DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR ASSISTANT.

SEC. 906. There shall not be allowed to the district attorney any compensation for any permanent assistant or deputy, nor any sum for office expenses, clerk hire, fuel, stationery, or other incidental expenses.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY TO PAY HIS ASSISTANTS, CLERK HIRE, ETC.

SEC. 907. He shall pay to his deputies or assistants not exceeding in all, four thousand dollars per annum, also his clerk hire not exceeding twelve hundred dollars per annum, office rent, fuel, stationery, printing and other incidental expenses out of the fees of his office.

The act of August 8, 1890 (chap. 729, 26 Stat., 313):

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 907 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the District of Columbia, be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 907. He shall pay to his deputies or assistants, not exceeding in all, ten thousand dollars per annum; also his clerk hire, not exceeding two thousand four hundred dollars per annum; office rent, fuel, stationery, printing, and other incidental expenses out of the fees of his office."

DISTRICT ATTORNEY TO BE PAID QUARTERLY.

SEC. 908. Such fees shall be paid him quarterly at the Treasury of the United States, on the first days of January, April, July, and October in each year, upon a return in writing made to the Secretary of the Treasury, in such form as the Secretary shall prescribe, embracing all the fees and emoluments of his office, under the oath of the district attorney, and certificate of a judge or justice of the court wherein the services may have been rendered, that the services for which fees are charged have been performed.

EMOLUMENT RETURN OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Act of December 14, 1877 (Stat. L., vol. 20, p. 7, chap. 1), provides as follows:

That the emolument returns of the attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia shall be returned to the Attorney-General, and the accounts of the said attorney shall be rendered, audited, and paid in the same manner as accounts of all other district attorneys are rendered, audited, and paid.

NOTE.—The attorney for the District of Columbia renders an account for fees as other United States attorneys. During each quarter he presents two accounts for fees, each amounting to about $1,500. At the close of each quarter he sends in his account for all fees earned during the quarter which have not already been allowed. He also renders an emolument account of all fees and expenses for the quarter. He is allowed out of his earnings for the quarter his maximum compensation of $1,500 for the quarter, pay of his assistants or deputies not exceeding $2,500 for the quarter, clerk hire not exceeding $600 for the quarter, and such amount for office, fuel, stationery, printing, and other incidental expenses incurred during the quarter as may be approved by the Attorney-General. If his earnings for the year are not sufficient to pay his maximum compensation and expenses, he is allowed same only to the extent of such earnings.

MARSHAL.

SEC. 910. There shall be a marshal for the District, who shall be appointed for the same term, take the same oath, give a bond with sureties in the same manner, and have generally, within the District, the same powers, and perform the same duties, as provided for marshals of the United States.

FEES OF MARSHAL.

SEC. 911. For the service of any warrant, attachment, summons, capias, or other writ, (except execution, venire, or a summons or subpœna for a witness) the marshal shall be allowed one dollar, and no more, for each person on whom such service may be made.

MARSHAL TO EXECUTE AND LEVY EXECUTIONS.

SEC. 912. The marshal, or his deputies, may execute and levy executions issued by justices of the peace, for small debts, out of court, when the same are put into their hands for that purpose, and for executing or levying such executions are entitled to the same commission, and no more, as allowed to constables in such cases.

FAILURE OF MARSHAL TO PAY MONEY TO PLAINTIFF.

SEC. 913. Where the marshal shall have received money on any judgment or execution, not exceeding twenty dollars by virtue of the preceding section, and shall fail or omit to pay the same to the plaintiff, or his agent, when thereto demanded, or shall omit or fail to return any execution within the time limited for such return, it shall be lawful for the supreme court of the District, on motion made, five days previous notice being given to the marshal, to enter up judgment, instanter, against him for the amount so received, with interest and costs.

MARSHAL MAY DEMAND FEES IN ADVANCE IN CIVIL CASES.

SEC. 914. The marshal, in all civil cases, may demand and receive payment of his fees before serving any process, except in cases in which the United States may be a party, or of fieri facias, or where the court or any justice thereof may order suit to be instituted without prepayment of costs.

NOTE.—The marshal of the District of Columbia, in addition to the usual accounts of marshals, renders an account payable from an appropriation for salaries of employees, court-house, Washington, D. C.

CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.

SEC. 915. The supreme court shall have power to appoint a clerk, who shall take the oath, and give a bond with sureties, in the manner prescribed by law for clerks of district courts of the United States.

FEES OF CLERK.

SEC. 921. All costs and fees for services rendered by the clerk, and chargeable to others than the United States, shall be payable immediately after the services are performed, and shall be collected by such rules and regulations, not incompatible with law, as may be prescribed by the court, but shall in no case be paid by the United States.

SEC. 922. The fees specified in this section, and no more, shall be allowed to the clerk for the following services:

For all services rendered to the United States, in cases in which the United States is a party of record, five dollars.

For each marriage license, one dollar.

For each certificate of official character, including the seal, fifty cents.

EMOLUMENT RETURN OF CLERK.

SEC. 923. The clerk shall make semi-annual returns of the amount of fees received by him to the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 924. The salary, emoluments, and fees of the clerk shall not exceed the sum of six thousand dollars per annum, and the excess of fees collected by him, after defraying the necessary expenses of his office, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States. (See act Mar. 3, 1883; 22 Stat., 631, set out after sec. 839, R. S., U. S., ante, page 98.)

DISTRICT ATTORNEY TO PROSECUTE IN POLICE COURT.

SEC. 1069. It shall be the duty of the United States attorney for the District, in person or by one or more of his assistants or deputies, to attend to the prosecution in the police court of such offenses as were cognizable in the criminal court of the District prior to June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and seventy.

FEES OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY IN POLICE COURT.

SEC. 1070. For such service he shall be paid the same fees as are allowed for similar service in the supreme court.

COURT OF APPEALS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

[Act of February 9, 1893, chap. 74, 27 Stat., 434.]

APPOINTMENT OF JUSTICES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be, and there is hereby, established in the District of Columbia a court, to be known as the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, which shall consist of one chief justice and two associate justices, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold office during good behavior.

SALARIES OF JUSTICES.

SEC. 2. That the said justices shall each receive an annual salary of six thousand dollars, payable quarterly at the Treasury of the United States, except the chief justice, who shall receive six thousand five hundred dollars.

OATH OF JUSTICES.

SEC. 3. That each of said justices before he enters upon the duties of his office, shall take the oath prescribed by law to be taken by the judges of the courts of the United States.

CLERK—SALARY, BOND, FEES, AND EXPENSES.

SEC. 4. That there shall be a clerk of said court of appeals, to be appointed by the court, who shall receive as compensation for his services, in the discretion of the court, an annual salary not to exceed the sum of three thousand dollars, payable quarterly at the Treasury of the United States, and who shall give bond, such as the court may determine to be satisfactory, for the faithful performance of his duties; and his duties shall be such as the court may from time to time prescribe. The court shall regulate from time to time the fees to be charged by the said clerk, which shall be accounted for at least once in each quarter and paid into the Treasury of the United States; and said clerk shall receive such allowance for clerical assistance and necessary expenditures in the conduct of his office as the court may determine by special or general order in the premises, but not to exceed the sum of two thousand dollars in any one year, payable as aforesaid at the Treasury of the United States.

CRIER AND MESSENGER.

SEC. 5. That said court of appeals may appoint a crier at a compensation not to exceed one hundred dollars a month, and a messenger at a compensation not to exceed sixty dollars a month, both payable at the Treasury of the United States, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned them by the court. * * * * * * *

The act of March 2, 1895, making appropriation for legislative, executive, and judicial expenses for 1896 (28 Stat., 806), provides:

"The duties of crier of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia shall hereafter be performed by the United States marshal or one of his deputies.

NOTE.—An appropriation is made each year for salaries and expenses, court of appeals, District of Columbia. For 1896 the appropriation is for chief justice, $6,500; two associate justices, $6,000 each; clerk, $3,000; deputy clerk, $2,000; messenger, $720, and for necessary expenditures in the conduct of the clerk's office, $500. The salaries are paid monthly. The $500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is advanced to the clerk, who must render an account, sworn to and approved by the court, with vouchers for all expenses incurred.

THE TERRITORY OF UTAH.

[Act of June 23, 1874, chap. 469, 18 Stat., 253.]

DUTIES, ETC., OF MARSHAL.

SEC. 1. That it shall be the duty of the United States marshal of the Territory of Utah, in person or by deputy, to attend all sessions of the supreme and district courts in said Territory, and to serve and execute all process and writs issued out of, and all orders, judgments, and decrees made by, said courts, or by any judge thereof, unless said court or judge shall otherwise order in any particular case. All process,

writs, or other papers left with said marshal, or either of his deputies, shall be served without delay, and in the order in which they are received, upon payment or tender of his legal fees therefor; and it shall be unlawful for said marshal to demand or receive mileage for any greater distance than the actual distance by the usual routes from the place of service or execution of process, writ or other paper, to the place of return of the same, except that when it shall be necessary to convey any person arrested by legal authority out of the county in which he is arrested, said marshal shall be entitled to mileage for the whole distance necessarily traveled in delivering the person so arrested before the court or officer ordering such arrest. Said marshal is hereby authorized to appoint as many deputies as may be necessary, each of whom shall have authority, in the name of said marshal, to perform any act with like effect and in like manner as said marshal; and the marshal shall be liable for all official acts of such deputies, as if done by himself. Such appointment shall not be complete until he shall give bond to said marshal, with sureties, to be by him approved, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties; and he shall also take and subscribe the same oath prescribed by law to be taken by said marshal, and said appointment, bond and oath shall be filed and remain in the office of the clerk of the supreme court of said Territory. In actions brought against said marshal for the misfeasance or non-feasance of any deputy it shall be lawful for the plaintiff at his option, to join the said deputy and the sureties on his bond with said marshal and his sureties. Any process either civil or criminal returnable to the supreme or district courts, may be served in any county, by the sheriff thereof or his legal deputy, and they may also serve any other process which may be authorized by act of the territorial legislature.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the United States attorney in said Territory in person or by an assistant, to attend all the courts of record having jurisdiction of offenses as well under the laws of said Territory as of the United States, and perform the duties of prosecuting officer in all criminal cases arising in said courts, and he is hereby authorized to appoint as many assistants as may be necessary, each of whom shall subscribe the same oath as is prescribed by law for said United States attorney and the said appointment and oath shall be filed and remain in the office of the clerk of the supreme court of said Territory. The United States attorney shall be entitled to the same fees for services rendered by said assistants as he would be entitled to for the same services if rendered by himself. The territorial legislature may provide for the election of a prosecuting attorney in any county; and such attorney, if authorized so to do by such legislature, may commence prosecutions for offenses under the laws of the Territory

within such county, and if such prosecution is carried to the district court by recognizance or appeal, or otherwise may aid in conducting the prosecution in such court. And the costs and expenses of all prosecutions for offenses against any law of the territorial legislature shall be paid out of the treasury of the Territory.

* * * * * * *

COMMISSIONERS.

SEC. 6. That the supreme court of said Territory is hereby authorized to appoint commissioners of said court, who shall have and exercise all the duties of commissioners of the circuit courts of the United States, and to take acknowledgments of bail; and, in addition, they shall have the same authority as examining and committing magistrates in all cases arising under the laws of said Territory as is now possessed by justices of the peace in said Territory.

ACT OF LEGISLATURE DISAPPROVED.

SEC. 7. That the act of the territorial legislature of the Territory of Utah entitled "An act in relation to marshals and attorneys," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and all laws of said Territory inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby disapproved. The act of the Congress of the United States entitled "An act to regulate the fees and costs to be allowed clerks, marshals, and attorneys of the circuit and district courts of the United States and for other purposes," approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, is extended over and shall apply to the fee of like officers in said Territory of Utah. But the district attorney shall not by fees and salary together receive more than thirty-five hundred dollars per year; and all fees or moneys received by him above said amount shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

NOTE.—The attorney, marshal, clerk, and commissioners in Utah render accounts for services in United States cases, which are audited and paid as in other districts. They also render accounts for services in Territorial cases which are paid from an appropriation for expenses of Territorial courts in Utah. The attorney for Utah is allowed to charge for services rendered by his assistants. (As to his account for excess of emoluments see notes under that head.) The commissioners must charge for services in Territorial cases the fees allowed justices of the peace in Utah for similar services.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Act of March 1, 1895 (28 Stat., 693), provides:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the territory known as the Indian Territory, now within the jurisdiction of the United States court in said Territory, is hereby divided into three judicial districts,

to be known as the northern, central, and southern districts, and at least two terms of the United States court in the Indian Territory shall be held each year at each place of holding court in each district at such regular times as the judge for such district shall fix and determine.

The northern district shall consist of all the Creek country, all of the Seminole country, all of the Cherokee country, all of the country occupied by the Indian tribes in the Quapaw Indian Agency, and the town site of the Miami Townsite Company, and the places of holding courts in said districts shall be at Vinita, Miami, Tahlequah, and Muscogee.

The central district shall consist of all the Choctaw country, and the places of holding courts in said district shall be at South McAlester, Atoka, Antlers, and Cameron.

The southern district shall consist of all the Chickasaw country, and the places of holding courts in said district shall be at Ardmore, Purcell, Pauls Valley, Ryan, and Chickasha.

APPOINTMENT, SALARIES, AND EXPENSES OF JUDGES.

SEC. 2. That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, two additional judges of the United States court in said Indian Territory, who shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years from the date of their appointment, unless sooner removed as provided by law, one of whom shall be the judge of the northern district and the other shall be the judge of the southern district; and the judge of the United States court now in office shall, from and after said appointments, be the judge of the central district, and shall hold his office for the term for which he was appointed, and during the period of their service said judges shall reside in the judicial districts for which they are appointed; and said judges of the northern and southern districts shall each take the oath of office required by law to be taken by the judges of the district courts of the United States. The judge for each district shall be paid a salary of five thousand dollars per annum, and allowed his necessary expenses when holding court away from home, the same to be paid from the Treasury of the United States in like manner as the salaries and allowances of the judges of the United States district courts. If the appointment of said judges, or any of them, shall not be made during the present session, the President of the United States shall be, and is hereby, empowered to make such appointment during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session.

The judges shall have, within the judicial districts for which they are appointed, all such authority, both in term time and vacation, as to all matters and causes, both criminal and civil, pending or that may be brought in said districts, and shall have the same superintending control over commissioners' courts therein, and the same authority in the

judicial districts, to issue writs of habeas corpus and prohibition, injunction, mandamus, certiorari, and other remedial and final process as is now by law vested in the judge of the United States court in the Indian Territory, or in the circuit and district courts of the United States. The judge of each district is authorized and empowered to hold court in any other district, for the trial of any case which the judge to said other district is disqualified from trying, and the disqualifications under this Act shall be the same as are provided by the laws of the State of Arkansas to disqualify the circuit judges of that State, except that no judge shall be disqualified by the filing of an affidavit of his prejudice. And whenever on account of sickness, or for any other reason, the judge of any district is unable to perform the duties of his office, either of the other judges may act in his stead, in term time or in vacation.

Until the appointment and qualification of said judges of the northern and southern districts, respectively, the judge of the United States court in the Indian Territory shall continue to perform all the duties and exercise all the authority that is now, or hereafter may be, conferred upon him as such judge.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, MARSHALS, AND DEPUTY MARSHALS.

There shall be appointed by the President an attorney and marshal for said court in each of said districts, who shall continue in office for four years, and until their successors shall be duly appointed and qualified, and they shall discharge the like duties as other United States attorneys and marshals. Each of said marshals shall appoint one or more deputies, who shall have the same powers, perform the like duties, and be removable in like manner as other deputy United States marshals; and said marshals shall give bond, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the judge for said district, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned as by law required in regard to the bonds of other United States marshals. The United States attorney for the Indian Territory shall be the district attorney for the northern district as herein created, and the marshal in the Indian Territory shall be the marshal for said central district after this Act goes into effect.

Each of the district attorneys in said Territory shall receive a salary of four thousand dollars per annum, and each of the marshals shall receive a salary of four thousand dollars per annum; and each of his deputies, not exceeding four in number, unless a greater number be specially authorized by order of the district judge, entered of record, shall receive a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum and his reasonable and necessary expenses of travel and subsistence while on duty, to be approved by the judge for the district for which he is appointed: *Provided*, That, in case of emergency, either of said judges may authorize the appointment of as many deputy marshals as

he may deem necessary for the enforcement of law and the suppression of crime, and such deputies shall receive the same rate of pay and expenses of travel for the time they may serve as regular deputy marshals: *And provided further*, That the Attorney-General of the United States may, if in his judgment it shall be necessary, appoint an assistant attorney for each of said districts.

CLERKS AND DEPUTY CLERKS.

SEC. 3. That the clerk of the United States court, in the Indian Territory, now in office, shall be clerk of the southern district, and the clerks of the central and northern districts shall be appointed by the respective judges thereof, and the clerk of each district shall reside and keep his office at one of the places of holding court in his district. He shall perform the same duties and be subject to the same liabilities as clerks of district courts of the United States, and, before entering upon his duties, he shall give bond in the sum of five thousand dollars, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the judge of the district conditioned that he will faithfully discharge his duties as required by law. Each of said clerks shall appoint a deputy clerk for each court in his district where he himself does not reside. Such deputy clerk shall keep his office and reside at the place appointed for holding the court for which he is appointed, and shall keep the records of said court and shall receive a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum: *Provided*, That the appointment of such deputy shall be approved by the judge of the district, and may be annulled by said judge for cause, which shall be stated on the records of the court, and the clerk shall be responsible for the official acts and negligence of his deputies. Each of the clerks in said Territory shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, and in all cases where said clerks are authorized or required to perform duties other than those performed by the clerks of the district and circuit courts of the United States, they shall be entitled to retain, for their own use and benefit, such fees as may be allowed by law for such services.

COMMISSIONERS.

SEC. 4. That each judge of said court shall have the powers conferred by law upon the United States circuit courts to appoint commissioners within the district in which he presides, who, at the time of their appointment, shall be duly enrolled attorneys of some court of record of the United States or of some State, and shall be competent and of good standing, and shall be known as United States commissioners, but not exceeding six commissioners shall be appointed for any district hereinbefore constituted: *Provided*, That the present commissioners

shall be included in that number and shall hold office under their existing appointments, subject to removal by the judge of the district where said commissioners reside, for causes prescribed by law. The judge for each district may fix the place where, or the time when, each commissioner shall hold his regular terms of court.

The order appointing such commissioners shall be in writing and shall be spread upon the records of one of the courts of the district for which they are appointed; and such order shall designate, by metes and bounds, the portion of the district for which they are appointed. They shall have all the powers of commissioners of the circuit courts of the United States. They shall be ex officio notaries public and ex officio justices of the peace within and for the portion of the district for which they are appointed, and shall have the power as such to solemnize marriages.

LAWS OF ARKANSAS.

The provisions of chapter forty-five of Mansfield's Digest of the General Laws of Arkansas, entitled "Criminal law," except as to the crimes and misdemeanors mentioned in the proviso of this section, and chapter forty-six of said laws of Arkansas, contained in said digest, entitled "Criminal procedure," and chapter ninety-one of said general laws, regulating the jurisdiction and procedure before justices of the peace in civil cases, be, and they are hereby, extended to and put in force in the Indian Territory; and the jurisdiction to enforce said provisions is hereby conferred upon the United States court in the Indian Territory: *Provided*, That in all cases where the laws of the United States and the said criminal laws of Arkansas have provided for the punishment of the same offenses the laws of the United States shall govern as to said offenses, except for the crime of larceny, the punishment for which shall be that prescribed by the laws of the State of Arkansas, any law in force in said Indian Territory to the contrary notwithstanding.

COMMISSIONERS ACTING AS JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The original jurisdiction of such commissioners as justices of the peace in civil cases shall, in all those classes of cases where jurisdiction is by this Act conferred upon the United States court in the Indian Territory, be exclusive where the amount or value of the demand or of the property or thing in controversy does not exceed one hundred dollars.

That said commissioners, acting as justices of the peace in criminal cases, shall have jurisdiction to hold preliminary examinations and discharge, hold to bail, or commit in cases of offenses which, under the laws applicable to the Territory, amount to felonies.

APPEALS FROM COMMISSIONERS—SALARIES.

Appeals may be taken to the United States court in the Indian Territory, in said districts, respectively, from the final judgment of said commissioners, acting as justices of the peace, in all cases; and such appeals shall be taken in the manner that appeals may be taken from the final judgments of the justices of the peace under the provisions of said chapter ninety-one in civil cases and chapter forty-six in criminal cases of the laws of Arkansas: *Provided*, That no appeal shall be allowed in civil cases where the amount of the judgment, exclusive of cost, does not exceed twenty dollars. Each of said commissioners in said Territory shall receive a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and all fees collected by him shall be paid over to the clerk of the district.

CONSTABLES.

SEC. 5. That the judge in each district may appoint a constable for each of said commissioners' districts so designated by the court, which appointments shall be in writing and spread upon the records of one of the courts in said district, and the constable so appointed shall perform all the duties required of constables by the laws of the State of Arkansas, chapter twenty-four of Mansfield's Digest. Each of said constables shall receive a salary of six hundred dollars per annum. Each of said commissioners and constables shall keep a careful account of all fees, fines, and costs collected by him, and shall settle with and pay the same to the clerk of the district at the end of every quarter, who shall pay the same into the Treasury of the United States. Said commissioners and constables, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, shall execute to the United States, for the security of the public, a good and sufficient bond in the sum of two thousand dollars, to be approved by the judge appointing him, conditioned that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office and account for all moneys coming into his hands; and he shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and to faithfully perform the duties required of him, which bond and oath shall be filed with the clerk in the district for which the appointment is made.

JURORS.

SEC. 6. That jurors for each term of said court in each district shall be selected and summoned in the manner provided by the statute laws of the State of Arkansas now in force in said Territory.

PROSECUTIONS FOR CRIMES AND OFFENSES.

SEC. 7. That all prosecutions for crimes or offenses of which the United States court in the Indian Territory shall have jurisdiction, shall be had within the district in which said offense shall have been com-

mitted, and in the court nearest or most convenient to the locality where it is committed, to be determined by the judge on motion to transfer the trial of the case from one court to another. All civil suits shall be brought in the district in which the defendant or defendants reside or may be found; but if there are two or more defendants residing in different districts the action may be brought in any district in which either of the defendants may reside or be found; and if a resident, in the court nearest to his residence. All cases shall be tried in the court to which the process is returnable, unless a change of venue is allowed, in which case the court shall change the venue to the nearest place of holding court, within the district, and any civil cause may be removed to another district for trial if the court shall so order, on the application of either party.

SEC. 8. That any person, whether an Indian or otherwise, who shall, in said Territory, manufacture, sell, give away, or in any manner, or by any means furnish to anyone, either for himself or another, any vinous, malt, or fermented liquors, or any other intoxicating drinks of any kind whatsoever, whether medicated or not, or who shall carry, or in any manner have carried, into said Territory any such liquors or drinks, or who shall be interested in such manufacture, sale, giving away, furnishing to anyone, or carrying into said Territory any of such liquors or drinks, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than five years.

SEC. 9. That the United States court in the Indian Territory shall have exclusive origianl jurisdiction of all offenses committed in said Territory, of which the United States court in the Indian Territory now has jurisdiction, and after the first day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all offenses against the laws of the United States, committed in said Territory, except such cases as the United States court at Paris, Texas, Fort Smith, Arkansas, and Fort Scott, Kansas, shall have acquired jurisdiction of before that time; and shall have such original jurisdiction of civil cases as is now vested in the United States court in the Indian Territory, and appellate jurisdiction of all cases tried before said commissioners, acting as justices of the peace, where the amount of the judgment exceeds twenty dollars.

All laws heretofore enacted conferring jurisdiction upon United States courts held in Arkansas, Kansas, and Texas, outside of the limits of the Indian Territory, as defined by law, as to offenses committed in said Indian Territory, as herein provided, are hereby repealed, to take effect on September first, eighteen hundred and ninety-six; and the jurisdiction now conferred by law upon said courts is hereby given from and after the date aforesaid to the United States court in the Indian Territory: *Provided*, That in all criminal cases where said courts outside of the Indian Territory shall have, on September first, eighteen

hundred and ninety-six, acquired jurisdiction, they shall retain jurisdiction to try and finally dispose of such cases. Every case, civil or criminal, pending in the United States court in the Indian Territory shall be tried and disposed of by the court where the same is pending, unless the venue therein be changed, as herein provided.

COURT ROOMS AND OFFICES.

SEC. 10. That it shall be the duty of the marshals appointed under this act to provide, under the direction and with the approval of the judge of the district, suitable buildings and rooms for holding said courts in their respective districts. They shall also procure suitable offices for the clerks and marshals. Any contract for these purposes shall be approved by the judge only after personal inspection of the premises leased, and any contract for a period longer than six months shall be reported to the Attorney-General for his approval. Said marshals shall also provide suitable prisons in each district at the places of holding said court for the confinement and safe-keeping of all prisoners committed by said court and the commissioners appointed under this act, and all other prisoners in legal custody.

COURT OF APPEALS—CLERK—SALARY.

SEC. 11. That the judges of said court shall constitute a court of appeals, to be presided over by the judge oldest in commission as chief justice of said court; and said court shall have such jurisdiction and powers in said Indian Territory and such general superintending control over the courts thereof as is conferred upon the supreme court of Arkansas over the courts thereof by the laws of said State, as provided by chapter forty of Mansfield's Digest of the Laws of Arkansas, and the provisions of said chapter, so far as they relate to the jurisdiction and powers of said supreme court of Arkansas as to appeals and writs of error, and as to the trial and decision of causes, so far as they are applicable, shall be, and they are hereby, extended over and put in force in the Indian Territory; and appeals and writs of error from said court in said districts to said appellate court, in criminal cases, shall be prosecuted under the provisions of chapter forty-six of said Mansfield's Digest, by this act put in force in the Indian Territory. But no one of said judges shall sit in said appellate court in the determination of any cause in which an appeal is prosecuted from the decision of any court over which he presided. In case of said presiding judge being absent, the judge next oldest in commission shall preside over said appellate court, and in such case two of said judges shall constitute a quorum. In all cases where the court is equally divided in opinion, the judgment of the court below shall stand affirmed.

Writs of error and appeals from the final decision of said appellate court shall be allowed, and may be taken to the circuit court of appeals

for the eighth judicial circuit in the same manner and under the same regulations as appeals are taken from the circuit courts of the United States. Said appellate court shall appoint its own clerk, who shall hold his office at the pleasure of said court, and who shall receive a salary of one thousand two hundred dollars per annum. The marshal of the district wherein such appellate court shall be held shall be marshal of such court. Said appellate court shall be held at South McAlester, in the Choctaw Nation, and it shall hold two terms in each year, at such times and for such periods as may be fixed by the court.

FEES.

SEC. 12. That there shall be allowed to said attorneys, marshals, and clerks of the court of appeals and district courts the same fees as are allowed to like officers in chapter sixteen, title judiciary, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and as are allowed in chapter sixty-three of the Laws of Arkansas, in all cases where such fees or taxed costs are paid by individuals or corporations, and they shall each keep careful account of all such fees collected by him, and account to the clerk of the court of appeals for all of the same in excess of their respective salaries, making settlement therefor with said clerk at the end of each quarter of the fiscal year. And the said clerk of the court of appeals shall at the end of each quarter pay the moneys or fees so received by him to the assistant treasurer of the United States in Saint Louis, Missouri.

LAWS IN FORCE.

SEC. 13. That none of the provisions of any other acts, or of any of the laws of the United States, or of the State of Arkansas, heretofore put in force in said Indian Territory, except so far as they come in conflict with the provisions of this act, are intended to be repealed, or in any manner affected by this act, but all such acts and laws are to remain in full force and effect in said Territory.

1. The judges, marshals, and district attorneys in the Indian Territory can not be paid salaries until confirmed by the Senate. The clerks, deputy clerks, and commissioners may be paid monthly. No appropriation for constables. (Comp. to Branagan, Apr. 6, 1895.)

2. Certificates of nonabsence from the judicial officers of the Indian Territory are not required in order to authorize the payment of their salaries. (Comp. to Branagan, June 18, 1895.)

3. The fact that a deputy marshal in the Indian Territory is paid a salary does not alter his status. In order to become an officer of the United States he must be appointed by the President, the head of a Department, or by a court. He is not required to take the oath prescribed by section 1757. (Comp. to Branagan, June 18, 1895.)

TRANSMISSION AND AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS, ETC.

The act of July 31, 1894 (28 Stat., 162), has the following provisions:

AUDITORS.

SEC. 3. The Auditors of the Treasury shall hereafter be designated as follows: The First Auditor as Auditor for the Treasury Department; the Second Auditor as Auditor for the War Department; the Third Auditor as Auditor for the Interior Department; the Fourth Auditor as Auditor for the Navy Department; the Fifth Auditor as Auditor for the State and other Departments; the Sixth Auditor as Auditor for the Post-Office Department.

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DUTIES OF THE AUDITOR FOR THE STATE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

SEC. 7. The Auditor for the State and other Departments shall receive and examine all accounts of salaries and incidental expenses of the offices of the Secretary of State, the Attorney-General, and the Secretary of Agriculture, and of all bureaus and offices under their direction; all accounts relating to all other business within the jurisdiction of the Departments of State, Justice, and Agriculture; all accounts relating to the diplomatic and consular service, the judiciary, United States courts, judgments of United States courts, Executive Office, Civil Service Commission, Interstate Commerce Commission, Department of Labor, District of Columbia, Fish Commission, Court of Claims and its judgments, Smithsonian Institution, Territorial Governments, the Senate, the House of Representatives, the Public Printer, Library of Congress, Botanic Garden, and accounts of all boards, commissions and establishments of the Government not within the jurisdiction of any of the Executive Departments. He shall certify the balances arising thereon to the Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants, and send forthwith a copy of each certificate, according to the character of the account, to the Secretary of the Senate, Clerk of the House of Representatives, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, or the chief officer of the Executive Department, commission, board, or establishment concerned.

1. The Auditor for the State and other Departments can not have jurisdiction of an account payable from the appropriation for expenses, collecting revenue from customs, that appropriation being under the Treasury Department. (Comp. in re account of Wallace Macfarlane, Nov. 2, 1894.)

NOTE.—Where any service is performed by an officer of the United States courts compensation for which is paid from an appropriation not under the control of the Attorney-General, the account for such services is not audited by the Auditor for the State and other Departments, but is examined by the Auditor having jurisdiction over the appropriation from which payment is made. Thus the Auditor for the Treasury Department examines accounts of district attorneys

for services under sections 827 and 838, and the Auditor for the Post-Office Department examines accounts for services in civil post-office cases, such accounts being paid, respectively, from appropriations under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General.

CERTIFICATION OF BALANCES—APPEAL TO COMPTROLLER.

SEC. 8. The balances which may from time to time be certified by the Auditors to the Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants, or to the Postmaster-General, upon the settlements of public accounts, shall be final and conclusive upon the Executive Branch of the Government, except that any person whose accounts may have been settled, the head of the Executive Department, or of the board, commission, or establishment not under the jurisdiction of an Executive Department, to which the account pertains, or the Comptroller of the Treasury, may, within a year, obtain a revision of the said account by the Comptroller of the Treasury, whose decision upon such revision shall be final and conclusive upon the Executive Branch of the Government: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, when in his judgment the interests of the Government require it, suspend payment and direct the re-examination of any account.

Upon a certificate by the Comptroller of the Treasury of any differences ascertained by him upon revision the Auditor who shall have audited the account shall state an account of such differences, and certify it to the Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants, except that balances found and accounts stated as aforesaid by the Auditor for the Post-Office Department for postal revenues and expenditures therefrom shall be certified to the Postmaster-General.

ACCEPTING PAYMENT—SUSPENSIONS—WARRANT.

Any person accepting payment under a settlement by an Auditor shall be thereby precluded from obtaining a revision of such settlement as to any items upon which payment is accepted; but nothing in this Act shall prevent an Auditor from suspending items in an account in order to obtain further evidence or explanations necessary to their settlement. When suspended items are finally settled a revision may be had as in the case of the original settlement. Action upon any account or business shall not be delayed awaiting applications for revision: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall make regulations fixing the time which shall expire before a warrant is issued in payment of an account certified as provided in sections seven and eight of this Act.

1. When a claimant has accepted payment under a settlement by an Auditor the Comptroller has no jurisdiction under the act of July 31, 1894, to entertain an appeal as to any items upon which payment has been accepted. (Dec. Comp. in re appeal of R. G. and W. Ry. Co.)

AUDITORS TO PRESERVE ACCOUNTS.

The Auditors shall, under the direction of the Comptroller of the Treasury, preserve, with their vouchers and certificates, all accounts which have been finally adjusted.

DECISIONS OF AUDITORS.

All decisions by Auditors making an original construction or modifying an existing construction of statutes shall be forthwith reported to the Comptroller of the Treasury, and items in any account affected by such decisions shall be suspended and payment thereof withheld until the Comptroller of the Treasury shall approve, disapprove, or modify such decisions and certify his actions to the Auditor. All decisions made by the Comptroller of the Treasury under this Act shall be forthwith transmitted to the Auditor or Auditors whose duties are affected thereby.

COMPTROLLER TO GIVE OPINIONS TO DISBURSING OFFICERS AND OTHERS.

Disbursing officers, or the head of any Executive Department, or other establishment not under any of the Executive Departments, may apply for and the Comptroller of the Treasury shall render his decision upon any question involving a payment to be made by them or under them, which decision, when rendered, shall govern the Auditor and the Comptroller of the Treasury in passing upon the account containing said disbursement.

1. Section 8 of the act of July 31, 1894, authorizing the head of a Department to apply to the Comptroller for a decision "upon any question involving a payment to be made" under him, does not confer on the Comptroller jurisdiction to pass upon an account of a clerk of a United States court in advance of action by the Auditor. (Comp. to Atty. Gen., Mar. 13, 1895.)

NOTE.—Under the above section attorneys, marshals, clerks, and others whose accounts have been settled by the Auditor, who receive statements of disallowances and suspensions should carefully examine each statement, and as to the suspensions contained therein should make to the Auditor an explanation of such suspended items, giving as to each item the reasons why, in the opinion of the claimant, such item should be allowed. The Auditor will then allow such suspended item or disallow it. If the claimant is dissatisfied with the action of the Auditor in disallowing any part of his claim, he should address a letter to the Comptroller of the Treasury giving the number of the report, the name of the claimant, the nature of the account or claim, and asking the Comptroller to review the decision of the Auditor. This letter should give the reasons why the officer or claimant thinks the action of the Auditor should be reversed. The appeal must be taken within one year from the date of the decision of the Auditor. It should be taken as soon as convenient after the decision of the Auditor. Where part of an item is allowed and part disallowed, the claimant, if he desires to appeal to the Comptroller, should refuse to accept the part of such item which has been allowed. By accepting payment he is precluded from

obtaining a revision of such settlement. This applies only to the acceptance of part payment on an item, and does not apply to cases where an account is made up of various items, some of which are allowed and others disallowed. Before paying any voucher which is to be included in his disbursement account a marshal may submit such voucher to the Comptroller for his decision thereon. The decision of the Comptroller, when so given, is binding upon the accounting officers.

FORWARDING ACCOUNTS—REQUISITIONS TO BE DISALLOWED, ETC.

SEC. 12. All monthly accounts shall be mailed or otherwise sent to the proper officer at Washington within ten days after the end of the month to which they relate, and quarterly and other accounts within twenty days after the period to which they relate, and shall be transmitted to and received by the Auditors within twenty days of their actual receipt at the proper office in Washington in the case of monthly, and sixty days in the case of quarterly and other accounts. Should there be any delinquency in this regard at the time of the receipt by the Auditor of a requisition for an advance of money, he shall disapprove the requisition, which he may also do for other reasons arising out of the condition of the officer's accounts for whom the advance is requested; but the Secretary of the Treasury may overrule the Auditor's decision as to the sufficiency of these latter reasons: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe suitable rules and regulations, and may make orders in particular cases, relaxing the requirement of mailing or otherwise sending accounts, as aforesaid, within ten or twenty days, or waiving delinquency, in such cases only in which there is, or is likely to be, a manifest physical difficulty in complying with the same, it being the purpose of this provision to require the prompt rendition of accounts without regard to the mere convenience of the officers, and to forbid the advance of money to those delinquent in rendering them: *Provided, further*, That should there be a delay by the administrative Departments beyond the aforesaid twenty or sixty days in transmitting accounts, an order of the President in the particular case shall be necessary to authorize the advance of money requested: *And provided further*, That this section shall not apply to accounts of the postal revenue, and expenditures, therefrom, which shall be rendered as now required by law.

The legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act of March 2, 1895 (28 Stat., 807), provides:

SEC. 4. The second proviso of section twelve of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation act, approved July 31, 1894, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That should there be a delay by the administrative Departments beyond the aforesaid twenty or sixty days in transmitting accounts, an order of the President, or, in the event of the absence from the seat of Government or sickness of the President, an order of the Secretary

of the Treasury, in the particular case, shall be necessary to authorize the advance of money requested."

NOTE.—The Auditor, having no discretion in the matter, must in all cases disallow a requisition if there is a delinquency in the rendition of accounts. The marshal must present his accounts to the court in time to enable the court to approve and the clerk to forward same within twenty days after the close of each quarter. When neither the United States circuit or district court is in session in a district at any time during the twenty days within which accounts should be forwarded, the marshal can not have his accounts approved and forwarded within the time required. Under such circumstances the Secretary of the Treasury will waive the delinquency. In all other cases where a marshal's accounts have not been forwarded within the prescribed time, if he seeks an advance, he should show a manifest physical difficulty in complying with the law. The delinquency is not cured when accounts are forwarded if they were not sent within the time prescribed. Although accounts may have been forwarded to the Attorney-General and by him transmitted to the Auditor, that officer will disallow a requisition if such accounts were not sent until after the expiration of the time allowed.

1. The advance of funds is within the jurisdiction of the Auditors and not of the Comptroller. (Comp., Apr. 27, 1895.)

SECRETARY TO REPORT BALANCES AND DELINQUENCIES.

The Secretary of the Treasury shall, on the first Monday of January in each year, make report to Congress of such officers as are then delinquent in the rendering of their accounts or in the payment of balances found due from them for the last preceding fiscal year.

NOTE.—A marshal must pay over all balances found due from him for the last preceding fiscal year on or before the first Monday of January in each year. For failure to pay over such balances the marshal will be reported to Congress. This provision does not apply to cases where the marshal has funds with which to pay claims still outstanding and unsettled. It only applies to balances on appropriations where final accounts have been rendered.

SECTIONS 250 AND 272 REPEALED.

Sections two hundred and fifty and two hundred and seventy-two of the Revised Statutes are repealed.

SECTION 3622 AMENDED.

Section thirty-six hundred and twenty-two of the Revised Statutes is amended by striking therefrom the following words: "The Secretary of the Treasury may, if in his opinion the circumstances of the case justify and require it, extend the time hereinbefore prescribed for the rendition of accounts."

ACCOUNTS TO BE SENT TO THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL—PAYMENT OF SALARIES OF JUDGES AND OTHERS.

SEC. 13. Before transmission to the Department of the Treasury, the accounts of district attorneys, assistant attorneys, marshals, commissioners, clerks, and other officers of the courts of the United States,

except consular courts, made out and approved as required by law, and accounts relating to prisoners convicted or held for trial in any court of the United States, and all other accounts relating to the business of the Department of Justice or of the courts of the United States other than consular courts, shall be sent with their vouchers to the Attorney-General and examined under his supervision.

Judges receiving salaries from the Treasury of the United States shall be paid monthly by the disbursing officer of the Department of Justice, and to him all certificates of nonabsence or of the cause of absence of judges in the Territories shall be sent. Interstate Commerce Commissioners and other officers, now paid as judges are, shall be paid monthly by the proper disbursing officer or officers.

NOTE.—Clerks of United States courts must forward all accounts approved by their respective courts to the Attorney-General. All accounts and claims relating to the business of the courts of the United States must be sent to the Attorney-General. (See sec. 846, Rev. Stat., the act of February 22, 1875, and the notes thereon, ante, pages 101 to 107.)

DECISIONS RELATING TO VARIOUS MATTERS.

APPROPRIATION, LIMITED EFFECT OF.

1. An employee of the Government is entitled to the salary allowed by law, and is not limited to the amount appropriated by Congress. (Graham's Case, 1 C. Cls. R., 380.)

2. The compensation of public officers depends upon general continuing laws, irrespective of annual appropriation acts. (Collin's Case, 15 C. Cls. R., 22.)

3. The provision in certain appropriation acts that a less amount than the salary fixed by law should be "in full compensation" of certain officers for those years was a compromise between those who favored a permanent reduction and those who were opposed to any reduction whatever. (Fisher's Case, 15 C. Cls. R., 323.)

4. Congress appropriated a less amount than the salary fixed by law. *Held*, that "when a salary is fixed by law, the Government contracts to pay that amount to the officer and is not discharged therefrom by the payment of a part only." (Mitchell et al. *v.* United States, 18 C. Cls. R., 281.)

5. A public officer may recover the lawful compensation of his office, notwithstanding that he accepted a less amount and receipted in full therefor. (Adams *v.* United States, 20 C. Cls. R., 115.)

6. It has been the custom of Congress, when intending to reduce, temporarily, the salary of a public officer, to appropriate the reduced amount, coupled with the condition that it be "in full satisfaction of the salary." (Langston *v.* United States, 21 C. Cls. R., 10.)

7. A naked appropriation of an insufficient sum neither repeals a statute fixing the salary of an officer nor precludes the incumbent from seeking the balance. (Langston *v.* United States, 21 C. Cls. R., 10.)

8. A statute which fixes the annual salary of a public officer at a designated sum, without limitation as to time, is not abrogated or suspended by subsequent enactments appropriating a less amount for his services for a particular fiscal year, but containing no words which expressly or impliedly modify or repeal it. (United States *v.* Langston, 118 U. S., 389.)

APPROPRIATION, LIMITED EFFECT OF—Continued.

9. When Congress appropriates a sum "in full compensation" of the salary of a public officer, the incumbent can not recover an additional sum in the Court of Claims, notwithstanding a prior statute fixes the salary at a larger amount than the sum appropriated. (United States *v.* Fisher, 109 U. S., 143.)

BONDS, OFFICIAL.

10. The condition of an official bond that the official who gives it will "well and truly" execute the duties of his office, includes not only honesty, but reasonable skill and diligence. If the duties are performed negligently and unskillfully, if they are violated from want of capacity or want of care, they can never be said to have been "well and truly" executed. (Minor *v.* The Mechanics Bank of Alexandria, 1 Peters, 46.)

11. The claim of the United States upon an official bond and upon all parties thereto is not released by the laches of the officer to whom the assertion of the claim is intrusted by law. Such laches have no effect whatsoever on the rights of the United States as well against the sureties as the principal in the bond. (Ibid.)

12. A bond given by a paymaster to execute the duties of his office faithfully, the conditions of which did not in the very terms conform to the law of the United States, but which required no duties to be performed which were not in conformity to the duties of his office, is valid. (United States *v.* Bradley, 10 Peters, 343.)

13. When a collector is continued in office for more than one term, but gives different sureties, the liability of the sureties is to be estimated just as if a new person had been appointed to fill the second term. (United States *v.* Eckford's Executors, 1 How., 250.)

14. The returns of a receiver of public money to the Treasury are not conclusive evidence in an action by the Government against the sureties on the receiver's bond. If the sums of money stated in such returns were not actually in the hands of the receiver, the sureties are allowed to show how the fact was. (United States *v.* Boyd, 5 How., 29.)

15. The act of March 2, 1779, requires the bond of a collector of customs to be approved by the Comptroller of the Treasury. The date of such approval is not conclusive evidence of the commencement of the period when the bond began to run. On the contrary, it begins to be effective from the moment when the collector and his sureties part with it in the course of transmission. Surety dies July 24; bond approved July 31. To relieve the surety it must appear that the bond remained in the hands of the collector or the sureties until after July 24. (Broome *v.* United States, 15 How., 143.)

16. Sureties are responsible only for moneys received by their principal while in office. Not chargeable with draft that was not paid until principal went out. (Bryan *v.* United States, 1 Black, 140.)

17. The loss of public money by a receiver and disburser of it through felonious taking away, though without fault on his part, does not discharge him or his sureties from obligation on his official bond. (United States *v.* Dashiel, 4 Wall., 182.)

18. Duties imposed upon an official different from those he was required to perform at the time his official bond was executed, do not render it void as an undertaking for the faithful performance of those which he at first assumed. It will still remain a binding obligation for what it was originally given to secure. (Gaussen *v.* United States, 97 U. S., 584.)

19. A., in whose favor an allowance was made, being then indebted as surety on an official bond given to the United States, the amount of such indebtedness was properly retained by the Treasury Department as a set-off to await the final

BONDS, OFFICIAL.—Continued.

adjustment and settlement of the accounts of his principal. (McKnight *v.* United States, 98 U. S., 179.)

20. Account rendered by paymaster when he left the service. He died shortly afterwards. Account stated and balance found due, but no demand therefor was made of his personal representatives, and the sureties had no notice of the claim before suit brought. The adjustment is the only evidence of the sum due. *Held*, that the United States is entitled to recover that sum, but with interest only from the date of service of writ. (United States *v.* Curtis, 100 U. S., 119.)

21. Where a statutory bond goes beyond the requirements of the statute it is for the excess, without obligatory force. (Mr. Justice Field in United States *v.* Ellis, 4 Saw., 590.)

22. Where appointment is made during recess, bond given, officer confirmed, and new appointment made, the sureties on the (first) bond are not liable for acts of their principal done after he accepted his new appointment. (Ibid.)

23. In the absence of any statute upon the subject a bond voluntarily given the United States to secure the payment of a debt or the performance of official duty is valid. (United States *v.* Humason, 5 Saw., 537.)

24. Where an officer is required by his superior, colore officii, to give a bond with stipulations or provisions in the condition thereof not required by statute, the bond is void in toto. (United States *v.* Humason, 6 Saw., 199.)

25. The parties to an official bond for the safe keeping or accounting for public money are not liable for the loss of same when such loss is caused by the act of God or the public enemy. (Ibid.)

26. In an action upon an official bond, if the execution thereof is denied, it can not be proved by a certificate by the Secretary of the Treasury under section 882, but a copy, certified by the Register under the seal of the Department under section 886, is sufficient proof of execution, it being declared to have the same force as the original when duly authenticated or proved in court. (United States *v.* Humason, 7 Saw., 252.)

COMMISSION OF OFFICE.

27. President John Adams appointed various persons justices of the peace for the District of Columbia, the office being for the term of five years. Commissions were signed and sent to the State Department, where the seal was affixed by the Secretary of State. After Madison became Secretary of State under Jefferson he refused to deliver the commissions. Marbury petitioned the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the Secretary to deliver to him his commission. The court *held* that when an officer is removable at the will of the President the commission may be withheld; that where the office is for a fixed term, when the commission is signed by the President and the seal affixed by the Secretary of State, it can not be withheld or revoked, and that Marbury has a legal right to the office; that he is entitled to the remedy for which he applies; that a mandamus may issue against the Secretary of State; that the Supreme Court of the United States has not power to issue a mandamus to a Secretary of State of the United States (notwithstanding the act of Congress), it being an exercise of original jurisdiction not warranted by the Constitution. (Marbury *v.* Madison, 1 Cranch, 137.)

28. A commission bears date and the salary of the officer commences from his appointment, not from the transmission or acceptance of his commission. (Marbury *v.* Madison, 1 Cranch, 161.)

COSTS.

29. Costs in admiralty are within the sound discretion of the court, and no appellate court should interfere with that discretion, unless under peculiar circumstances. (United States *v.* Brig Malek. Adhel., 2 How., 210.)

COSTS—Continued.

30. The United States are not liable for costs. (United States *v.* Boyd, 5 How., 30.)

31. When a case is dismissed for want of jurisdiction this court can not give judgment for costs. (Strader *v.* Graham, 18 How., 602.)

32. A court has no power to award costs in criminal proceedings, unless some statute has conferred it. (Phillips *v.* Gaines, 131 U. S., Appendix, 169.)

33. An officer of a State sued in his official capacity, and charged with no official delinquency, is not liable for costs. (Hauenstein *v.* Lynham, 131 U. S., Appendix, 191.)

34. An officer must look to the party or his attorney who employed him for his fees; he has no claim upon the opposite party. (Zeiber *v.* Hill, 1 Saw., 268.)

35. Both before and since the passage of the act of February 6, 1863, costs have been allowed in this court to the prevailing party for travel and attendance. (Nichols *v.* Inhabitants of Brunswick, 3 Cliff., 88.)

36. Where the defendant has persistently fought the validity of the complainant's patent and the question of infringement as well as the amount of damages, the court will award all the costs against the defendant. (Calkins *v.* Bertrand, 10 Biss., 445.)

37. Where the infringement is neither malicious nor willful, and the defendants offer at the outset to pay the complainants the amount of net profits realized by them, which offer is rejected, the defendant will not be required to pay the costs unnecessarily accumulated by the complainant. (Ford *v.* Kurtz, 11 Biss., 324.)

38. The costs of printing briefs for submission to the circuit court are not taxable in the ninth circuit, as there is no rule requiring briefs to be printed. (Gird et al. *v.* California Oil Co., 60 Fed. Rep., 1011.)

39. The expense of maps necessarily introduced at the trial is taxable. (Lilienthal *v.* S. C. Ry. Co., 61 Fed. Rep., 622.)

40. Costs do not go as a matter of common right with a judgment against the Government, and a party suing the United States can not recover costs unless he shows by the act under which he sues that the United States has consented to pay costs. (Marine *v.* Lyon (C. C. A.), 62 Fed. Rep., 153.)

41. In cases appealed from the Board of General Appraisers, under the act of June 10, 1890, neither the costs of the circuit court nor the costs of a subsequent appeal to the circuit court of appeals are recoverable against the United States. (Ibid.)

42. Where the printed record is unnecessarily prolix, but it does not appear from the record itself which party is responsible therefor, the facts on that point may be presented to the court of appeals by affidavit or other proof, so that the unnecessary costs may be taxed to the proper party. (U. S. Sugar Refinery *v.* Providence Steam and Gas Pipe Co. (C. C. A.), 62 Fed. Rep., 375.)

43. 27 Statutes, 252, provides that any citizen entitled to commence any action in any United States court who is unable to prepay fees or give security for costs may have process and all rights of other litigants and counsel, free of charge, by making a sworn statement in writing showing such facts. *Held*, that such sworn statement must show that plaintiff is a citizen, and that there is no person interested who is able to pay or secure the costs. (Boyle *v.* Great Nor. Ry. Co., 63 Fed. Rep., 539.)

44. Examiners' fees are restricted in the second circuit to $3 a day and 30 cents a folio for typewritten testimony, the same being intended to cover both examiners' and stenographers' fees. (Edison Electric Light Co. *v.* Mather Electric Co., 63 Fed. Rep., 559.)

COSTS—Continued.

45. A respondent who succeeds in defeating an application for preliminary injunction is entitled to have taxed the cost of the notarial certificates and seals attached to the affidavits used by him on the hearing, but not the expense of writing the affidavit in the form of depositions. (Atwood *v.* Jacques, 63 Fed. Rep., 561.)

46. The expense of printing evidence and abstract of record is not taxable in the circuit court, in the absence of any rule of court or special order requiring such printing to be done. (Atwood *v.* Jacques, 63 Fed. Rep., 561.)

47. Payment to stenographer for making carbon copies of testimony for the use of a party or his counsel is not taxable as costs. (Atwood *v.* Jacques, 63 Fed. Rep., 561.)

48. In the absence of legislation by Congress authorizing costs against the Government, they can not be imposed in any suit to which it is a party; and neither the act of June 1, 1872 (Rev. Stat., 914), confirming the practice of the Federal courts to that of the States where they are held, nor the act of August 1, 1888, authorizing condemnation proceedings, gives such authority. (Carlisle *v.* Cooper, (C. C. A.), 64 Fed. Rep., 472.)

49. An award of costs against the United States and an allowance to an attorney appointed to represent defendants not served in a suit for condemnation of lands under act of August 1, 1888, is unauthorized. (Carlisle *v.* Cooper, 64 Fed. Rep., 472.)

50. Costs incurred in taking the depositions of witnesses to be used before the Interstate Commerce Commission should be paid from the appropriations for the Commission. (Dec. First Comp., R. B. Bowler, p. 68.)

JURY COMMISSIONER.

51. The office of jury commissioner was created by the act of June 30, 1879, but no compensation was attached thereto until the act of July 7, 1884. In the deficiency bills of March 30 and October 19, 1888, there were items appropriated to the payment of jury commissioners, but they did not state that they were to apply to any particular years. *Held*, that they applied only to the current year, and could not inure to the benefit of one who served as jury commissioner in 1882, 1883, and 1884. (Kinney *v.* United States, 60 Fed. Rep., 883.)

52. A person serving as jury commissioner is not entitled to payment, independent of appropriations, on the ground that such services were part of the miscellaneous expenses of courts, for the imposition of a service of this character upon an individual gives rise to no implied obligation to pay for it in the absence of specific provision therefor. (Kinney *v.* United States, 60 Fed. Rep., 883.)

53. A marshal who retains in his hands money belonging to the United States would have no right when sued therefor to a set-off or counterclaim for money claimed to be due him for services rendered as a jury commissioner, and therefore the fact that the Government delayed suing him would not prevent the statute of limitations from running as against his demand. (Kinney *v.* United States, 60 Fed. Rep., 883.)

54. The fact that one having a claim for services as jury commissioner had no right to sue the Government in the circuit courts prior to the act of March 3, 1887, did not prevent the statute of limitations from running against his claim prior to that date, for he might at any time have presented it to the Court of Claims. (Kinney *v.* United States, 60 Fed. Rep., 883.)

OFFICER, REMOVAL OF.

55. All offices the term of which is not fixed by the Constitution or limited by law must be held either during good behavior or (which is the same thing in

OFFICER, REMOVAL OF—Continued.

contemplation of law) during the life of the incumbent, or must be held at the will and discretion of some Department of the Government, and subject to removal at pleasure. In the absence of all constitutional provision or statutory regulation, it would seem to be a sound and necessary rule to consider the power of removal as incident to the power of appointment. (Ex parte Duncan N. Hennen, 13 Peters, 259.)

56. The question whether or not the President has power to remove a Territorial judge, argued but not decided. (United States *v.* Guthrie, 17 How., 284.)

57. A court of equity has no jurisdiction of a bill to restrain the removal of a public officer. (In re Sawyer, 124 U. S., 200.)

OFFICER, DE FACTO.

58. An officer de facto, holding the office in good faith, and not as a usurper, can not be required to pay back salary received for services rendered. (Miller *v.* United States, 19 C. Cls. R., 338.)

OFFICER, CLAIMING TO BE.

59. Where one claiming to be an officer rendered no service and held no official relation with the Government, money paid him for salary may be recovered. (Miller *v.* United States, 19 C. Cls. R., 338.)

60. If an officer sues for his salary he must show a legal title to the office; but if he in good faith performed service for which he was paid, it is money which in equity and good conscience he may retain, though not an officer de jure. (Bennett *v.* United States, 19 C. Cls. R., 379.)

61. An officer can not maintain an action for his salary unless he has a legal title to the office; mere occupancy is not sufficient. (Runkle *v.* United States, 19 C. Cls. R., 396.)

OFFICER, INCUMBENT.

62. The incumbent of an office is prima facie entitled to the lawful compensation thereof so long as he holds the office, though disabled by disease from performing the functions. (Sleigh *v.* United States, 9 C. Cls. R., 369.)

OFFICER, SUSPENDED.

63. An officer suspended under the Revised Statutes (1768) is not entitled to the salary of the office during the period of suspension, though no person be nominated for the place or appointed to discharge its duties. (Barbour's Case, 17 C. Cls. R., 149.)

OFFICER, POWER OF.

64. The burden of proof that the officer exceeded his power is upon the party complaining, the rule of law being that the actions of a public officer upon public matters within his jurisdiction and where he has a discretion are to be presumed legal until shown by others to be unjustifiable. It is not enough to show that he committed an error in judgment, but it must have been a willful and malicious error. (Wilkes *v.* Dinsman, 7 How., 89.)

TITLE TO OFFICE.

65. An information for a quo warranto to try the title to an office can not be maintained but at the instance of the Government, and the consent of the parties will not give jurisdiction in such case. (Wallace *v.* Anderson, 5 Wheat., 291.)

JURISDICTION, SUPREME COURT.

66. On an examination of the record in this case it appears that the amount due the United States is less than the penalty of the bond given by the clerk for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, viz, $517.07, and possibly a small amount of interest, and as the jurisdiction of this court in an action on such a bond depends upon the amount due for the breach of the condition, the court is without jurisdiction. (United States *v.* Hill, 123 U. S., 681.)

WRITS TO OTHER DISTRICTS.

67. The circuit court of each district sits within and for that district, and is bounded by its limits. It can only exercise jurisdiction within the limits of the district. Congress might have authorized civil process from any circuit court to run in any State, but it has not done so. It has not in terms authorized any civil process to run in any other district, with the single exception of subpœnas to witnesses within a limited distance. (Toland *v.* Sprague, 12 Peters, 300.)

68. Where the United States were plaintiffs and a verdict was rendered according to the practice in Pennsylvania, that they were indebted to the defendant, and an application was made for a mandamus to compel the Secretary to credit the defendant upon the books of the Treasury with the amount of the verdict and to pay the same, the mandamus was properly refused by the circuit court. (Reeside *v.* Walker, 11 How., 272.)

69. The circuit court of the United States for the District of Columbia had not the power to issue a writ of mandamus commanding the Secretary of the Treasury to pay a judge of the Territory of Minnesota his salary for the unexpired term of his office, from which he had been removed by the President of the United States. A mandamus can issue only where the act to be done is merely ministerial, and with regard to which nothing like judgment or discretion in the performance of his duties is left to the officer. (United States *v.* Guthrie, 17 How., 284.)

70. No court has the power to command the withdrawal of money from the Treasury of the United States to pay any individual claim whatever. (Ibid.)

71. Taxes for State purposes can not be imposed on the salaries or fees allowed by the laws of the United States to officers in the service of the United States. (Dobbins *v.* The Commissioners of Erie County, 16 Peters, 435.)

72. An Indian agent was commissioned on September 28, 1872. He gave bond, took the oath of office, and was ready for duty October 15. November 4 he received orders and started for his destination. He arrived at his post and reported for duty January 11, 1873, and on January 20 he took charge of the agency. He is entitled to the salary from the time he actually went to work for the Government. (United States *v.* Roberts, 10 Fed. Rep., 540.)

73. When the words of a statute prescribing compensation of a public officer are loose and obscure and admit of two interpretations, they should be construed liberally in favor of the officer and not strictly in favor of the United States. (McKinstry *v.* United States, 40 Fed. Rep., 813.)

74. Where a statute allowing an officer compensation admits of two interpretations the words should be construed strictly in favor of the United States and not in favor of the officer. (United States *v.* Clough, Cir. Ct. Apps., 55 Fed. Rep., 373.)

75. It seems that under the act to provide for bringing suits against the United States (Sup. Rev. Stat., 559) it is the duty of a court before which such suit is brought to examine into the evidence to sustain the claims, even if the pleading interposed on behalf of the Government presents no defense. (McDonald *v.* United States, 66 Fed. Rep., 255.)

INSTRUCTIONS TO UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS, MARSHALS, CLERKS, AND COMMISSIONERS OF UNITED STATES COURTS RELATIVE TO STATEMENTS OF DIFFERENCES IN THEIR ACCOUNTS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR
FOR THE STATE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS,
April 25, 1895.

DISALLOWANCES.

Explanations to disallowances made by the Auditor can not be considered except by the Comptroller of the Treasury on appeal, which must be taken within twelve months.

SUSPENSIONS.

1. Explanations must be addressed to the AUDITOR FOR THE STATE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

2. Different accounts must be explained in separate communications, so that the explanations may be filed with the proper accounts, separate accounts being stated under each appropriation and fiscal year. The fiscal year ends on the 30th of June.

3. Refer to accounts by certificate *number* as well as appropriation and date.

4. Explanations should be *sworn to*. If not sworn to when questions of fact are involved they will be returned for correction.

5. Explain each item separately and in regular order, referring to item *number* and giving amount claimed under each item. Conceded items should be so indicated.

6. In marshals' accounts when suspensions outstanding are brought forward from a prior account under the same appropriation and fiscal year, and explanations are made, always refer to the number of the account in which suspensions were originally made, and not to the subsequent account in which the differences appear as brought forward.

7. All the items in an account must be explained *at one time.*

8. Explanations should be made within sixty days so that the items allowed may be included in the next quarterly account. Further time will be allowed only when good reasons are shown for the delay.

9. Items suspended and remaining unexplained for one year will be disallowed.

10. Explanations made to this office need not be in duplicate.

THOMAS HOLCOMB,
Auditor for the State and other Departments.

NOTE.—When disallowances are made by the Auditor and the claimant wishes to appeal from the decision of the Auditor to the Comptroller of the Treasury he should address a communication to the Comptroller, setting forth the number of the report in which the disallowances were made, the name of the claimant, the appropriation, and the reasons why the items disallowed should be allowed.

INSTRUCTIONS

TO

United States Marshals, Attorneys, Clerks, and Commissioners,

AS TO THEIR DUTIES AND THE RENDITION OF THEIR ACCOUNTS.

SEC. 362, R. S. The Attorney-General shall exercise general superintendence and direction over the attorneys and marshals of all the districts in the United States and the Territories as to the manner of discharging their respective duties, and the several district attorneys and marshals are required to report to the Attorney-General an account of their official proceedings and the state and condition of their respective offices in such time and manner as the Attorney-General may direct.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1895.

To United States Marshals, Attorneys, Clerks, and Commissioners:

The following instructions are issued for your guidance in performing the duties of your office and rendering your accounts to the Government.

A careful observance of these requirements will obviate the necessity for much of the correspondence which is now found necessary relative to your duties and the rendition of your accounts.

Respectfully,

JUDSON HARMON,
Attorney-General.

INSTRUCTIONS AND FORMS FOR UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

On taking the oath of office and filing their official bonds, all marshals will immediately advise the Attorney-General, the Solicitor of the Treasury, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by letter to that effect. They will each at the earliest practicable period obtain from their respective predecessors in office the books and other property of the United States in their hands.

Unless already furnished with them, each marshal will at once apply to the Attorney-General for authority to purchase a well-bound docket, daybook, ledger, and letter book, properly labeled and marked "The property of the United States." These books will be carefully preserved by the marshals and handed to their successors. They will make minute entries in their dockets of the time of receiving and serving papers and process and of whatever is done by them in United States cases of all kinds, with correct dates. The letter books will contain full and true copies of all letters written by such officers officially relating to suits or matters in which the United States are interested. In the daybooks and ledgers full and accurate accounts will be kept of all moneys received and paid out on account of the United States.

The entries in the dockets and account books will be so full, clear, and definite that they can be easily understood.

All official letters relating to United States cases received by marshals not needed by them as vouchers for the payment of money will be preserved as public property and delivered to their successors. Where the originals are essential to them as vouchers they will leave copies in their places.

OFFICE EXPENSES AND CLERK HIRE.

The earnings of the office go, first, to pay the necessary expenses of the office, and, second, to the extent allowed by law, to compensate the marshal. The marshal is allowed to retain of the earnings of his office, over and above necessary expenses, $6,000 per annum. He will be allowed credit in his emolument return for all proper and necessary expenses of his office. Before incurring an expense in excess of $10, application must be made to the Attorney-General for authority. When applying for authority, state the items of expense which are to

be incurred, with the cost of each. In items involving an expenditure of $10 or over, bids from two or three reputable dealers must be submitted. If clerical assistance is necessary, application should be made to the Attorney-General, setting forth the circumstances and condition of work that necessitates the employment and the salaries necessary to be paid in order to secure efficient services. And if the clerk is to act also as deputy, state the maximum amount he will be paid per year for services as deputy.

REQUISITIONS.

Marshals are the disbursing officers of the courts.

Congress annually appropriates money for the maintenance of the United States courts under the following heads, viz: Fees of jurors; fees of witnesses; support of prisoners; pay of bailiffs, etc., and miscellaneous expenses. Advances are made to marshals upon their requisitions sent to the Attorney-General, under each of the appropriations. Funds so advanced must be kept separate and not used except to defray expenses incurred under the appropriation from which advanced. Limited advances are also made on account of fees and expenses of marshals.

Requisitions for funds should be made by marshals, by mail, in ample time. Only one requisition should be made for each term of court, unless the exigences of the service require more frequent calls for funds. Requisitions should be made on forms as follows, which are furnished by the Department of Justice upon application:

——— DISTRICT OF ———,
——— ——, 189—.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL:

SIR: There will be needed to defray the expenses of the ——— term of the ——— court of the United States for this district, for ——— days from —— day of ———, 189—, at ———, the following sums.

Please cause a warrant to be issued in my favor for ——— dollars (with which I am to be charged on the books of the Treasury Department), and direct that a draft on ——— ——— be remitted to me at ———.

Very respectfully,

——— ———,
Marshal.

	Fiscal year.	Estimated.	On hand.	Required.	
1. Fees and expenses of marshals	189—	$	$	$	M.
2. Fees of jurors	189—				J.
3. Fees of witnesses	189—				W.
4. Support of prisoners	189—				P.
5. Pay of bailiffs, etc	189—				B.
6. Miscellaneous expenses	189—				M. E.
7.					
8.					
Total					

Care must be taken in preparing estimates for funds that neither unnecessary nor inadequate amounts are called for.

Advances can only be made to the amount of the marshal's bond. If it should appear that under the usual bond of $20,000 sufficient money can not be advanced to defray the expenses of the court, the Attorney-General will require (as provided by the act of February 22, 1875) a bond in a larger amount. No advance can be made while an emolument return is in arrears or when marshals are delinquent in forwarding their quarterly accounts, as required by the act of July 31, 1894.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Forms have been adopted by the Department of Justice for a report to be made by United States marshals at the close of each week of the amount of public funds on deposit and on hand.

This report will be made up and forwarded promptly at the close of business on Saturday. A strict observance of this duty is enjoined, as the practice of some United States marshals in delaying for several weeks these statements to make them all at once for a month or longer period has caused serious embarassment, and tends to defeat the object of the regulation. They will, therefore, avoid this practice.

Particular attention is called to the series of notes at the bottom of the printed form upon which reports are to be made. These reports are to be forwarded regularly, whether public funds are in hand or not, and if they are in arrears when funds are required for court purposes none will be advanced.

The following circulars issued from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury are still in force and should be observed by marshals:

[1876. Department No. 107. Ind. Treasury Div. No. 26.]

CIRCULAR INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVE TO PUBLIC MONEYS AND OFFICIAL CHECKS OF UNITED STATES DISBURSING OFFICERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 24, 1876.

The following sections of the Revised Statutes are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

SECTION 3620. It shall be the duty of every disbursing officer having any public money intrusted to him for disbursement, to deposit the same with the Treasurer or some one of the Assistant Treasurers of the United States, and to draw for the same only as it may be required for payments to be made by him in pursuance of law; and all transfers from the Treasurer of the United States to a disbursing officer shall be by draft or warrant on the Treasury or an Assistant Treasurer of the United States. In places, however, where there is no Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer, the Secretary of the Treasury may, when he deems it essential to the public interest, specially authorize in writing the deposit of such public money in any other public depository, or, in writing, authorize the same to be kept in any other manner, and under such rules and regulations as he may deem most safe and effectual to facilitate the payments to public creditors.

SECTION 5488. Every disbursing officer of the United States who deposits any public money intrusted to him in any place or in any manner, except as authorized by law, or converts to his own use in any way whatever, or loans with or without interest, or for any purpose not prescribed by law withdraws from the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer, or any authorized depository, or for any purpose not prescribed by law transfers or applies any portion of the public money intrusted to him, is, in every such act, deemed guilty of an embezzlement of the money so deposited,

converted, loaned, withdrawn, transferred, or applied; and shall be punished by imprisonment with hard labor for a term not less than one year nor more than ten years, or by a fine of not more than the amount embezzled or less than one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

In accordance with the provisions of the above sections, any public money advanced to disbursing officers of the United States must be deposited immediately to their respective credits, with either the United States Treasurer, some assistant treasurer, or designated depositary, other than a national bank depositary, nearest or most convenient, or, by special direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, with a national bank depositary, except—

(1) Any disbursing officer of the War Department, specially authorized by the Secretary of War, when stationed on the extreme frontier or at places far remote from such depositaries, may keep, at his own risk, such moneys as may be intrusted to him for disbursement.

(2) Any officer receiving money remitted to him upon specific estimates may disburse it accordingly, without waiting to place it in a depository, provided the payments are due, and he prefers this method to that of drawing checks.

Any check drawn by a disbursing officer upon moneys thus deposited must be in favor of the party, by name, to whom the payment is to be made, and payable to "order" or "bearer," with these exceptions:

(1) To make payments of individual pensions, checks for which must be made payable to "order," (2) to make payments of amounts not exceeding $20, (3) to make payments at a distance from a depositary, and (4) to make payments of fixed salaries due at a certain period; in either of which cases, except the first, any disbursing officer may draw his check in favor of himself or bearer for such amount as may be necessary for such payment, but in the last-named case the check must be drawn not more than two days before the salaries become due.

Any disbursing officer or agent drawing checks on moneys deposited to his official credit must state on the face or back of each check the object or purpose to which the avails are to be applied, except upon checks issued in payment of individual pensions, the special form of such checks indicating sufficiently the character of the disbursement.

Such statement may be made in brief form, but must clearly indicate the object of the expenditure, as, for instance, "pay," "pay roll," or "payment of troops," adding the fort or station; "purchase of subsistence," or other supplies; "on contract for construction," mentioning the fortification or other public work for which the payment is made; "payments under $20," "to pay foreign pensions," etc.

Checks will not be returned to the drawer after their payment, but the depositary with whom the account is kept shall furnish the officer with a monthly statement of his deposit account.

No allowance will be made to any disbursing officer for expenses charged for collecting money on checks.

In case of the death, resignation, or removal of any disbursing officer, checks previously drawn by him will be paid from the funds to his credit, unless such checks have been drawn more than four months before their presentation, or reasons exist for suspecting fraud.

Every disbursing officer when opening his first account, before issuing any checks, will furnish the depositary on whom the checks are drawn with his official signature duly verified by some officer whose signature is known to the depositary.

For every deposit made by a disbursing officer, to his official credit, a receipt in form as below shall be given, setting forth, besides its serial number and the place and date of issue, the character of the funds, i. e., whether coin or currency; and if the credit is made by a disbursing officer's check transferring funds to another disbursing officer, the essential items of the check shall be enumerated; if by a Treasury draft, like items shall be given, including the warrant number; the title of each officer shall be expressed, and the title of the disbursing account shall also show for what branch of the public service the account is kept, as it is essential for the

proper transaction of Departmental business that accounts of moneys advanced from different bureaus to a disbursing officer serving in two or more distinct capacities be kept separate and distinct from each other, and be so reported to the Department both by the officer and the depositary—the receipt to be retained by the officer in whose favor it is issued:

No. ——. OFFICE OF THE U. S. (Assistant Treasurer or Depositary),
——, ——, 18—.

Received of —— ——, —— $\frac{}{100}$ dollars, consisting of ——, to be placed to his credit as ——, and subject only to his check in that official capacity.
$——.

—— ——,
U. S. (Assistant Treasurer or Depositary).

These regulations are intended to supersede those of January 2, 1872.

CHAS. F. CONANT,
Acting Secretary.

[1888. Department No. 7. Division of Public Moneys.]

REGULATIONS FOR THE DEPOSIT OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

CIRCULAR.] TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., January 12, 1888.

To collectors and surveyors of customs, collectors of internal revenue, receivers of public moneys for lands, marshals, clerks of courts, and all other officers or agents of the United States engaged in collecting, depositing, or transmitting public moneys:

The following regulations, based upon specific provisions of existing laws, for the violation of which penalties of a severe character are provided, are hereby prescribed, and a strict compliance therewith enjoined:

COLLECTIONS.

Collectors and surveyors of customs, collectors of internal revenue, and receivers of public moneys, living in the same city or town with an assistant treasurer or designated depositary, must deposit their receipts at the close of each day. Officers at such a distance from a depository that daily deposits are impracticable, must forward their receipts as often as they amount to $1,000, and at the end of each month without regard to the amount then accumulated.

All collections must be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, except moneys received by collectors of internal revenue from sales under section 3460, Revised Statutes of the United States, or from offers of compromises when received prior to the acceptance of the offer, which must be deposited to the credit of the Secretary of the Treasury as heretofore.

District attorneys, marshals, and clerks of courts who receive public moneys accruing to the United States from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, fees, costs (including costs in criminal suits for violations of the postal laws), forfeitures of recognizances, debts due the United States, interest on such debts, sales of public property, or from any other sources, will deposit the same in accordance with the foregoing paragraphs, except moneys accruing from customs (including navigation) and internal-revenue cases, which should be paid to the collector or surveyor of customs or collector of internal revenue of the district in which the case arose, and moneys accruing from civil post-office suits, and fines in criminal cases for violation of the postal laws, which should be deposited to the Treasurer's credit for the use of the Post-Office Department.

The Department encourages the practice of a deputy collector or agent depositing directly with a depositary in the name of his principal, believing that greater economy and dispatch will thereby be attained. In such cases the depositor will take certificates of deposit in the name of the collector or other officer whose agent he is, or for whom he is acting, to whom the certificates should be forwarded for disposition as hereinafter provided.

DISBURSING FUNDS.

All moneys advanced from the Treasury to any officer or agent of the Government for disbursement, or coming into his hands, must be deposited to his official credit as such disbursing officer or agent, and drawn upon only in his official capacity.

Deposits of such moneys may be made with the Treasurer, an assistant treasurer, or any designated depositary of the United States, if specially authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose under the provisions of section 3620, Revised Statutes of the United States, and not otherwise. In case no such special authority has been given to a convenient depositary, application should be made to the Secretary of the Treasury for such authorization.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

Hereafter the originals of all certificates of deposit for the deposit of any and all public moneys of every character and description, except as stated in the next succeeding paragraph, should be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury immediately upon their receipt by the depositors, who, before transmitting them, should see that their amounts correspond with the amounts actually deposited by them.

EXCEPTIONS.

Those issued to disbursing officers for disbursing funds deposited to their official credit, subject to the payment of their checks, and more properly called disbursing officers' receipts, should be retained in their own possession; those issued for the transfer of funds from one Government depository to another, and on account of silver coin, or the 5 per cent national-bank redemption fund, should be forwarded to the Treasurer of the United States; and those issued for moneys deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States for use of the Post-Office Department should be forwarded to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts given to district attorneys, marshals, or clerks for moneys paid by them to collectors and surveyors of customs should be sent to the Solicitor of the Treasury, and similar receipts from collectors of internal revenue should be sent to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Receipts given to an officer for deposits of his disbursing funds to his own credit should be retained by him for his own security as above stated.

Reference is hereby made to Department's circulars of April 3, 1879, relative to the transportation of public moneys by express; August 24, 1876, relative to disbursing funds; November 28, 1879, and June 2, 1882, relative to offers of compromise, and January 21, 1874, concerning the issue and disposition of certificates. Also, to sections 3216, 3218, 3617, 3620, 3621, 3625, and 5481 to 5505, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

This circular supersedes circular regulations for the deposit of public moneys dated January 3, 1876.

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary.

[1891. Department No. 62. Division of Public Moneys.]

PAYMENT OF TREASURY DRAFTS AND OFFICAL CHECKS OF PUBLIC DISBURSING OFFICERS.

[CIRCULAR.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., April 21, 1891.

The following sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States and the subsequent Regulations are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"SECTION 306. At the termination of each fiscal year all amounts of moneys that are represented by certificates, drafts, or checks, issued by the Treasurer, or by any disbursing officer of any Department of the Government, upon the Treasurer or any assistant treasurer, or designated depositary of the United States, or upon any national bank designated as a depositary of the United States, and which shall be represented on the books of either of such offices as standing to the credit of any disbursing officer, and which were issued to facilitate the payment of warrants, or for any other purpose in liquidation of a debt due from the United States, and which have for three years or more remained outstanding, unsatisfied, and unpaid, shall be deposited by the Treasurer, to be covered into the Treasury by warrant, and to be carried to the credit of the parties in whose favor such certificates, drafts, or checks were respectively issued, or to the persons who are entitled to receive pay therefor, and into an appropriation account to be denominated 'outstanding liabilities.'"

"SECTION 308. The payee or the bona-fide holder of any draft or check, the amount of which has been deposited and covered into the Treasury pursuant to the preceding sections, shall, on presenting the same to the proper officer of the Treasury, be entitled to have it paid by the settlement of an account and the issuing of a warrant in his favor, according to the practice in other cases of authorized and liquidated claims against the United States.

"SECTION 309. The amounts, except such as are provided for in section three hundred and six, of the accounts of every kind of disbursing officer, which shall have remained unchanged, or which shall not have been increased by any new deposit thereto, nor decreased by drafts drawn thereon, for the space of three years, shall in like manner be covered into the Treasury, to the proper appropriation to which they belong; and the amounts thereof shall, on the certificate of the Treasurer that such amount has been deposited in the Treasury, be credited by the proper accounting officer of the Department of the Treasury on the books of the Department, to the officer in whose name it had stood on the books of any agency of the Treasury, if it appears that he is entitled to such credit.

"SECTION 310. The Treasurer, each assistant treasurer, and each designated depositary of the United States, and the cashier of each of the national banks designated as such depositaries, shall, at the close of business on every thirtieth day of June, report to the Secretary of the Treasury the condition of every account standing, as in the preceding section specified, on the books of their respective offices, stating the name of each depositor, with his official designation, the total amount remaining on deposit to his credit, and the dates, respectively, of the last credit and the last debit made to each account. And each disbursing officer shall make a like return of all checks issued by him, and which may then have been outstanding and unpaid for three years and more, stating fully in such report the name of payee, for what purpose each check was given, the office on which drawn, the number of the voucher received therefor, the date, number, and amount for which it was drawn, and, when known, the residence of the payee."

REGULATIONS.

(1) Hereafter any Treasury draft or any check drawn by a public disbursing officer still in service, which shall be presented for payment before it shall have been issued three full fiscal years, will be paid in the usual manner by the office or bank on which it is drawn, and from funds to the credit of the drawer. Thus, any such draft or check issued on or after July 1, 1873, will be paid as above stated until June 30, 1877, and the same rule will apply for subsequent years.

Any such draft or check which has been issued for a longer period than three full fiscal years will be paid only by the settlement of an account in this Department, as provided in section 308, Revised Statutes, above published; and for this purpose the draft or check will be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury for the necessary action.

(2) At the close of each fiscal year, the Treasurer, the several assistant treasurers, and national-bank depositaries, will render to the Secretary of the Treasury, as required by section 310, also above published, a list of all disbursing officers' accounts still unclosed which have remained unchanged on the books of their respective offices or banks, either by debit or credit, more than three fiscal years, giving in each case the name and official designation of the officer, the date when the account with him was opened, the date of last debit and last credit, and the balance remaining to his credit.

(3) Every disbursing officer will, on the 30th of June of each year, as also required by section 310, make a return to the Secretary of the Treasury of all checks drawn by him which have been outstanding and unpaid for three full fiscal years, stating the number of each check, its date, amount, in whose favor, on what office or bank and for what purpose drawn, the number of the voucher in payment of which it was drawn, and, if known, the residence of the payee.

(4) Whenever any disbursing officer of the United States shall cease to act in that capacity he will at once inform the Secretary of the Treasury whether he has any public funds to his credit in any office or bank; and if so, what checks, if any, he has drawn against the same which are still outstanding and unpaid. Until satisfactory information of this character shall have been furnished, the whole amount of such moneys will be held to meet the payment of his checks properly payable therefrom.

(5) In case of the death, resignation, or removal of a public disbursing officer, any check previously drawn by him and not presented for payment within four months of its date will not be paid until its correctness shall have been attested by the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

(6) If the object or purpose for which any check of a public disbursing officer is drawn is not stated thereon, as required by Departmental regulations, or if any reason exists for suspecting fraud, the office or bank on which such check is drawn will refuse its payment.

These regulations are intended to supersede those of February 25, 1890, on this subject.

CHARLES FOSTER,
Secretary.

COURT ROOMS, OFFICES, FURNITURE, AND REPAIRS.

Section 830 of the Revised Statutes of the United States prohibits any United States marshal from incurring any expenditure of more than $20 in any one year for furniture, or $50 for rent of buildings and making improvements thereon, without first submitting a statement and estimates to the Attorney-General and getting his instructions in the premises.

This provision limits the marshal in his expenditures, in all his district, to the sum of $50 for rent and repairs, and $20 for furniture, in any one year, unless previous authority shall be obtained by him for the expenditure of a greater sum; and unless such authority shall have been given the Department will not approve expenditures made by a marshal for these purposes in excess of the sums named.

Whenever, for any reason, it may become necessary to provide accommodations for the United States courts or their offices at any point where the circuit or district courts are held, either in the States or Territories, the Department requires the marshal to examine and ascertain what suitable buildings or rooms can be procured, and the rent demanded therefor; to select the rooms that furnish or the building which furnishes the most ample accommodations at the lowest rate, and report such selection and the terms to the Department, with a plan or diagram exhibiting the dimensions of the respective rooms, upon which floor, and how they are relatively situated, and indicating the purpose for which each is proposed to be occupied; and, if in a city, upon what street or streets the same is or are located; to certify that the same is or are conveniently located and suitable in all respects for the purpose for which they are required, and that the terms upon which they are offered are more favorable to the Government than those of any similar accommodations that can be obtained.

He is also required to furnish the certificate of the United States district judge and district attorney to the same effect.

Whenever practicable, heat, light, and janitor services should be furnished by the lessors.

Blank forms for the leases can be obtained by application to the Department of Justice.

Where applications are made for authority to provide accommodations for the court or courts, of a temporary character, the marshal should state the number of days the court or courts have been in session at the place where they are required during the previous calendar year, and all the circumstances going to show the necessity of providing them.

In all such cases not only heat, light, and janitor services must be furnished by the owners of the property, but also all necessary fixtures, furniture, etc., when practicable.

Applications for furniture are required to be accompanied by a detailed estimate, showing the proposed cost of each article, and the certificate of the marshal to the effect that each article named in such estimate is necessary to the convenient transaction of the public business, and that the estimate of cost is reasonable. These, also, are to be accompanied by the certificate of the district judge and attorney to the same effect. When the expenditure involved is $10 or more, bids from two or three reputable dealers must be submitted.

Payments for rent of court rooms will be made direct from the Treasury. The marshal will cause accounts to be rendered by the lessor covering the rent due. Each account must bear indorsement of the marshal's official approval, and contain reference to the lease under which the claim is submitted or the authority given by the Attorney-General for incurring the expense.

DEPUTIES.

A marshal may appoint necessary deputies. He should employ only such a number as he has work for in serving process issued in well-founded cases, rather than a large number for whom he has not sufficient work, but who are tempted to instigate prosecutions on frivolous or groundless charges for the sake of the fees to be earned. This, in the past, has been a great source of evil and must be remedied.

Immediately upon receipt of these instructions each marshal will report to the Attorney-General the name and address of each of his deputies, with the terms of the contract under which he serves. Hereafter when a deputy is appointed the Attorney-General must be notified, giving the name, location of the deputy, and the terms of the contract with him, and when any deputy is discharged the marshal should notify the Department.

The proportion of fees and emoluments which the deputy is to receive must be fixed definitely in advance. The practice that has obtained in some districts of making contracts with deputies on a sliding scale, so that the compensation of the deputy depends upon the total earnings of the marshal's office, rather than the service performed by him, thus managing to dispose of a surplus that would otherwise exist, is not warranted by law.

The acts of a deputy are the acts of a marshal, who will be held strictly responsible for them. The marshal should carefully scrutinize the accounts of his deputies to see that all charges are legal, and that all services charged for have been performed as stated.

FALSE ACCOUNTS.

Because of irregularities that have occurred in the rendition of accounts it is necessary to impress upon marshals the fact that whenever an account is presented to the Government, except for fees, it must represent money actually and fully paid. The personal obligation of the marshal to the payee is not regarded as payment, nor are certificates issued showing that certain amounts are due.

The oath of the marshal that the account has been "fully paid in lawful money" must be literally exact.

In fee accounts each service charged must represent service actually performed by the person claimed to have performed it, and each item of expense for which credit is claimed must represent money actually paid out.

The failure to fully observe the above renders a marshal liable to dismissal and to criminal prosecution. (See section 5438, R. S.)

RETIRING MARSHAL.

When the term of a marshal expires, or for any other reason he retires from office, he should not undertake to disburse any Government money remaining in his hands. His powers and duties as marshal cease, except to serve process remaining in his hands, as soon as he goes out of office, and he should at once deposit all money remaining in his hands and take the proper steps for closing all balances due the United States.

When a marshal goes out of office he should take a receipt from his successor for all Government property turned over to him, such as books and office furniture. This receipt he should forward to the Attorney-General.

He should also, as soon as practicable, procure from each of the clerks of the courts in his district a certificate showing that he has returned all process and accounted properly for all money collected by him on executions, or otherwise, and forward same to the Auditor for the State and other Departments.

BONDS AND OFFICIAL OATHS.

1. The bond should be executed by the principal and sureties before the United States district judge, and each should sign his first name in full.

2. The sureties should be approved by the said judge; and it should be made to appear on the face of the bond, or be certified by the said judge, that they are inhabitants and freeholders of the district.

3. The bond should be filed and recorded in the office of the clerk of the district or circuit court of the district.

4. A copy of the bond, certified by the clerk under the seal of the district or circuit court, should be at once forwarded to the Auditor for the State and other Departments, and the Department of Justice notified of the same. The clerk must also certify that the original is filed and recorded in his office.

5. An oath of office as required by sections 782 and 1757 of the Revised Statutes should be taken before the district judge and filed with the bond, and a certified copy of the same forwarded with the copy of the bond, and a like copy of said oath sent to the Department of Justice.

Until these copies are received at the Auditor's office no advance can be made to defray expenses of courts.

The oath of office should be in the following form:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
——— *District of* ———:

I, ——— ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute all lawful precepts directed to the marshal of the ——— district of ———, under the authority of the United States, and true returns make, and in all things well and truly, and without malice or partiality, perform the duties of the office of marshal (or marshal's deputy, as the case may be) of the district during my continuance in

said office, and take only my lawful fees; and that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.

Subscribed and sworn (or affirmed) to before the undersigned, this —— day of ——, 18—.

When the marshal or deputy affirms, the words "so help me God" should be omitted.

Copies of the oaths of deputies (unless they are paid salaries by the United States) should not be forwarded to the Auditor for the State and other departments, nor to the Attorney-General, but the original should be filed in the district court. If a deputy gives bond to a marshal no copy thereof should be forwarded.

It is provided in section 782, Revised Statutes:

That when any person who is appointed deputy marshal resides and is more than twenty miles from the place where the district judge resides and is, the said oath of office may be taken by him before any judge or justice of any State court within the same district, or before any justice of the peace having authority therein, or before any notary public duly appointed in such State, or before any commissioner of a circuit court for such district, and shall, when certified by such officer to the said district judge, be as effectual as if taken before such district judge.

The legislative, judicial, and executive appropriation act, approved March 2, 1895, provides:

Hereafter every officer required by law to take and approve official bonds shall cause the same to be examined at least once every two years for the purpose of ascertaining the sufficiency of the sureties thereon; and every officer having power to fix the amount of an official bond shall examine it to ascertain the sufficiency of the amount thereof and approve or fix said amount at least once in two years and as much oftener as he may deem it necessary.

Hereafter every officer whose duty it is to take and approve official bonds shall cause all bonds to be renewed every four years after their dates, but he may require such bonds to be renewed or strengthened oftener if he deem such action necessary. In the discretion of such officer the requirement of a new bond may be waived for the period of service of a bonded officer after the expiration of a four-year term of service pending the appointment and qualification of his successor: *Provided*, That the nonperformance of any requirement of this section on the part of any official of the Government shall not be held to affect in any respect the liability of principal or sureties on any bond made or to be made to the United States: *Provided further*, That the liability of the principal and sureties on all official bonds shall continue and cover the period of service ensuing until the appointment and qualification of the successor of the principal: *And provided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to repeal or modify section thirty-eight hundred and thirty-six of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

SALARIES.

The salaries allowed by law to judicial officers are paid monthly by the disbursing officer of the Department of Justice.

A receipt in the following form should be executed and forwarded to the disbursing clerk of the Department of Justice by each officer in time to reach Washington by the last day of each month:

Voucher No. ——.

$——.] ——— ———, 189—.

Received of ——— ———, disbursing clerk, Department of Justice, ——— $\frac{}{100}$ dollars, being in full of my salary as ——— of the United States for the ——— District of ——— for the month of ———, 189—.

Paid by Check No. ——. ——— ———.

Section 1761, Revised Statutes, provides as follows:

No money shall be paid from the Treasury, as salary, to any person appointed during the recess of the Senate, to fill a vacancy in any existing office, if the vacancy existed while the Senate was in session and was by law required to be filled by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, until such appointee has been confirmed by the Senate.

Section 1884, Revised Statutes, provides:

When any officer of a Territory is absent therefrom and from the duties of his office, no salary shall be paid him during the year in which such absence occurs, unless good cause therefor be shown to the President, who shall officially certify his opinion of such cause to the proper accounting officer of the Treasury, to be filed in his office.

Territorial officers must accompany their salary receipts with a certificate in the following form:

I, ——— ———, ——— of the Territory of ———, do hereby certify that I have not been absent from said Territory during the month of ———, 189—, without leave from the Department of Justice.

——— ———,

——— *of the Territory of* ———.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The act of June 20, 1874, provides:

SEC. 2. That every clerk of the circuit or district court of the United States, United States marshal, or United States district attorney, shall reside permanently in the district where his official duties are to be performed, and shall give his personal attention thereto; and in case any such officer shall remove from his district, or shall fail to give personal attention to the duties of his office, except in case of sickness, such office shall be deemed vacant: *Provided*, That in the southern district of New York said officers may reside within twenty miles of their districts.

Before absenting themselves from their districts for any purpose, marshals must obtain leave from the Attorney-General.

ACCOUNTS.

All accounts of marshals must be rendered quarterly and be transmitted to the Department of Justice within twenty days after the close of the quarter.

The quarters of a fiscal year end, respectively, September 30, December 31, March 31, and June 30.

Accounts for fees should be made upon paper 8½ inches wide and 14 inches long. Only one side of the paper must be used.

Printed blanks must be used in all cases where practicable.

Marshals must render all accounts on accounts current furnished by the Department of Justice. The first account current under each appropriation in each fiscal year must be numbered "One," and all others in order. Care must be taken to credit the United States with all advances made and to carry the proper balance from one account to the next. Balances should not, however, be carried from one fiscal year to another, nor from an account stated under an old bond to an account stated under a new one. Always carry the balance found by the marshal, and not the balance found by the Auditor.

Disallowances made by the Auditor which are conceded should not be credited in marshals' accounts current, nor should errors made in a previous account be charged or credited.

It is proper for the marshal to charge the United States with amounts deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States where such deposits have been made to the personal credit of the marshal.

When a marshal whose appointment has not been previously confirmed by the Senate is confirmed, a new commission is issued to him and a new bond must be given.

When a new bond is given, the services rendered and disbursements made under the old and new bonds must be rendered in entirely separate accounts, as though they pertained to different fiscal years. All fees earned prior to the date of the new bond should be included in one account, and those subsequently, in the same quarter, in another. As soon as the new bond is executed all money in the marshal's hands advanced under the old one on account of disbursement appropriations should be deposited and all balances due the United States closed. A requisition for necessary funds should be made under the new bond at once.

Each disbursement account should include, as far as possible, all expenses incurred by the United States under that appropriation during the quarter covered by the account; that is, there should be but one account current for each quarter under each appropriation. If, however, for any reason it is necessary to render a supplemental account for any quarter, the period covered by the disbursements will be clearly designated in the account current, which must be accompanied by a sworn statement, showing why the charges were not included in the regular quarterly account, and that credit has not heretofore been claimed.

Receipts should always be dated and entirely filled out and show the exact amount paid. Receipts "in full" or for "the above amount" are not proper ones. No signs of alteration or erasure should appear upon a pay roll or receipt. Evidence of such must always be fully explained.

The act of February 22, 1875 (18 Stats., 333), requires that accounts and vouchers of clerks, marshals, and district attorneys be made in duplicate, to be marked, respectively, "original" and "duplicate." The

original must be forwarded to the Attorney-General and the duplicates retained in the office of the clerk, where they shall be open to public inspection at all times. The duplicate filed in the office of the clerk must, in fact, be a duplicate of the account transmitted to the Attorney-General and not merely a copy. Especial attention is directed to all of the requirements of this act.

When any part of an account is not approved by the court, the item or items not approved should be specified. This matter is especially called to the attention of district attorneys.

Seals to copies of orders approving accounts are required, but seals of clerks to affidavits and to copies of orders relative to subvouchers are not required and charges therefor are not allowed.

Explanations to suspensions made in an account by an Auditor of the Treasury should not be sent to the Department of Justice, but should be sent directly to the Auditor who made the suspensions.

Responses to calls from the Department of Justice for information relative to accounts should be made in duplicate, and when required they should also be under oath. Such responses should always be promptly forwarded in order that the Department may comply with the requirements of the act of July 31, 1894.

FEES OF JURORS.

Jurors should be paid on pay rolls 14 inches wide and 17 inches long, in the following form:

Pay roll of ——— in attendance at the United States ——— court for the ——— district of ——— during the quarter ending ——— 189—. Sitting at ———.

Names.	Residence.	Dates for which paid.	Number of days.	Amount.	Number of miles.	Amount.	Total amount.	Signatures of payees.

The clerk should attach to the pay roll the following certificate:

——— DISTRICT OF ———,
——— *Division, ss:*

I, ——— ———, clerk of the ——— court of the ——— district of ———, do certify that the marshal for said district was ordered by the court to pay the several ——— above named the amounts set opposite their names, as appears from the records of the court.

——— ———, *Clerk.*

This certificate may be at the bottom of the pay roll or on the back thereof. The seal of the court is not necessary to the certificate of the clerk, and no fee will be allowed therefor. It is not necessary to

forward with the account a copy of the order to pay the jurors, the certificate of the clerk being received as evidence that such an order was entered. It is not necessary for the marshal to make affidavit to each pay roll, his affidavit to the account as a whole being sufficient.

The pay roll should be folded and indorsed as follows:

Voucher No. ——. ——— District of ———. Pay roll of ——— in attendance upon ——— court, held at ———, during the quarter ending ———, 18—.

In those districts where jurors are allowed additional mileage for travel by stage or private conveyance, this form should be altered to suit requirements.

Grand and petit jurors should be on separate rolls.

Care should be taken that jurors' names as signed on the pay roll agree with the court's order to pay. The post-office of the jurors, and not merely the county, should be given. In case mileage is allowed for a greater distance than from the post-office to the place of holding court, the distance and direction the juror resides from the post-office should be shown.

Jurors may be allowed per diems for the time necessarily occupied in going to and returning from court.

The number of miles for which travel is allowed should in all cases be the number of miles actually traveled going from the place of residence of the juror to the place where he attended court, and returning, at 5 cents a mile, not one way at 10 cents.

Signatures by cross (×) marks on pay rolls of jurors should be attested by some person other than the marshal himself or his office deputy.

The marshal must keep a record of all payments to jurors and witnesses, showing the dates for which payment was made. These dates of attendance must be shown on the pay rolls.

The marshal should be careful to see that computations are correctly made. The amount of the roll should be carried into the account current, or if not sufficient space therein, to an abstract, the total of which should be carried to the account current. In numbering the vouchers of an account use only one series of numbers and not a separate series for grand and petit jurors or different courts.

FEES OF WITNESSES.

Witnesses who attend before United States circuit or district courts should be paid on a pay roll similar to that prescribed for jurors. They should not, like jurors, receive pay for time occupied in going to and returning from court. The same instructions as to attestation of signatures by cross marks (×) on pay rolls, computations, residence, dates of attendance, mileage, and numbering of vouchers given under head of "Fees of jurors" apply to witness accounts.

Marshals are authorized to pay the fees of witnesses who have attended, in United States cases, before justices of the peace or other

State officers who are authorized to hold preliminary examinations, when such fees are properly taxed by the officers. They should also pay witnesses who attend before examiners of the Pension Bureau in the manner prescribed by the act of July 25, 1882. (2d Supp. R. S., 360.)

The pay rolls of witnesses before commissioners should be on paper $8\frac{1}{2}$ by 14 inches, and should be as follows:

Pay roll of witnesses before commissioner.

UNITED STATES *v.* ——— ———. } Charge ——— ———, before ——— ———, U. S. circuit court commissioner for the ——— district of ———, at ———, on ———, 189—.

Names of witnesses.	Residence.	Dates of attendance.	Number of days.	Amount.	Miles.	Amount.	Total.	Received of ——— ———, U. S. marshal for the ——— district of ———, the amounts set opposite our names.	Witness to cross marks.

Having sworn and examined the above-named ——— persons, I certify that they attended as witnesses in behalf of the United States in the above-entitled cause, and are each entitled to the sums set opposite their respective names for attendance and travel as such witnesses, amounting in the aggregate to ——— dollars and ——— cents. It is therefore ordered that the marshal pay said witnesses accordingly this ———, 189—.

——— ———, *U. S. Commissioner.*

Certificate of district attorney, under section 981:

I certify that all of the above witnesses were material and important.

——— ———, *U. S. Attorney.*

The commissioner's pay roll should be folded and indorsed as follows:

Voucher No. ——. United States *v.* ——— ———. ———, commissioner. ———, 189—. $——.

The total of each of these rolls should be carried into an abstract in the order of time when the certificates were issued by the commissioners. The total of the abstract should be carried into the account current.

When more than four witnesses attend before a commissioner in a case, whether they all attend the same day or not, the marshal must not pay the fees of more than four until the district attorney has certified to the materiality and importance of the witnesses, as required by section 981, Revised Statutes.

In those districts where witnesses are allowed additional mileage when travel is by private conveyance or stage to attend upon United States courts, only the usual mileage of 5 cents a mile should be allowed for travel to attend before commissioners.

Signatures by cross mark (×) on pay rolls of witnesses before commissioners should be attested by some responsible person who is not interested in the payment. Neither the commissioner who draws the order for payment nor the deputy marshal who is officiating before the commissioner in the case in which the order is drawn should attest the signatures.

Marshals should impress upon commissioners the importance of promptly forwarding to them their orders to pay witnesses.

No fees should be paid to clerks or other salaried employees of the United States who are sent away from their places of business as witnesses for the Government, but they should receive their actual expenses as provided by section 850, Revised Statutes. This does not, however, apply to officers who are compensated by fees, who are entitled to the ordinary compensation of witnesses. There are certain Government employees for whose expenses, when called as witnesses for the Government in those cases wherein they are employed by direction of their respective Bureaus or Departments, special provisions are made, and who should not be paid by the marshal either fees or actual expenses. These are special agents of the Post-Office Department, special agents of the Pension Office, special agents of the Treasury Department, and Internal Revenue agents. Government officials in rendering actual expense accounts under section 850, Revised Statutes, must itemize and swear to same, and furnish receipts for hotel and livery bills, and all expenditures for which it is practicable to obtain receipts. The affidavits to accounts of this character must include the statement that the witness has not received, and is not entitled, by the regulations of the Bureau or Department in whose service he is or was employed, to claim or receive, and will not claim, from such Bureau or Department, any allowance whatever for those expenses.

These expenses must be passed upon and ordered paid by the court the same as fees to other witnesses.

Care should be taken that no witness fees are paid to officers of United States courts in violation of section 849, Revised Statutes.

EXPERT SERVICES AND TESTIMONY.

The entire compensation of persons serving the Government in the capacity of experts is payable from the appropriation for miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, upon the receipt of proper authority for their employment and payment, and in all such cases no regular per diems or mileage as witnesses should be paid.

The accounts of national bank examiners who may render services as experts, must be supported by an affidavit including the statement that the claimant has not received, is not entitled to receive, and will not claim, compensation for the services or reimbursement for the expenses, from any other source.

SUPPORT OF PRISONERS.

Vouchers of jailers and others for subsistence, etc., of United States prisoners must be made out quarterly on blanks furnished by the Department of Justice. These vouchers must be approved by the

district attorney and the marshal, paid by the marshal, and included in his quarterly account under the appropriation for support of prisoners, United States courts.

Marshals should impress upon jailers the importance of making out their vouchers promptly at the close of each quarter.

The law (act of March 3, 1875, 2d Supp. R. S., 89) provides that on the discharge from any prison of any person convicted under the laws of the United States on indictment and sentenced for a term of imprisonment of not less than six months he or she shall be provided by the warden or keeper of said prison, with one plain suit of clothes and $5 in money, for which charge shall be made and allowed in the accounts of said prison with the United States.

A regulation of the Department of Justice limits the price of the suit of clothes to $15. The receipt of the prisoner for the clothing and cash and for the transportation authorized by the annual appropriation act must accompany the account. The warden or keeper must also certify that these gratuities have been furnished as shown in the account and that the prices charged for clothing represent the actual market values of the articles supplied.

Marshals should scrutinize accounts of jailers, etc., with the utmost care and see that no items are included that are not properly allowable. If in doubt as to the propriety of any particular charge, or if expenses at all unusual are deemed necessary, marshals should ask and obtain authority from the Attorney-General before incurring them.

PAY OF BAILIFFS, ETC.

In this account must be included (1) payments made to bailiffs and criers, not exceeding three bailiffs and one crier for each court except in the southern district of New York, (2) expenses of district judges while holding courts outside of their districts, (3) expenses of the judges of the circuit courts of appeals, (4) meals and lodging for jurors and bailiffs in charge of jurors in United States cases, when ordered by the court, (5) pay of jury commissioners, $5 a day, not exceeding three days for any one term of the court. In the southern district of New York one crier and five bailiffs for each court may be paid.

Bailiffs and criers can only be paid for actual personal attendance. They can not employ substitutes. They shall be deemed to be in actual attendance when they attend upon the order of the court, but shall not be employed during vacation.

The account must show on what court each bailiff and crier attended and the name of the judge holding same. If charge is made for the attendance of bailiffs and criers at the same time and place on both the circuit and district courts, it must be shown that both courts were in session and presided over by different judges.

The voucher must give each day for which attendance is charged. Each bailiff and crier should make affidavit as to his attendance, which may be as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
——— *District of* ———:

——— ——— makes oath before ——— ———, clerk of the United States ——— court for said district, that he actually attended said court as ——— on each of the days for which a charge is made, and that he is justly entitled to the amount charged.

——— ———.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this —— day of ———, 189—.

———,
Clerk.

The expenses of district judges holding court outside of their districts must be itemized and certified to.

The expenses of judges of the circuit courts of appeal, not exceeding $10 per day, may be paid upon their certificates, which should be in the following form:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
——— *District of* ———:

I, ——— ———, of the ———, do hereby certify that I attended the ——— term, 189—, of the United States circuit court of appeals, held at the city of ———, the same being a place other than where I reside, and that I attended said term ——— days, commencing on the —— day of ———, 189—; and also that the number of days engaged in attending said court, going to and coming from said court, were at least ———; and that my reasonable expenses for travel and attendance amounted to the sum of ——— dollars, which sum is justly due me for such expense of travel and attendance at said term of court.

——— ———.

Dated ———, 189—.

Received of ——— ———, United States marshal for the ——— district of ———, the sum of ——— dollars, in full of the above account.

——— ———.

Meals and lodging for jurors and bailiffs in charge of jurors can only be allowed in United States cases and when ordered by the court. Vouchers must be itemized and accompanied by a copy of the order directing the marshal to furnish meals. Such order may be as follows:

UNITED STATES
v.
———.

It is ordered by the court that the marshal furnish meals to the jurors engaged in the trial of this case.

A true copy from the minutes.

———, *Clerk.*

The voucher of a jury commissioner must give the court for which service was performed and the dates for which per diems are charged. The voucher should be sworn to by the jury commissioner.

Messengers are not payable from this appropriation, but from the appropriation for miscellaneous expenses, United States courts.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES, UNITED STATES COURTS.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

Marshals must be careful to obtain authority before incurring expenses under this appropriation. Emergencies may arise when it will be impossible to first obtain authority from the Department, but in such cases the facts must be clearly set forth and these particular expenditures specially approved by the court. When applying for authority to incur an expense the amount of the same must always be given. A failure to do this will occasion delay.

Vouchers of disbursements under "Miscellaneous expenses, United States courts" must be rendered on amended Form 9, copies of which will be furnished upon application to the Department of Justice. Forward the abstract of disbursements with regular account current. The date when each item of expense was incurred and the date of payment must appear on the voucher. Form 9 will not be presented as heretofore for a preliminary approval by the Attorney-General.

PER DIEMS, ETC.

Per diems of jury commissioners, criers, and bailiffs, expenses of a judge holding a term of court outside of his judicial district, and meals and lodging for jurors in United States cases and of bailiffs in attendance upon the same, are not payable from this appropriation.

FUEL, LIGHTS, ETC., IN GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

Where the United States court rooms are located in United States buildings the following expenditures are allowed by the Treasury Department, and application therefor should be made to the custodian of the building, who will refer the matter to the Secretary of the Treasury for approval: Safes, furniture and repairs; carpets, fuel, light, water, ice; miscellaneous supplies for janitors and firemen in the care of the furniture, buildings, and heating apparatus; washing towels for United States court officials; services of janitors, laborers, and watchmen, in connection with the care of the rooms occupied by court officials. Towels, toilet soap, and matches, however, are not furnished by the Treasury Department for the use of court officials, and authority for their purchase must be obtained.

RECORDS.

Applications for the purchase of records must state the character of the books, for whose use, and for what purpose they are needed, accompanied with a statement from the presiding judge that such records are needed by the officer who applies for them, and that they are for the use of the court.

Authority must be obtained from the Department of Justice before any expense is incurred for books needed for official use. This requirement must be strictly observed.

Marshals will be authorized to purchase for the official use of the clerks of the several courts only those court records to the application for which there is attached a certificate of the court to the effect that they are absolutely necessary for recording the proceedings of the court and come within the purview of section 830, Revised Statutes.

Separate requests should be submitted by clerks for authority to purchase any books which may be needed other than the court records above mentioned.

BIDS.

If the proposed expenditure, the amount of which must be stated in every instance, is in excess of $10, bids from two or more prominent dealers must accompany the application.

STATIONERY.

Stationery will not be supplied to the marshal, district attorney, or a clerk of the court from this appropriation. When a judge needs stationery, including envelopes, for his official use he should make out an itemized list, which the marshal should forward to the Department of Justice. The act of January 12, 1895, contains the following proviso:

> All blanks and letter heads for use by the Judges and other officials of the United States courts other than such as are required to be paid for by any of these officers out of the emoluments of their offices shall be printed at the Government Printing Office upon forms prescribed by the Department of Justice, and shall be distributed by it upon requisition.

Under this provision the blanks and letter heads mentioned will be furnished by the Department of Justice. They will not be paid for when not printed at the Government Printing Office. Requisitions should be accompanied with samples and the number of each desired must be stated.

When the marshal delivers stationery to the judge he must obtain the receipt of the judge for same.

Requests for stationery for a term of court must state the time and place where court is to be held and the probable duration of the term. The list must be itemized and the lowest price of each article given. This stationery when purchased is for public use during the term of court and is to be kept in the official custody of the marshal.

Expenses for stationery must be as economical as possible, both in amounts and prices. Unnecessary and unusual articles must not be purchased, and the marshal will be expected to include in his application only such items as are absolutely needed in the transaction of public business. Any application for fancy articles or items for personal use will be disapproved.

LIGHTS, FUEL, AND ICE.

Lights, fuel, and ice, used by the court or in the office of the judge (in rented rooms) during the intermission of court, will be authorized.

STENOGRAPHERS, EXPERTS, AND INTERPRETERS.

Authority to employ stenographers, experts, and interpreters, must be obtained in advance. If, however, an emergency should arise requiring the temporary employment of such persons, in causes in which the United States is interested, bills for their services will be considered on their merits, upon the special approval of the court and a proper showing of the existence of the emergency.

JANITORS, LABORERS, AND MESSENGERS.

Janitors for rooms rented for court purposes, laborers at a term of court, and messengers for a judge can only be paid upon authority previously given by the Attorney-General.

TELEGRAMS.

(1) The use of the telegraph by attorneys, marshals, and clerks in communicating on the business of their respective offices is payable from their official emoluments at the rates fixed by the Postmaster-General.

(2) The mail must be used in communicating with the Department of Justice about the business of the courts, unless otherwise directed. Messages from the Attorney-General, not on business of the courts, and answers, are paid by the Department of Justice at Washington.

(3) Messages sent by a marshal asking for or about an advance of funds, or about the condition of an appropriation, or his accounts, or the failure to receive a draft, should be sent only in case of an emergency, and the expenses thereof are payable from his emoluments. The marshal must make requisition for funds by mail in advance of a term of court, early enough to avoid the use of the telegraph.

(4) Concerning matters of importance that admit of no delay an attorney or marshal may telegraph to the Department. Whether the cost of the message is to be paid by the Department or not will depend upon the character of the message.

(5) If the cost is properly payable, the original message and the return message will be paid by the marshal out of miscellaneous expenses of courts, under rates established by the Postmaster-General, copy of which can be obtained by applying to the Postmaster-General; if payable by the officer he will pay it out of his emoluments.

(6) Copies of telegrams must always be furnished.

(7) Messages from a judge to the Department on court business and the return message will be paid by the marshal as a miscellaneous expense, as will messages from a judge to another judge, solely on his judicial business.

(8) Telegrams must be in the fewest words consistent with their meaning.

(9) Telegraphic rates are regulated by the Postmaster-General.

Telegrams sent in violation of the above rules will be at the cost of the sender individually, and will in no instance be paid by the Government.

FURNITURE.

No furniture for rented rooms is to be purchased without previous authorization, except as provided in section 830, Revised Statutes United States.

TELEPHONES.

Telephone rentals will not be authorized from "Miscellaneous expenses, United States courts."

FEES AND EXPENSES OF MARSHALS, UNITED STATES COURTS.

The marshal and each deputy should make out a voucher for all services for which the United States is liable, payable from this appropriation, performed by such marshal or deputy during the quarter. The voucher of the marshal for personal services should be No. 1, and should contain all charges for services of the marshal, except commissions on disbursements, which should not be included in the voucher, as they are charged separately in the account current.

Each sheet must show the title of the case, the name of the officer making the service, the offense charged, the date of the issuance of the writ, by whom issued; if a warrant, by whom complaint was made, and his official title, if he have any, place and date of receiving the writ, when and from what place travel to serve was made, date of service, place of service, showing the county and distance and direction from the post-office nearest the place of service, and where return was made. Each page must contain fees earned in one case only. Only one side or page of each sheet must be used, the pages numbered, the date when each item of service was performed given on the left-hand margin of the page (do not "ditto"), each item of service definitely stated, the items of charge on each page footed and the footing carried to the next page or into an abstract for that voucher. The pages of the voucher should follow consecutively—that is, in the order of time as the several cases were disposed of. All the charges for services of a deputy during a quarter should be included in one voucher, and where he renders service in a case in which he did not make the arrest, reference should be made to the voucher and page where the charge for arrest appears and to all vouchers which contain any charges in the same case. The several pages of a voucher should be neatly fastened together with the affidavit of the officer, and the footing of the voucher carried to the general abstract of the account.

The following is a form for charging fees earned in serving a warrant, which is approved by the Attorney-General and the accounting officers of the Treasury:

The United States of America to —— ——, U. S. marshal, Dr., for services by Deputy —— ——, in case of The United States vs. —— ——.

Residence, ——. Offense charged, ——. Warrant issued, ——, 189—, by —— ——, U. S. commissioner at ——. Complaint made by —— ——. Warrant received by Deputy —— ——, at ——, 189—. Warrant executed ——, 189—, in —— County, —— miles —— from —— P. O. Warrant returned, with the defendant, ——, 189—, before U. S. Commissioner —— ——, at ——.

Dates. 189 .	In the above case fees were earned and expenses incurred, as follows.	Dolls.	Cts.
	1. Travel, in going only, to serve warrant, from.....(travel actual and necessary),.....miles, at 6 cents per mile.....		
	2. Expenses incurred while endeavoring to arrest: Dolls. Cts.		
	.....		
	.....		
	.....		
	.....		
	.....		
	Total		
	Maximum allowed by law for .....days.....		
	3. Serving warrant (defendant taken into custody)		
	4. Mileage, transporting self and prisoner.....miles, and....., guard, ...miles, 10 cents per mile each.....		
	5. Actual expenses feeding prisoners, as follows: Dolls. Cts.		
	.....		
	.....		
	.....		
	Total charged in account.....		
	6. Committing defendant to jail temporarily.....		
	7. Transporting prisoner to jail at....., ...miles at 10 cents per mile for deputy, prisoner, and.....guards.....		
	8. Committing defendant.....		
	9. Discharging defendant on bond.....		
	10. Discharging defendant.....		
	11. Attendance of Deputy.....before Commissioner ....., ...days		
	12. Serving.....subpœnas for plaintiff's witnesses		

Memo. of subpœna service.

Issued.	Received.	Travel.	Place of service.	Served on.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount carried to abstract.....			.....	.....

Remarks: ..... Voucher No.... page....

A similar form, altered to meet the requirements by giving the same information as to the issuance of the writ, date, place, and time of service, can be used for the service of court warrants and subpœnas.

ATTENDANCE ON COURT.

The account must show the place of attendance, whether it was on the circuit or district court, and the days for which charge is made. If the marshal was absent and attendance was by deputy, the name of the deputy and the dates he attended must be shown. The order of approval must show that on each day for which attendance is charged the court was open for the transaction of business and business was actually transacted in court, or the attendance was under sections 583, 584, 671, 672, or 2013, Revised Statutes.

MILEAGE.

When mileage is charged, the place from and to which travel was made must be given. When the marshal travels to attend court from a place other than his residence, he must give the reason for such travel. When travel is made to serve process, the account must show where, when, and by whom the writ was issued; where it was received by the marshal or deputy making the service, and the place from and to which travel was made. Locate the place by reference to the nearest post-office, showing distance and direction therefrom. When travel is by other than the nearest route, give the reasons therefor.

Marshals in "double-fee" districts are not entitled to charge double mileage to attend court, the Supreme Court of the United States having held that such mileage is not a fee which is to be accounted for in an emolument return, but is given in lieu of expenses to travel to attend court. (See case of Thomas Smith *v.* The United States, decided May 20, 1895.)

When two or more writs are served upon the same trip only one mileage can be allowed. No mileage can be allowed upon any writ not executed or when the travel was without cost to marshal or deputy. When an arrest is made without process no mileage to serve can be allowed. No transportation mileage can be allowed when defendants are not taken before the nearest circuit court commissioner or the nearest judicial officer having jurisdiction under existing laws for a hearing, commitment, or taking bail for trial, as provided by the act of August 18, 1894.

Under the provisions of this act the marshal has the choice of two officers before whom he may take a person charged with crime, namely, (1) the circuit court commissioner nearest to the place where the arrest is made, or (2) the judicial officer having jurisdiction under existing laws nearest to the place where the arrest is made. No mileage will be allowed marshals who do not comply with this provision as above explained.

When an officer has two or more writs in his hands which can be executed upon the same trip it is his duty to do so, and in such cases only one mileage will be allowed.

When a warrant is executed, and the witnesses in the case can be served upon the same trip, mileage for the additional travel necessary to serve them will be allowed.

EXPENSES ENDEAVORING TO ARREST AND FOR SUBSISTENCE OF PRISONER.

Marshals and deputies are required to furnish itemized statements of expenses incurred while engaged in endeavoring to arrest on criminal warrants, and of expenses incurred in subsistence of prisoners while in custody. Receipts must be furnished for such expenses whenever it is practicable to obtain them. If impracticable, satisfactory explanation must be made as to each item. It is considered practicable to obtain receipted bills for hotel and livery expenses in every instance. The receipts must be attached to the page of the voucher to which they relate. It is suggested that the marshal have printed, and furnish to his deputies, small tablets or books in the following form:

Prisoner.....
Deputy.....
Place.....
Date.....189—

For deputy.	Horse hire.....		
	Breakfast.....		
	Dinner.....		
	Supper.....		
	Lodging.....		
	Horse feed.....		
	Total.....		

Place.....
Date.....189—

For prisoner.	Breakfast.....		
	Dinner.....		
	Supper.....		
	Lodging.....		
	Total.....		

Received payment.
.....

The total expenses incurred in endeavoring to arrest should be given, but only $2 of the expense for each day should be charged in the account.

No expense can be allowed as an expense endeavoring to arrest after the arrest has been made. The maximum allowance for any one day in double-fee districts is $2, the same as in single-fee districts. Expenses endeavoring to arrest can be allowed even though the arrest

is not made, but in such cases it must be shown just what was done by the officer on each day.

When prisoners are placed in jail, no fees or charges of the jailer should be paid from this appropriation. Such charges are properly payable from the appropriation for support of prisoners, United States courts, upon vouchers rendered by the jailer in the usual manner.

Prisoners in the custody of an officer must be subsisted in the most economical manner. Extravagant charges will not be allowed.

GUARDS.

Guards are allowable only where it is actually necessary for the safe transportation of the prisoner. The practice of employing train hands or drivers of vehicles as guards is not approved by the Attorney-General. When a charge is made for transportation of a guard, a certificate must accompany the voucher, which should be in the following form:

Place ——,
Date —— ——,

I certify that I was employed and acted as guard over —— ——, a United States prisoner in charge of —— ——, United States marshal, on ——, 189—, from —— to ——, a distance of —— miles.

—— ——,
Guard.

P. O. address, —— ——.
Occupation, ——.

Whenever a guard is employed the circumstances which required such assistance must be shown under the head of "remarks."

The marshal is entitled to 10 cents a mile for the transportation of necessary guards, from which he must pay the guard.

No per diem fee can be allowed for the attendance of a guard upon an examination before a commissioner or other committing magistrate.

ACTUAL EXPENSES IN LIEU OF MILEAGE.

For any travel for which a marshal is entitled to charge mileage, actual expenses, in lieu of such mileage, may be charged if the marshal so elects. He can not, however, be allowed mileage for part of a trip and expenses in lieu of mileage for part of the same trip. He must elect to take either all mileage or all expenses.

Where expenses are charged they must be itemized and supported by proper receipts.

EXPENSES TRANSPORTING CONVICTS TO PENITENTIARIES OUTSIDE OF THE DISTRICT.

Marshals are allowed actual expenses only incurred in transporting convicts to penitentiaries outside of their districts. Accounts for these expenses are rendered on "Criminal Form No. 6," supplied by the Department of Justice. Prior to October, 1894, it was the practice to

have these accounts approved separately by the court and to forward them to the Department of Justice for preliminary approval. This is no longer necessary, but they will be rendered in the manner indicated by the instructions contained in the "Criminal Form No. 6" referred to.

ARRESTS OUTSIDE OF DISTRICT.

Writs of arrest do not run outside of the district in which they are issued. No mileage or expense can be allowed for travel made outside of the district to serve such writs. As a rule a marshal of one district has no right to go into another district to make an arrest. If, however, he takes the proper papers into another district, upon which a warrant is there issued, he may, if deputized by the marshal of that district, serve the warrant; and if the fees are waived, charge the same in his account. The deputization and waiver of fees must accompany the account. In such a case a warrant of removal must be issued as provided by section 1014, Revised Statutes. No fees can be allowed in such a case for any service performed prior to the time the writ was received in the district in which served.

While the above fees are allowable, the better practice, and the one approved by the Attorney-General, is to send the necessary papers to the proper official in the district in which the defendant is located, and have process there issued and served by the marshal for that district.

VENIRES.

The fees for serving writs of venire facias for any one term of court are limited to $50, and this limit applies to double-fee as well as single-fee districts.

In charging such fees the term of court, and whether for petit or grand jury, or for the district or circuit court, for which venire was issued, must be shown. Also the name and place of residence of each person served, and the number of miles traveled to serve him. Whenever charges appear in more than one place in an account, or in two or more accounts, for the same term, reference should be made from one to the other.

ATTENDANCE BEFORE COMMISSIONERS.

A marshal is entitled to a per diem fee of $2 for his own and the attendance of each deputy not exceeding two *necessarily attending* before commissioners upon examinations of prisoners charged with crime. He can not, nor can a deputy, earn more than one fee for attendance in more than one case on any one day. Attendance of guard can not be allowed for. It must be in person or by deputy who has taken the oath prescribed by law. Only necessary deputies can be allowed for. Usually not more than one officer is necessary, and when more are charged for the necessity must be shown.

KEEPING PROPERTY ATTACHED ON MESNE PROCESS.

When compensation for keeping property attached on mesne process is allowed by the court, a copy of the petition and order of the judge must accompany the account.

FEES FOR SERVING FINAL PROCESS.

When any charges are made under paragraph 6 of section 829, Revised Statutes, full explanation should be made, and where services are charged for under the fee bill of any State, specific reference to the provision of State law relied upon must be made.

ARRESTS UPON CAPIAS OR BENCH WARRANT.

The act of March 3, 1887 (2d Supplement, Rev. Stat., 564), provides:

Hereafter no part of the appropriations made for the payment of fees for United States marshals or clerks shall be used to pay the fees of United States marshals or clerks upon any writ or bench warrant for the arrest of any person or persons who may be indicted by any United States grand jury, or against whom an information may be filed, where such person or persons is or are under a recognizance taken by or before any United States commissioner, or other officer authorized by law to take such recognizance, requiring the appearance of such person or persons before the court in which such indictment is found or information is filed, and when such recognizance has not been forfeited or said defendant is not in default, *unless the court in which such indictment or information is pending orders a warrant to issue.*

In all cases where charge is made for serving a capias or bench warrant it must be shown whether the defendant was already in custody or on bail, and if the latter it must be shown whether the recognizance was forfeited or the defendant in default, or whether the warrant was issued upon the order of the court in which the indictment or information is pending. It is not sufficient that fees may be allowed that the warrant was issued under a general practice of the court or by the direction of the district attorney, but must be upon the order of the court.

INTERNAL-REVENUE CASES.

The act of August 18, 1894, contains the following provision:

And hereafter no part of any money appropriated to pay any fees to the United States commissioners, marshals, or clerks shall be used for any warrant issued or arrest made, or other fees in prosecutions under the internal-revenue laws, unless said fees have been taxed against and collected from the defendant, or unless the prosecution has been commenced upon a sworn complaint setting forth the facts constituting the offense and alleging them to be within the personal knowledge of the affiant, or upon a sworn complaint by a United States district attorney, collector, or deputy collector of internal revenue or revenue agent, setting forth the facts upon information and belief, and approved either before or after such arrest by a circuit or district judge or the attorney of the United States in the district where the offense is alleged to have been committed or the indictment is found.

The certificate of the district attorney in the form indicated on the account current for fees and expenses of marshals must accompany marshals' accounts for fees and expenses whenever any charges are made for services rendered in prosecutions for violations of the internal-revenue laws.

CIVIL CASES TO WHICH THE UNITED STATES IS A PARTY.

Whenever charge is made for fees earned in a civil case to which the United States is a party, the nature of the proceedings and the cause of action must be shown.

If the fees were earned in an action brought upon the bond of a postmaster or mail contractor, they should not be charged in the account rendered under the appropriation for "Fees and expenses of marshals, United States courts," but separate accounts should be rendered quarterly under the appropriation for "Mail depredations and post-office inspectors."

FEES AND COSTS IN EXTRADITION CASES.

Fees and costs incurred in extradition cases are not payable from the regular appropriations for the United States courts, but from an appropriation under the control of the Secretary of State, entitled "Fees and costs in extradition cases." Such fees and costs should be rendered in separate accounts and forwarded to the Department of Justice for proper action and reference.

AFFIDAVIT OF DEPUTY TO VOUCHER.

The deputy must swear to his voucher. The affidavit should be in the following form:

——— District of ———:

———— ————, deputy United States marshal for said district, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above account for ——— dollars and ——— cents for services performed and expenses incurred by him from ——— to ———, 189—, is true and correct; that the services therein charged for were actually and necessarily rendered; that the expenses charged were actually and necessarily incurred and paid by him in lawful money; that in each case where an arrest was made the defendant was taken before the nearest circuit court commissioner, or the nearest judicial officer having jurisdiction under existing laws, and that all mileage charged is for travel made with cost to the marshal or deputy.

————— ————,
Deputy Marshal.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the —— day of ———, 189—.

————— ————,
Clerk.

This affidavit must be executed before an officer having general authority to administer oaths, and must be on or attached to the last page of the voucher. It is not necessary to swear to each page of the voucher, but one oath as to all the services and charges of the deputy during a quarter is sufficient. If any fees for making arrests or for travel are made by the marshal, he also must make affidavit as to the defendants having been taken before the nearest commissioner or judicial officer, and that the travel was not without cost.

ADVERTISING.

The act of June 20, 1878 (2d Supp. R. S., 202), provides:

That hereafter all advertisements, notices, proposals for contracts, and all forms of advertising required by law for the several departments of the government may be paid for at a price not to exceed the commercial rates charged to private individuals, with the usual discounts; such rates to be ascertained from sworn statements to be furnished by the proprietors or publishers of the newspapers proposing so to advertise.

When a charge for a payment to a publisher appears in a marshal's account he must furnish a copy of the advertisement with the affidavit of the publishers setting forth the rates, and that same are not in excess of the commercial rates charged to private individuals with the usual discounts.

EMOLUMENT RETURNS.

Section 833 of the Revised Statutes provides:

Every district attorney, clerk of a district court, clerk of a circuit court, and marshal, shall, on the first days of January and July, in each year, or within thirty days thereafter, make to the Attorney-General, in such form as he may prescribe, a written return for the half year ending on said days, respectively, of all the fees and emoluments of his office, of every name and character, and of all the necessary expenses of his office, including necessary clerk-hire, together with the vouchers for the payment of the same for such last half year. He shall state separately in such returns the fees and emoluments received or payable under the bankrupt act; and every marshal shall state separately therein the fees and emoluments received or payable for services rendered by himself personally, those received or payable for services rendered by each of his deputies, naming him, and the proportion of such fees and emoluments which, by the terms of his service, each deputy is to receive. Said returns shall be verified by the oath of the officer making them.

Attention is also directed to sections 834, 837, 841, 842, 843, and 844 of the Revised Statutes.

If these returns are not rendered within the time prescribed by law no further advances of money for court purposes, nor any payments on account of fees earned, can be made to marshals so long as they are delinquent.

The form prescribed by the Attorney-General, and which will be used hereafter by marshals in making their returns, is as follows:

Return of fees and emoluments of ——— ———, marshal of the United States for the ——— district of ———, from ——— to ———, and of moneys paid out by him during the same period for the services of his deputies, and for the necessary expenses of his office.

DEBIT.

First. Fees and emoluments earned from the United States, as shown by accounts rendered under the appropriation for "Fees and expenses of marshals, United States courts" ..... $

Second. Fees and emoluments earned from the United States in suits brought by the United States on bonds of postmasters and mail contractors, as shown by accounts rendered under the appropriation for "Mail depredations and post-office inspectors" .....

Third. Fees and emoluments earned from the United States and included in accounts rendered under the appropriation for "Fees and costs in extradition cases" .....
Fourth. Fees and emoluments earned from the United States and included in accounts rendered under appropriations not herein otherwise stated.....
Fifth. Fees and emoluments earned from the United States and not included, or to be included, in any account rendered to the United States .....
Sixth. Fees and emoluments earned from individuals and corporations.....
Seventh. Fees and emoluments earned in the performance of any duty imposed by any provision of law not herein otherwise stated.....
Eighth. For salary during same period .....

Total emoluments earned by marshal and deputies.....

CREDIT.

For the amount of expenses incurred by marshal in serving process, as per accompanying itemized statement.....
For the amount paid deputies for their services and expenses, as per accompanying Abstract A.....
For the amount of mileage to attend court, as charged in accounts rendered to the United States.....
For the amount of clerk hire, as per voucher No. ——.....
For the amount paid for rent of office, as per voucher No. ——.....
For the amount paid for furniture for same, as per voucher No. ——.....
For the amount paid for stationery, as per voucher No. ——.....
For the amount paid for telegrams, as per accompanying abstract marked ——, and receipts No. ——.....
For the amount paid for fuel, as per voucher No. ——.....
For the amount paid for lights, as per voucher No. ——.....

Total credits.....
Total net emoluments.....
Maximum compensation allowed by law, at the rate of $6,000 per annum.....

Balance (if any) due the United States, a certificate of deposit for which (if received) is herewith .....

——— ———.

I, ——— ———, marshal of the United States for the ——— district of ———, do solemnly swear that the foregoing return with all vouchers and abstracts accompanying, is in all respects just and true, according to the best of my knowledge and belief; and that I have neither received, directly or indirectly, nor directly or indirectly agreed to receive, or be paid, for my own or another's benefit, any other money, article, or consideration than therein stated; nor am I entitled to any emoluments for the period therein mentioned other than those therein stated. So help me God.

——— ———.

Signed and sworn to before me this —— day of ———, 189—.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

——— *District of* ———:

I, ——— ———, judge of the ——— court for the ——— district of ———, do hereby certify that I have carefully examined the vouchers referred to in the foregoing return; that the disbursements charged therein for clerk hire and office expenses were necessary to the convenient transaction of the business of the marshal's office, and that the sums paid therefor are, in my opinion, reasonable.

——— ———.

Blank forms for these returns will be furnished by the Department of Justice.

The gross amounts of the accounts shown under the several headings of the debit side of the return will be given, without any deductions for expenses. For instance, if a marshal renders two accounts current under the appropriation for fees and expenses of marshals, United States courts, during a half year, in each of which he claims $5,000, the proper amount to be carried into the emolument return for that half year under the heading "Fees and emoluments earned from the United States as shown by accounts rendered under the appropriation for fees and expenses of marshals, United States courts," is $10,000. The only exception to this is when amounts paid witnesses, etc., are included in the same account with fees earned in an extradition case. Here only the amount of the fees and the expenses in earning those fees which are claimed in the account should be given. Under the headings "Fees and emoluments earned from the United States and not included or to be included in any account rendered to the United States," "Fees and emoluments earned from individuals and corporations," and "Fees and emoluments earned in the performance of any duty imposed by any provision of law not herein otherwise stated," the gross amounts, without any deductions of expenses, should be given. No distinction is to be made between fees received and not received. All fees earned are to be returned. No deductions should be made on account of disallowances made in accounts by the accounting officers. Upon the settlement of emolument returns by the Treasury Department proper credits are made on account of disallowances.

An abstract, to be marked A, showing the gross amount of fees and emoluments, received or payable for services rendered by the marshal personally, the amount of expenses incurred by him in the service of process, and the gross earnings, expenses, net earnings, etc., of each deputy must be furnished. This abstract must be in the following form:

Statement of the gross earnings, expenses, net earnings, etc., of the United States marshal for the ——— district of ——— during the period from ——— to ———, 189—.

Name of officer.	Gross earnings from the United States.	Expenses incurred in earning fees from the United States.	Net earnings from the United States.	Gross earnings from individuals and corporations.	Expenses incurred in earning fees from individuals and corporations.	Net earnings from individuals and corporations.	Total gross earnings.	Total expenses as per separate itemized and sworn statement.	Total net earnings.	Proportion of fees and emoluments which, by terms of his service, deputy is to receive.	Deputy's share of fees.	Paid deputy's fees and expenses.	Receipt number.
Total..													

Blank abstracts in the above form will be furnished by the Department of Justice.

The amount of expenses incurred by the marshal personally in serving process should be carried into the credit side of the emolument return under the head, "Expenses incurred by marshal in serving process as per accompanying itemized statement." Only expenses incurred in serving process should be included in this statement, and not office expenses, nor expenses incurred in traveling to and attending upon court.

The total amount paid deputies as shown by Abstract A should be carried into the credit side of the emolument return under the head, "Paid deputies for their services and expenses as per accompanying Abstract A."

Deputies must receipt for the amounts paid them as fees and expenses, which receipts should be numbered in the order their names appear in the abstract. Receipts may be in the following form:

> Received of ——— ———, United States marshal for the ——— district of ———, ——— dollars and ——— cents in full for my services and expenses as a deputy marshal, for the period from ——— to ———, 189—.
>
> ——— ———, *Deputy.*

No credit can be allowed a marshal for a payment to a deputy who has not been regularly appointed and taken the oath of office prescribed by section 782, Revised Statutes.

No more than 75 per cent of the net earnings of a deputy can be paid, and the proportion of fees and emoluments which the deputy is to receive must be fixed definitely in advance. This proportion, whether one-half, two-thirds, etc., of the net earnings, must be shown in Abstract A.

The Attorney-General has prescribed a limit of $3,000 to be paid any deputy as his share of net earnings during any calendar year, or that rate for any part of a year. If a deputy's net earnings during the first half of a year are $2,500, and he should not actively engage in the performance of duties during the entire second half of the year, he should only be paid an amount in proportion to the time actively employed at the rate of $3,000 per annum or the rate fixed for his compensation.

In view of the intimation in the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Thomas Smith *v.* The United States (decided May 20, 1895), a marshal is not to be charged with the mileage earned by him in traveling to attend court. Therefore, as such mileage has been charged on the debit side of the return, he is entitled to take credit for the total amount of such mileage appearing in his accounts, and he should carry such amount into the credit side of the return under the head, "Amount of mileage to attend court as charged in accounts rendered to the United States."

The expenses incurred in the service of process, for which credit is claimed in the emolument return, must be itemized and sworn to. The following is a form which it is believed will answer the purpose in most districts:

Expense account.

——— ———, *Deputy United States Marshal.*

Date.	Case.	Endeavoring.			Total.	Subsistence of prisoner.	Expenses after arrest.			Paid guard.	Total expenses.
		Horse hire.	Railroad fare.	Subsistence.			Horse hire.	Railroad fare.	Subsistence en route.		
	Total...										

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

——— *District of* ———:

I, ——— ———, a deputy United States marshal for the ——— district of ———, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing itemized account of actual expenses is just and true, and that every item therein charged was actually necessary and paid by me as rendered.

——— ———, *Deputy.*

Sworn to and subscribed before me this —— day of ———, 189—.

——— ———.

If for any reason this form should not be suitable in any particular district, it may be altered to meet requirements.

An abstract to be marked B must be furnished, showing all accounts rendered for services performed during the half year, the appropriation under which rendered, the amount for which each was rendered, and the period covered by each. This does not refer to disbursement accounts, but only accounts containing fees need be given.

An abstract to be marked C will show list of all fees that have been collected in United States cases:

1. From clerks of United States courts.
2. From Army paymasters.
3. From all other sources.
4. How accounted for.

In this connection attention is invited to sections 3617 and 3619, Revised Statutes, which require that the gross amount of all moneys coming into the hands of officers be deposited without deduction for fees, costs, etc.

An abstract to be marked D, showing all fees earned, whether received or not, from individuals and corporations, must be furnished. This must show:

1. The case.
2. Term of court.
3. The total amount.

The total amount of the fees and expenses shown by this abstract should agree with the total of the column of Abstract A, headed "Gross earnings from individuals and corporations."

OFFICE EXPENSES.

The marshal is entitled to take credit for proper office expenses, including necessary clerk hire.

Vouchers must be furnished for expenses of every nature, and the amounts carried into the emolument return under the proper heads.

The date of letters of authority from the Attorney-General should be shown on the vouchers.

Charges for telegrams must be for those only sent or received relating strictly to matters of public business, at Government rates, and where the use of the mails would not answer. Copies of telegrams must be furnished in every instance. Receipts for amounts paid must be taken and all abstracted, the total of the abstract being carried to the emolument return.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

Just as much care will be observed in rendering an emolument return when the emoluments do not reach the maximum as when there is an excess.

When the return shall have been stated, as hereinafter required, the marshal will verify the same by his oath or affirmation precisely in the printed form. Should he affirm before or the oath be administered by any officer other than a judge or clerk of a United States court, the official character of such officer, his authority to administer oaths and affirmations, and the genuineness of his signature are required to be certified to by the clerk of a court of record under the seal of such court, and such certificate to be attached to and forwarded with the return.

The marshal's first return will embrace the time beginning with the day of his entry upon the duties of his office, and extending to and including the day upon which that half year terminates. So, when his term expires or he be superseded, nis last return will commence with the half year and end with the day upon which his official character shall have terminated.

The marshal will in no case include in his regular return any fees or emoluments earned during any period of time other than the proper half year or fraction thereof, as required by law.

Should a vacancy occur by the death of the marshal, the deputy having charge of his office will be permitted to state and verify all the emolument returns due from the deceased marshal; but in all other cases the returns must be verified by the oath or affirmation of the marshal himself, and, to this end, his accounts should be kept in such a manner as to enable him, without hesitation or delay, to complete his return, and to verify the same.

REGULATIONS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.

The following are regulations prescribed by the Solicitor of the Treasury, under authority of Sections 377 and 379, Revised Statutes, which must be fully and carefully complied with:

1. On taking the oath of office and filing their official bonds, all marshals will immediately advise the Solicitor of the Treasury by letter to that effect. They will each, at the earliest practicable period, obtain from their respective predecessors in office, the books and the other property of the United States in their hands.

2. On the receipt of each process in civil United States cases (except subpœnas for witnesses), marshals will report the same to this office, stating the title and nature of the suit, and the name of the process, and, if an execution, distress warrant, or other writ requiring the collection of money, or the sale or seizure of property, the amount of the debt, or a description of the property to be sold or seized, and the amount of the costs, with the time from which they are directed to collect interest. They will also give to the United States attorney duplicate receipts expressing the above particulars.

3. Where a marshal, in a United States case, makes a seizure or a levy, he will report to the Solicitor a full description of the property seized or levied upon, in whose possession found, where, how, by whom, and upon what terms kept, and how long it will be necessary to keep it. If, at the time of sale, no one bids to the amount of the execution, or *one-half of the cash value of the property* offered, he will postpone the sale, and give notice to the Solicitor of the Treasury, except in cases where by such postponement the lien would be lost, or the interest of the Government otherwise seriously jeopardized. In the latter case, if he shall deem it necessary, to save the debt, he will consider the United States as bidding such amount, not greater than one-half the cash value of the property, as he shall deem proper for its interest. Should the United States become the purchaser of the property, the marshal will take care of the same, and will make immediate report of his doings in relation thereto.

4. When real estate shall be purchased at a marshal's sale by or for the United States, the marshal will immediately transmit to this office his certificate of sale, according to the law and usages in his district; and when the purchaser shall be entitled thereto, such marshal shall execute his deed for the property to the United States, and cause the same to be placed on record, and immediately thereafter he will transmit such deed to the Solicitor of the Treasury. If the real estate sold is not redeemed, he will immediately notify this office of the fact.

On the return of execution or order of sale, marshals will report in writing, to the United States attorney, and also to the Solicitor of the Treasury, what they have done on each. In cases where the return is, in substance, "no property to be found," they will also specially report to those officers the situation, residence, and circumstances of the party against whom the process was issued, and whether the debtor has any means within or out of the district which can be reached by the United States, or whether the debt is valueless.

5. On receiving money in United States cases, marshals will immediately report same to the United States attorney and to the Solicitor of the Treasury, fully and particularly stating when, from whom, and on what account the same was received.

6. All moneys collected by marshals upon any process for the use of the United States must be paid over by them to the proper authority as soon as practicable after the receipt by them of the same, and without any abatement or deduction on account of salary, fees, costs, charges, expenses, or claims of any description whatsoever, and for every such payment triplicate receipts will be taken, specifying the case in which the money has been received, and one of such receipts will at once be forwarded to this office. Post-office cases are excepted.

This course is expressly required by sections 3617 and 3618 of the Revised Statutes.

7. In cases where fines, penalties, and forfeitures are incurred under the customs revenue laws, and where the property seized is sold by the marshal, or the fine or penalty collected by him, he will pay the balance to the clerk or other proper officer, after deducting the proper charges allowed by the court as required by sections 3087 and 3090 of the Revised Statutes.

8. On the first day of *October in each year*, marshals will report to the Solicitor of the Treasury the situation of all judgment debtors of the United States within their respective districts, so far as they have any knowledge upon the subject, and will advise such proceedings in the premises as they shall deem proper.

9. Marshals will give notice, in writing, to the United States attorney of the proper district of all acts of trespass, and all breaches of the revenue or other laws, whereby pecuniary penalties in favor of the United States have been incurred by the wrong-doers, which shall come to the knowledge of such officer, or of which he shall be credibly informed, stating the particular act, with the time when committed, and the names of the witnesses, if known, and will immediately forward to this office a copy of such notice.

10. These instructions must not be understood as applying to internal-revenue cases, such cases not being under the control of this office.

11. Marshals will report as to all post-office cases, as required of United States attorneys by paragraph 10, on page 7.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. United States attorneys, marshals, and clerks will report to the Solicitor the existence and situation of any property belonging to the United States which is not in the care of any officer or agent of the Government, to the end that it may be protected and preserved. If either of them shall discover that any claim in favor of the Government, not in his hands, can be collected, he will report to the Solicitor, and recommend the best mode of proceeding. They will also report immediately to the Solicitor any default of a United States attorney, marshal, clerk, collector, or other person engaged in the collection of any debt due to the United States, or of the revenue, or in the disbursement of any money belonging to the Government.

2. *Letters to this office will be on ordinary sized letter paper*, with a margin on all sides of an inch in width, so as to admit of binding.

All letters will be enclosed in envelopes. Each distinct subject will be communicated in a separate letter, under a separate envelope. Such letters should be endorsed on the back thus:

(Name of party writing.)

_____

(Official designation of writer.)

_____

(Date of letter.)

_____

_____

(Brief of contents.)

_____

3. In all cases, when desired, triplicate receipts for moneys or papers received will be executed by the party receiving them.

4. In all cases where receipts, notices, returns, or other papers are required to be sent to the Solicitor's office, they must be forwarded by the first mail.

INSTRUCTIONS AND FORMS FOR UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

On taking the oath of office, United States attorneys will immediately transmit a copy thereof to the Department of Justice. They will, at the earliest practicable period, obtain from their predecessors in office the books, papers, and other property of the United States in their hands. Whenever a district attorney retires from office he should make a complete inventory of all books in his office belonging to the United States, taking receipts in duplicate from his successor, one of which must be sent to the Department of Justice before a final settlement of his accounts can be made.

Unless already furnished with them, each attorney will procure a well-bound docket and letter book, properly labeled and marked, inside and outside, "The property of the United States," with suitable indexes. He will make full and minute entries in these dockets of the time of issuing and receiving papers and process, and of whatsoever is done by him in United States cases of all kinds, with correct dates. The letter book will contain full and true copies of all letters written by him officially, relating to suits or to matters in which the United States are interested.

All official letters relating to United States cases, received by United States attorneys, will be preserved as public property. Whenever such letters accumulate sufficiently to make a volume, the officer having them in possession will cause the same to be bound according to their dates, and the expense thereof will be allowed in his emolument returns. All papers and documents used by, or coming to the United States attorney during the progress of a suit and relating thereto, shall be properly filed and kept in a bundle with the other papers relating to the cause, and these, together with the books referred to above and other public property, shall be delivered to his successor in office.

NOTICE OF APPEAL, ETC.

In every civil case or proceeding, to or in which the United States is a party or is interested, the district attorney in charge must promptly notify the Attorney-General of every important step therein, especially of every decision, interlocutory or final; such notification to be followed by copies of the decision and any opinion of the court, and briefs of counsel, together with such other information or suggestions as may aid the Attorney-General. In addition, section 10 of chapter 359, acts of 1887, must be complied with, except that the transcript of evidence need not be sent unless expressly directed. Whenever any appeal or

writ of error is directed, the transcript of record should be sent to the Attorney-General for examination before filing with clerk of appellate court; and in all cases in the circuit court of appeals copies of the printed record and all printed briefs should be furnished the Attorney-General.

APPROVAL OF ACCOUNTS.

An act of Congress entitled "An act regulating fees, and for other purposes," provides for the approval of the accounts of attorneys, clerks, and marshals in the presence of the district attorney or his sworn assistant. The same act requires the accounts of United States commissioners to be forwarded to the district attorney to be by him submitted for approval in open court.

The evident purpose of this legislation is that such accounts shall be carefully examined by the district attorney or his sworn assistant, and that full information shall be given to the court, relative to such accounts, in order that no illegal charge or improper expense may be approved by the court.

Each account should be carefully examined by the district attorney or his assistant.

It is believed that much unnecessary expense is incurred by reason of the issuance of alias and pluries, writs of capias, when there is no expectation of service; upon fieri facias issued after returns of nulla bona on former writs; and upon writs of scire facias, when there is no expectation of recovering anything. This should be prevented.

District attorneys should see to it that bonds taken by a United States commissioner shall be sufficient to secure the attendance of defendants, and if any commissioner shall take bonds without sufficient sureties, the matter should be called to the attention of the court in order that the commissioner may be required to take proper bonds.

Frivolous and unnecessary prosecutions should be prevented.

As section 846 provides "that no account of fees or costs paid to any witness or juror upon the order of any judge or commissioner shall be so reexamined as to charge any marshal for an erroneous taxation of such fees or costs," it is very necessary that the district attorney shall, so far as possible, see to it that all orders for the payment of witnesses and jurors are correct, and that witnesses shall not be allowed per diems for time spent in coming to or returning from court, and that neither a witness nor a juror residing at the place of holding court is allowed a per diem for a Sunday, holiday, or other day upon which he was not required to be present.

The district attorney should be very careful that only necessary witnesses are subpœnaed, and that all witnesses subpœnaed at the expense of the United States are discharged as soon as their attendance is no longer necessary, and he should see to it that mileage of witnesses and jurors is allowed for only actual and necessary travel correctly computed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The act of June 20, 1874, provides:

SEC. 2. That every clerk of the circuit or district court of the United States, United States marshal, or United States district attorney, shall reside permanently in the district where his official duties are to be performed, and shall give his personal attention thereto; and in case any such officer shall remove from his district, or shall fail to give personal attention to the duties of his office, except in case of sickness, such office shall be deemed vacant: *Provided*, That in the southern district of New York said officers may reside within twenty miles of their districts.

Before absenting themselves from their districts for any purpose district attorneys must obtain leave from the Attorney-General.

SALARIES.

The salaries allowed by law to judicial officers are paid monthly by the disbursing officer of the Department of Justice.

A receipt in the following form should be executed and forwarded to the disbursing clerk of the Department of Justice by each officer in time to reach Washington by the last day of each month:

[Voucher No. ——.]

$——.] ——— ——, 189—.

Received of ——— ———, disbursing clerk, Department of Justice, ——— $\frac{}{100}$ dollars, being in full of my salary as ——— of the United States for the ——— district of ——— for the month of ———, 189—.

Paid by check No. ——.

———— ————.

Section 1761, Revised Statutes, provides as follows:

No money shall be paid from the Treasury, as salary, to any person appointed during the recess of the Senate, to fill a vacancy in any existing office, if the vacancy existed while the Senate was in session and was by law required to be filled by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, until such appointee has been confirmed by the Senate.

Section 1884, Revised Statutes, provides:

When any officer of a Territory is absent therefrom, and from the duties of his office, no salary shall be paid him during the year in which such absence occurs, unless good cause therefor be shown to the President, who shall officially certify his opinion of such cause to the proper accounting officer of the Treasury, to be filed in his office.

Territorial officers must accompany their salary receipts with a certificate in the following form:

I, ——— ———, ——— of the Territory of ———, do hereby certify that I have not been absent from said Territory during the month of ———, 189—, without leave from the Department of Justice.

———— ————,

——— *of the Territory of* ———.

ACCOUNTS.

All accounts of district attorneys must be rendered quarterly and be transmitted to the Department of Justice within twenty days after the close of the quarter.

The quarters of a fiscal year end, respectively, September 30, December 31, March 31, and June 30.

An account must include all charges for services rendered during the quarter covered by the account which are payable from the appropriation under which rendered.

Separate accounts must be rendered for fees earned in civil cases on bonds of postmasters and mail contractors.

Accounts should be made up on paper 8½ inches wide and 14 inches long. Only one side of the paper must be used.

The pages of an account or voucher must be numbered in the lower left-hand corner, the footing of the first page carried to the top of the next page, and so on to the last page of the account or voucher, or each page must be footed and the amount carried to an abstract.

Accounts of district attorneys should be in the following form:

Account of ——— ———, United States attorney for the ——— district of ———, for the quarter ending ———, 189—.

1. Travel to attend court.
2. Attendance on court, giving each day for which a per diem is charged.
3. Return travel.
4. Docket fees, counsel fees, and charges for depositions taken, admitted in evidence.
5. Charges for travel and attendance before United States commissioners in the order of time when the services were rendered.

Give the date when each item of service was rendered, the place from which and to which travel was made, the name of the defendant, the offense charged, whether the prosecution was by indictment or information, whether the case was tried by a jury, or by the court without a jury, and the result of the trial.

All services rendered under sections 824 and 825 or as provided by section 299 should be included in one account.

For services rendered under section 825 the district attorney is entitled to only the compensation provided by said section, and such compensation is payable from the appropriation for fees of district attorneys, United States courts.

The account must show the amount realized in each case.

Separate accounts must be rendered for service in civil cases upon the bonds of postmasters and mail contractors, and for services rendered under section 827 or 838.

In charging for scire facias and other proceedings on recognizances, the account must show that such proceedings were final.

In charging for depositions taken, it must be shown that each deposition was admitted in evidence in the cause.

In charging an extra counsel fee, a conviction on indictment must be shown.

A district attorney can be allowed a per diem only for his own personal attendance, and in order that per diems may be allowed it must be shown that he was personally present in court, or before a committing magistrate (as the case may be), on each day for which a per diem is charged.

When attendance upon a court held at the district attorney's place of abode is charged, it must be shown that the attendance on each day was necessary.

In charging for attendance upon court or before a committing magistrate, the day or days of attendance must be given, and if the attendance was before a committing magistrate, his name must be given.

No mileage is allowable for travel to and from the residence of the district attorney when the court is adjourned from a Saturday to the next Monday, or over a legal holiday.

For travel by a district attorney in person, or by his assistant, to attend before a United States commissioner or other committing magistrate, only one round trip is allowable in a case.

When it is necessary to attend an examination at the place of abode of the district attorney, he should attend in person, and if the examination is held at the place of abode of an assistant, that assistant should attend.

Mileage is allowable only for actual and necessary travel, and only one mileage is allowable for each mile of such travel.

District attorneys should verify their accounts by their affidavits, following the form given below:

I, ——- ———, district attorney for the ——— district of ———, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing account, amounting to $——, is just and true as therein stated, that no payment has been received by me on account thereof, that all of the per diems charged therein are for my personal attendance, that all of the per diems charged for attendance upon a court, held at the place of my abode, are for necessary attendance, that the services therein charged have been actually and necessarily performed as therein stated, and that all mileage charged is for actual and necessary travel.

——— ———,
District Attorney.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this —— day of ———, 189—.

——— ———.

ORDER OF APPROVAL, ACCOUNT OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

——— ———, 189—.

In the matter of the approval of the account of ——— ———, United States attorney.

Whereas ——— ———, United States attorney for the ——— district of ———, has this day presented to the court an account for fees due from the United States for services rendered by him from ——— to ———, 189—, and in the presence of the assistant United States attorney for said district has proven on oath to the satisfaction of the court that the services therein charged for were actually and necessarily

performed as stated in said account; and whereas said charges appear to be just and according to law; and it is certified that on each of the days for which a per diem is charged for attendance on court the court was opened by the judge for business and business was actually transacted in court; or that he attended under sections 583, 584, 671, or 672, Revised Statutes United States, and that in the ——— cases in which counsel fees are charged the prosecutions were by indictment, and such counsel fees were allowed by the court: It is therefore ordered by the court that said account, amounting to the sum of ——— dollars, be, and the same is hereby, approved.

When any part of an account is not approved by the court, the item or items not approved should be specified. This matter is especially called to the attention of district attorneys.

Seals to copies of orders approving accounts are required, but seals of clerks to affidavits and to copies of orders relative to subvouchers are not required and charges therefor are not allowed.

Explanations to suspensions made in an account by an auditor of the Treasury should not be sent to the Department of Justice, but should be sent directly to the Auditor who made the suspensions.

Responses to all calls from the Department of Justice for information relative to accounts should be made in duplicate, and when required they should also be under oath. Such responses should always be promptly forwarded in order that the Department may comply with the requirements of the act of July 31, 1894.

EMOLUMENT RETURNS OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Proper blanks for such returns are furnished by the Department of Justice, and the returns must be in the form indicated by such blanks. (See sec. 833, R. S.)

The sections of the Revised Statutes relative to such returns are as follows:

SEC. 833. Every district attorney, clerk of a district court, clerk of a circuit court, and marshal, shall, on the first days of January and July, in each year, or within thirty days thereafter, make to the Attorney-General, in such form as he may prescribe, a written return for the half year ending on said days, respectively, of all the fees and emoluments of his office, of every name and character, and of all the necessary expenses of his office, including necessary clerk hire, together with the vouchers for the payment of the same for such last half year. He shall state separately in such returns the fees and emoluments received or payable under the bankrupt act; and every marshal shall state separately therein the fees and emoluments received or payable for services rendered by himself personally, those received or payable for services rendered by each of his deputies, naming him, and the proportion of such fees and emoluments which, by the terms of his service, each deputy is to receive. Said returns shall be verified by the oath of the officer making them.

SEC. 834. The preceding section shall not apply to the fees and compensation allowed to district attorneys by sections 825 and 827. All other fees, charges, and emoluments to which a district attorney or a marshal may be entitled, by reason of the discharge of the duties of his office, as now or hereafter prescribed by law, or in any case in which the United States will be bound by the judgment rendered therein, whether prescribed by statute or allowed by a court, or any judge thereof, shall be included in the semiannual return required of said officers by the preceding section.

SEC. 835. No district attorney shall be allowed by the Attorney-General to retain of the fees and emoluments of his office which he is required to include in his semi-annual return, for his personal compensation, over and above the necessary expenses of his office, including necessary clerk hire, to be audited and allowed by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department, a sum exceeding six thousand dollars a year, or exceeding that rate for any time less than a year.

SEC. 836. There shall be paid to the district attorney for the southern district of New York, in addition to his salary, at the rate of six thousand dollars a year, such sum as shall be necessary, together with the costs and fees allowed him by law, to pay such amount as may be fixed by the Attorney-General for the proper expenses of his office. But nothing in this or the preceding section shall forbid the allowance of additional compensation for services in prize causes, as provided in title "Prize."

SEC. 837. The district attorneys and marshals for the districts of Oregon and Nevada shall be entitled to receive, for the like services, double the fees hereinbefore provided; but neither of them shall be allowed to retain of such fees any sum exceeding the aggregate compensation of such officer as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 843. The allowances for personal compensation of district attorneys, clerks, and marshals, for each calendar year, shall be made from the fees and emoluments of that year, and not otherwise.

SEC. 844. Every district attorney, clerk, and marshal shall, at the time of making his half-yearly return to the Attorney-General, pay into the Treasury or deposit to the credit of the Treasurer, as he may be directed by the Attorney-General, any surplus of the fees and emoluments of his office which said return shows to exist over and above the compensation and allowances authorized by law to be retained by him.

SEC. 4646. The district attorney and prize commissioners, except the naval officer, shall be allowed a just and suitable compensation for their respective services in each prize cause, to be adjusted and determined by the court, and to be paid as costs in the cause.

SEC. 4647. Each district attorney and prize commissioner, except the naval officer, shall render to the Attorney-General an annual account of all sums he shall have received for all services in prize causes within the previous year, and the district attorney shall be allowed to retain therefrom a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars a year in addition to the maximum compensation allowed to be retained by him, under the provisions of Title XIII, "The Judiciary," or in addition to any salary he may receive in lieu of such maximum compensation; and each such prize commissioner shall be allowed to retain a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars a year, which shall be in full for all his official services in prize causes; and any excess over those respective amounts shall be paid by the officer receiving the same into the Treasury of the United States and shall be credited to the fund for paying naval pensions.

It is to be noticed that while section 833 declares that all fees and emoluments must be included in such returns, section 834 provides that section 833 shall not apply to the fees and compensation allowed to district attorneys by sections 825 and 827, Revised Statutes.

Sections 4646 and 4647 provide for compensation to district attorneys in prize causes and for the rendition to the Attorney-General of annual accounts of all sums received for all services in prize causes within the previous year.

In the case of Thomas Smith *v.* The United States (decided by the Supreme Court of the United States May 20, 1895) it was decided that mileage allowed a district attorney is not to be charged to him in his returns of official emoluments.

District attorneys will not, in their semiannual returns of official emoluments, charge themselves with the mileage included in their quarterly accounts nor with the fees and compensation allowed to them under sections 825 and 827, nor the compensation provided by section 4646.

As mileage is not to be charged to a district attorney in his returns of official emoluments, neither are the expenses of travel to be credited to him in such returns.

No money can be paid from the Treasury of the United States to any district attorney while he is in arrears as to any return of official emoluments. When necessary to the convenient transaction of the business of his office, reasonable expenditures for the rent of an office, furniture for same, necessary clerk hire, fuel, light, and stationery will be allowed; but such expenditures can only be made from his official emoluments. For such expenditures the district attorney must forward, with each of his returns, properly itemized and receipted vouchers.

A district attorney is allowed to retain for his own compensation not exceeding $6,000 per calendar year, and not exceeding that rate for a less period. The attorney should be careful to forward, with his returns, proper vouchers for his expenditures for the purposes named, whether his earnings shall or shall not exceed the maximum.

Before employing a clerk in his office, the attorney should make application to the Department of Justice for authority to do so, explaining the necessity for the employment of the clerk and the compensation to be allowed.

Before incurring an expense exceeding $10, application must be made to the Attorney-General for authority. When applying for authority, state the items of expense which are to be incurred, with the lowest cost of each. In all items involving expenditure of $10 or over, bids from two or three reputable dealers must be submitted.

The first return of a district attorney will cover the period from and including the day he entered on his official term to and including the last day of that half year. His last return will end on the day previous to the day on which his term of office expired.

The semiannual returns of official emoluments must be rendered within thirty days after the close of the half year, and the return including the end of the attorney's term of office should be rendered as soon as possible, in order that his accounts may be settled and any balance due him may be paid.

FORM OF EMOLUMENT RETURN TO BE MADE BY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

(Should the return be verified before any officer other than a judge or a clerk of a court of the United States, the additional certificate of authentication should be appended as the printed instructions require. Similar blanks will be furnished for each semiannual return.)

Return of fees and emoluments of —— ——, attorney of the United States for the —— district of ——, from —— to ——, and of moneys paid out by him during the same period for the expenses of his office:

Fees and emoluments earned from the United States of every kind whether received or not received, except fees and compensation provided by sections 825, 827, and 4646 Revised Statutes	$	
Salary during same period		
Total gross emoluments earned		
*Mileage charged in quarterly accounts but not included in the above amount	$	
*Compensation earned under section 825, R. S., chaged in quarterly accounts but not charged to the district attorney in this return		

*These amounts are not to be carried into the footings.

Allowances to be deducted from the gross earnings and retained by the attorney.

For amount paid for rent of office.....as per voucher No. 1	$	
Do. do. necessary furniture for same..... do. 2		
Do. do. clerk hire..... do. 3		
Do. do. stationery ..... do. 4		
Do. do. fuel..... do. 5		
Do. do. lights..... do. 6		
Total amount of allowances		
Total net emoluments		
Maximum compensation allowed by law, at the rate of $6,000 per annum		
Balance (if any) due the United States, a certificate of deposit for which is herewith.		

I, —— ——, attorney for the United States for the —— district of ——, do solemnly swear that the foregoing account is in all respects just and true, according to my best knowledge and belief; and that I have neither received, directly or indirectly, nor directly or indirectly agreed to receive, or be paid, for my own or another's benefit, any other money, article, or consideration than therein stated; nor am I entitled to any emoluments for the period therein mentioned other than those therein specified except fees and compensation provided by sections 825, 827, and 4646, R. S. U. S. So help me God.

—— ——.

Signed and sworn to before me this —— day of ——, 18—.

—— ——.

I, —— ——, judge of the —— court for the —— district of ——, do hereby certify that I have carefully examined the vouchers referred to in the foregoing return; that the disbursements charged therein for clerk hire and office expenses were necessary to the convenient transaction of the business of the district attorney's office; and that the sums paid therefor are, in my opinion, reasonable.

—— ——.

NOTE.—No money can be paid to any attorney of the United States on account of fees or per diems while his emolument return is in arrear.

REGULATIONS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.

The following are regulations prescribed by the Solicitor of the Treasury under authority of sections 377 and 379, Revised Statutes, which must be fully and carefully complied with:

1. No United States attorney will commence or defend a civil suit or proceeding in court, in the name or for the benefit of the United States, without instructions from this office or by direction of the Attorney-General or some person or court authorized by law so to direct, except in extraordinary cases, where some material

interest of the United States would, in his opinion, be lost or endangered by delay; and in such cases, he will immediately report his action with his reasons therefor.

2. Whenever a United States attorney shall receive from a public officer, or shall in any other manner become possessed of information which shall lead him to believe that a trespass upon the property of the United States, or an infraction of its revenue or other laws, has been committed, he will immediately report such information to this office, with his opinion as to the propriety of instituting suit; or, in case the remedy of the United States would, in his opinion, be lost or endangered by delay, he may immediately commence a suit, and report the same, with his reasons for such proceeding.

3. On the receipt of papers on which to commence suit, the United States attorney will closely examine and see if there is any defect in them, or if any explanation is wanted; and, if so, he will immediately report the same to this office, or to the person from whom the papers were received, with such suggestions as may seem to him proper. If, before the commencement, or during the progress of a cause, questions shall arise in relation to which it may, in his opinion, be desirable that he should take counsel, he will state such questions, with the authorities bearing upon them, and also his own views.

4. The commencement of all civil suits in which the United States is interested, excepting suits for violation of internal revenue laws, must be reported by United States attorneys to this office immediately after process shall be issued. At the end of every term of the district and circuit courts, they will make a general report containing a list of all such suits commenced by them since the close of the last preceding term of the court, with a full statement of the cause of the action and all proceedings therein; and also of all such proceedings since the close of the last term in causes previously commenced, so as to furnish a full history of what has been done since the previous term, including any trial, verdict, decision, or judgment, and the issuing of any execution, with the time when issued. Blank forms for reports under this rule will be furnished from this office. The term reports should also include all criminal cases in which fines have been imposed, except those for violation of internal revenue laws.

5. As required by section 773 of the Revised Statutes, United States attorneys will, on the 1st of October of each year, transmit to this office reports showing all civil suits or proceedings in which the United States is a party or has an interest, commenced, pending, and determined within their respective districts, during the fiscal year (ending June 30) next preceding the date of such returns. These returns should be as as full as practicable, and should be rendered punctually in order to enable the Solicitor of the Treasury to prepare his annual report required by the act aforesaid.

In the report called for by this section, it is required that the cases shall be classified as follows, viz:

(*a*) Suits on Treasury transcripts.

(*b*) Suits for fines, penalties, and forfeitures, under the customs revenue, navigation, and kindred laws, embracing suits of whatever nature arisiug out of frauds upon the customs.

(*c*) Suits upon custom-house bonds.

(*d*) Suits against collectors of customs, or other officers or agents of the United States, for refund of moneys exacted, or for acts performed in the line of official duty.

(*e*) Suits for fines, penalties, etc., under postal laws.

(*f*) Miscellaneous suits, including those on forfeited recognizances, and for the recovery of duties on imported merchandise, and all criminal cases in which fines have been imposed, excepting those under internal-revenue laws and all other cases not embraced in the before-mentioned classes.

It is required that all proceedings had during the fiscal year shall be noted; particularly all decrees or judgments, whether for or against the United States, and the

nature, amount, and date of the same; and that all executions or orders of sale issued during that period shall be specified, with their date of issue and return, and the nature of the marshal's return thereof.

It is required, also, that all collections made during the year shall be reported, whether in respect of cases commenced during the year, or of those instituted prior thereto.

6. When a suit shall have been commenced, either by direction of a public officer or otherwise, it will be the duty of the United States attorney having such suit in charge to press the same to a judgment at as early a day as possible, consistent with the interest of the United States.

In this connection the attention of United States attorneys is called to the provisions of section 957 of the Revised Statutes.

In all such suits judgment must be demanded, and should be entered at the return term, unless defendants shall have taken all the steps required by this statute to obtain a continuance. United States attorneys are directed, as far as may be in their power, to see that its provisions are strictly complied with and enforced.

7. Where a suit shall have been continued, he will, in his next return, state upon whose motion and on what grounds the continuance was directed. No attorney will discontinue a suit, or consent to a dismissal thereof, or suspend proceedings, or agree that a judgment or decree shall be taken for a less amount than is claimed by the United States, without express instructions from the Solicitor of the Treasury, unless such attorney shall be of opinion that the suit has been improperly brought, that an error has been committed in the pleadings or proceedings which may be fatal or hazardous to the interests of the Government, or that the evidence in his power to produce is insufficient to support the action, and there shall not be sufficient time to communicate with and receive instructions, and, in all cases of such agreement, consent, discontinuance, suspension, or dismissal, the attorney will immediately report upon the facts and reasons for his action.

8. As early as practicable, after the perfecting of judgment, execution will be placed in the hands of the marshal by the United States attorney, who will take duplicate receipts therefor, one of which he will transmit to this office. He will see that the marshal does his duty zealously in searching for property, in making levy, sale, and return, or in any other usual and proper efforts for the collection of the money. At the commencement of every term of the court, the attorney will carefully examine and ascertain whether the marshal has properly returned all process placed in his hands, the return of which is due. If he shall find that the proper return has not been made, it will be his duty to take prompt and efficient measures to compel a return; in which case he will report to this office the steps taken and their result. The vigilance of the United States attorney should not cease until every resource looking to the collection of the judgment is exhausted.

9. United States attorneys will not receive payment of any demand due the United States, except where specially authorized by law. If a defendant shall desire to make a payment previous to judgment, or at any time when the execution is not in the hands of the marshal, the proper course for him will be, to cause the money to be deposited in the registry of the court, taking triplicate certificates therefor, stating particularly the name and the nature of the suit. On the receipt of two of these certificates, the attorney will cause the proper allowance to be made, and will transmit one of the certificates, with a special report upon the subject, to this office and retain the other.

10. The Solicitor of the Treasury having been designated by the Attorney-General to superintend the collection of all debts due to the Post Office Department, including all penalties and forfeitures imposed on postmasters for failing to make returns or pay over the proceeds of their offices, and to direct suits and legal proceedings, and take all such measures as may be authorized by law to enforce the prompt payment thereof, these instructions are to be understood as applying to all suits or proceedings concerning debts, penalties, and forfeitures of the foregoing description.

United States attorneys will accordingly report as to all such suits or proceedings, and also as to all prosecutions for mail depredations and penal offenses against the postal laws. In all cases, when practicable, the name of the post office where the suit or prosecution originated should be stated.

11. These instructions must not be understood as applying to suits arising under the internal revenue laws, such suits being by law under the direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. United States attorneys, marshals, and clerks will report to the Solicitor the existence and situation of any property belonging to the United States which is not in the care of any officer or agent of the Government, to the end that it may be protected and preserved. If either of them shall discover that any claim in favor of the Government, not in his hands, can be collected, he will report to the Solicitor, and recommend the best mode of proceeding. They will also report immediately to the Solicitor any default of a United States attorney, marshal, clerk, collector, or other person engaged in the collection of any debt due to the United States, or of the revenue, or in the disbursement of any money belonging to the Government.

2. *Letters to this office will be on ordinary sized letter paper*, with a margin on all sides of an inch in width, so as to admit of binding.

All letters will be enclosed in envelopes. Each distinct subject will be communicated in a separate letter, under a separate envelope. Such letters should be endorsed on the back thus:

(Name of party writing.)

_____

(Official designation of writer.)

_____

(Date of letter.)

_____

_____

(Brief of contents.)

_____

3. In all cases, when desired, triplicate receipts for moneys or papers received will be executed by the party receiving them.

4. In all cases where receipts, notices, returns, or other papers, are required to be sent to the Solicitor's office, they must be forwarded by the first mail.

INSTRUCTIONS AND FORMS FOR THE CLERKS OF THE COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Upon taking the oath of office and filing their official bonds, clerks of the different courts of the United States should immediately advise the Department of Justice by letter to that effect.

All official letters relating to United States cases, received by clerks, not needed by them as vouchers for the payment of money, will be preserved as public property, and delivered to their successors. Where the originals are essential to them as vouchers, they will leave copies in their places. Whenever such letters accumulate in number sufficient to make a volume, the officer having them in possession will cause the same to be bound according to their dates, and the expense thereof will be allowed in his emolument returns.

ACCOUNTS.

All accounts of clerks of United States courts must be rendered quarterly and be transmitted to the Department of Justice within twenty days after the close of the quarter.

The quarters of a fiscal year are, respectively, September 30, December 31, March 31, and June 30.

An account must include all charges for services rendered during the quarter covered by the accounts.

Separate accounts must be rendered for fees earned in civil cases on bonds of postmasters and mail contractors.

Accounts should be made up on paper 8½ inches wide and 14 inches long. Only one side of the paper must be used. Printed blanks must be used in all cases where practicable.

The pages of an account or voucher must be numbered in the lower left-hand corner, the footing of the first page carried to the top of the next page, and so on to the last page of the account or voucher, or each page must be footed and the amount carried to an abstract.

Accounts of clerks of United States courts should be made out substantially as follows:

Account of ——— ———, clerk of the United States ——— court for the ——— district of ——— for the quarter ending ———, 189—.

1. Travel to attend court (giving the places from which and to which travel was made).

2. Attendance on court (give each day for which a per diem is charged, and if a Sunday or holiday is charged for, it must be shown that court was open and business transacted therein on each Sunday or holiday).

3. Return travel.

4. Miscellaneous services not rendered in a particular case.

5 Services in cases.

The account must be itemized, giving date of each item of service, the character of each paper filed, the folios contained in each bond or other paper drawn and in each entry made on the minutes of the court.

When services in cases are charged, the title and character of the case must be given, and when a docket fee is charged it must be shown that the case was finally disposed of.

When final record is charged, the account must specify each paper and journal entry copied into such record and the number of folios in each.

No mileage is allowable for travel to and from the residence of a clerk when the court is adjourned from a Saturday to the next Monday, or over a legal holiday.

Attention is called to the following sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States:

SEC. 877. Witnesses who are required to attend any term of a circuit or district court on the part of the United States shall be subpœnaed to attend to testify generally on their behalf, and not to depart the court without leave thereof or of the district attorney; and under such process they shall appear before the grand or petit jury, or both, as they may be required by the court or district attorney.

SEC. 829 (paragraph 25). * * * To save unnecessary expense it shall be the duty of the clerk to insert the names of as many witnesses in a cause in such subpœna as convenience in serving the same will permit.

Your accounts must show compliance with said sections.

The sundry civil act, approved August 18, 1894, contains the following provision:

And hereafter no part of any money appropriated to pay any fees to the United States commissioners, marshals, or clerks shall be used for any warrant issued or arrest made, or other fees in prosecutions under the internal-revenue laws, unless said fees have been taxed against and collected from the defendant, or unless the prosecution has been commenced upon a sworn complaint setting forth the facts constituting the offense and alleging them to be within the personal knowledge of the affiant, or upon a sworn complaint by a United States district attorney, collector, or deputy collector of internal revenue or revenue agent, setting forth the facts upon information and belief, and approved either before or after such arrest by a circuit or district judge or the attorney of the United States in the district where the offense is alleged to have been committed or the indictment is found.

When fees in internal-revenue cases are charged, a certificate by the district attorney or his assistant, in the following form, must be attached to the account:

I, ——— ———, United States district attorney for the ——— district of ———, hereby certify that in each prosecution under the internal-revenue laws, fees for which are charged in this account, said fees have been taxed against and collected

from the defendant, or the prosecution was commenced upon a sworn complaint setting forth the facts constituting the offense, and alleging them to be within the personal knowledge of the affiant, or upon a sworn complaint by a United States district attorney, collector or deputy collector of internal revenue, or revenue agent, setting forth the facts upon information and belief, and approved either before or after arrest by a circuit or district judge, or the attorney of the United States for said district.

——— ———, *U. S. Attorney.*

Your attention is also invited to the act of March 3, 1887 (2d Supp. R. S., 564), which provides:

Hereafter no part of the appropriations made for the payment of fees for United States marshals or clerks shall be used to pay the fees of United States marshals or clerks upon any writ or bench warrant for the arrest of any person or persons who may be indicted by any United States grand jury, or against whom an information may be filed, where such person or persons is or are under a recognizance taken by or before any United States commissioner, or other officer authorized by law to take such recognizance, requiring the appearance of such person or persons before the court in which such indictment is found or information is filed, and when such recognizance has not been forfeited or said defendant is not in default, *unless the court in which such indictment or information is pending orders a warrant to issue.*

Where charge is made for issuing a capias or bench warrant it must be shown whether the defendant was already in custody or on bail, and if on bail whether the writ was issued in accordance with the above provision of law.

Clerks of United States courts should verify their accounts by their affidavits, following the form given below:

I, ——— ———, clerk of the ——— court for the district of ———, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing account, amounting to $——, is just and true as therein stated; that no payment has been received by me on account thereof; that the services therein charged have been actually and necessarily performed as therein stated, and that all mileage charged is for actual and necessary travel.

———— ————,
Clerk ——— Court.

Subscribed and sworn to this —— day of ———, 189—.

ORDER OF APPROVAL, ACCOUNT OF CLERK UNITED STATES COURT.

———, 189—.

Whereas ——— ———, clerk of the United States ——— court for the ——— district of ———, has rendered to this court an account for his official services from the ——— day of ———, 189—, to the ——— day of ———, 189—, with the items and vouchers thereof, in the presence of the district attorney, and has, by his oath, attached to the account, proved to the satisfaction of the court that the services therein charged have been actually and necessarily performed as therein stated; and whereas said charges appear to be just and according to law, it is hereby ordered that said account, amounting to ——— ($——) dollars, be, and the same is hereby, approved. And it is hereby certified that upon each of the days for which a per diem is charged the court was opened for business and business was actually transacted in court or the clerk attended as provided by sections 583, 584, 671, or 672, Revised Statutes, United States.

When any part of an account is not approved by the court the item or items not approved should be specified. This matter is especially called to the attention of district attorneys.

Seals to copies of orders approving accounts are required, but seals of clerks to affidavits and to copies of orders relative to subvouchers are not required, and charges therefor are not allowed.

Explanations to suspensions made in an account by an Auditor of the Treasury should not be sent to the Department of Justice, but should be sent directly to the Auditor who made the suspensions.

Responses to all calls from the Department of Justice for information relative to accounts should be made in duplicate, and when required they should also be under oath. Such responses should always be promptly forwarded in order that the Department may comply with the requirements of the act of July 31, 1894.

EMOLUMENT RETURNS OF CLERKS OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURTS.

The sections of the Revised Statutes relative to such returns are as follows:

SEC. 833. Every district attorney, clerk of a district court, clerk of a circuit court, and marshal, shall, on the first days of January and July, in each year, or within thirty days thereafter, make to the Attorney-General, in such form as he may prescribe, a written return for the half year ending on said days, respectively, of all the fees and emoluments of his office, of every name and character, and of all the necessary expenses of his office, including necessary clerk-hire, together with the vouchers for the payment of the same for such last half year. He shall state separately in such returns the fees and emoluments received or payable under the bankrupt act; and every marshal shall state separately therein the fees and emoluments received or payable for services rendered by himself personally, those received or payable for services rendered by each of his deputies, naming him, and the proportion of such fees and emoluments which, by the terms of his service, each deputy is to receive. Said returns shall be verified by the oath of the officer making them.

SEC. 839. No clerk of a district court, or clerk of a circuit court, shall be allowed by the Attorney-General, except as provided in the next section, and in section eight hundred and forty-two to retain of the fees and emoluments of his office, or, in case both of the said clerkships are held by the same person, of the fees and emoluments of the said offices, respectively, for his personal compensation, over and above his necessary office expenses, including necessary clerk hire, to be audited and allowed by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, a sum exceeding three thousand five hundred dollars a year for any such district clerk or for any such circuit clerk, or exceeding that rate for any time less than a year.

SEC. 840. The clerks of the several circuit and district courts in California, Oregon, and Nevada shall be entitled to charge and receive double the fees hereinbefore allowed to clerks, and shall be allowed, respectively, by the Attorney-General, to retain of the fees so received by them, for their personal compensation, over and above the necessary expenses of their offices, including the salaries of deputy clerks and necessary clerk-hire, to be audited by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department, any sum not exceeding seven thousand dollars a year, nor exceeding that rate for any time less than a year: *Provided,* That whenever, in either of the said districts, the same person holds the office of clerk of both the circuit and district courts, he shall be allowed by the Attorney-General to retain for his personal compensation, as aforesaid, only such sum as is herein allowed to be retained by a person holding the office of clerk of only one of the said courts.

SEC. 842. Clerks and marshals may be allowed to retain, for all official services in prize causes, an additional compensation not exceeding in amount one-half of

the maximum compensation allowed to them, respectively, by the three preceding sections.

SEC. 843. The allowances for personal compensation of district attorneys, clerks, and marshals, for each calendar year, shall be made from the fees and emoluments of that year, and not otherwise.

SEC. 844. Every district attorney, clerk, and marshal shall, at the time of making his half-yearly return to the Attorney-General, pay into the Treasury, or deposit to the credit of the Treasurer, as he may be directed by the Attorney-General, any surplus of the fees and emoluments of his office, which said return shows to exist over and above the compensation and allowances authorized by law to be retained by him.

Proper blanks for such returns will be furnished by the Department of Justice and the returns must be in the form indicated by such blanks. (See sec. 833, R. S. U. S.)

In his emolument returns the clerk must charge himself with all of the fees earned by him, whether received or not received, but mileage is not to be included. (See the case of Thomas Smith *v.* The United States, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, May 20, 1895.)

A clerk is entitled to retain out of his earnings $3,500 per calendar year, or at that rate for a less period, for his own compensation, over and above allowances for his office expenses. Should his earnings, after the deduction of necessary office expenses, exceed said sum, the surplus, if not withheld by the Treasury Department, must be paid into the Treasury of the United States. In a few States a clerk may lawfully retain more than $3,500 per annum for his personal compensation. (See section 842 as to additional compensation in prize causes.)

Reasonable expenditures, necessary for the transaction of the business of his office, will be allowed, for rent of an office, furniture for same, clerk hire, fuel, light, and stationery; but these expenditures can only be made out of his official emoluments, and in order that the same may be allowed, the clerk must forward with each return properly itemized and receipted vouchers for such expenditures.

A clerk should be careful to forward with his returns proper vouchers for his expenditures for the purposes above named, whether his earnings shall or shall not exceed the maximum.

Before employing a deputy, or other assistant, the clerk should apply to the Department of Justice for authority to do so, explaining fully the necessity for the employment and the compensation to be paid.

Before incurring an expense exceeding $10, application must be made to the Attorney-General for his authority. When applying for authority, state the items of expense which are to be incurred, with the lowest cost of each. For all items involving an expenditure of $10 or over, bids from two or three reputable dealers must be submitted.

The first return will include the day upon which he entered upon the duties of his office and end with the half year, and his last return will end on the day previous to the day upon which his term of office expired.

The semiannual returns of official emoluments must be rendered within thirty days after the close of the half year and the return including the end of the clerk's term of office should be rendered as soon as possible, in order that his accounts may be settled and any balance due him may be paid.

FORM OF EMOLUMENT RETURN.

Return of fees and emoluments of ——— ———, clerk of the ——— court of the United States for the ——— district of ———, from ——— to ———, and of moneys paid out by him during the same period for the expenses of his office:

CIRCUIT COURT.	
Fees and emoluments earned from the United States, whether received or not received	$
Compensation in prize causes	
Fees and emoluments earned from individuals, whether received or not received	
Total gross emoluments earned in the circuit court	

Mileage amounting to $———, not included in above amount

DISTRICT COURT.	
Fees and emoluments earned from the United States, whether received or not received	$
Compensation in prize causes	
Fees and emoluments earned from individuals, whether received or not received	
Total gross emoluments earned in the district court	

Mileage amounting to $———, not included in above amount.

Office expenses paid out of gross emoluments, as authorized by law and regulations.

	Circuit court.			District court.		
Amount paid for rent of office	Voucher No. 1			Voucher No. 7		
Do. do. furniture for office.	do. 2			do. 8		
Do. do. clerk hire	do. 3			do. 9		
Do. do. fuel	do. 4			do. 10		
Do. do. lights	do. 5			do. 11		
Do. do. stationery	do. 6			do. 12		
Total amount of office expenses.		$			$	

RECAPITULATION.

	Circuit court.		District court.	
Total amount of earnings, received and not received, brought down				
Deduct amount paid for necessary office expenses				
Net amount of emoluments earned				
Deduct maximum personal compensation				
Balance due the United States				

I,——— ———, clerk of the ——— court of the United States for the ——— district of ———, do solemnly swear that the foregoing account is, in all respects, just and true, according to my best knowledge and belief; and that I have neither received, directly or indirectly, nor directly or indirectly agreed to receive, or be paid, for my

own or another's benefit, any other money, article, or consideration than therein stated; nor am I entitled to any emoluments for the period therein mentioned other than those therein specified; and that I have taken all reasonable pains to collect from individuals amounts due to the United States for services in my office. So help me God.

——— ———.

Signed and sworn to before me this —— day of ———, 189—.

——— ———.

I, ——— ———, judge of the ——— court for the ——— district of ———, do hereby certify that I have carefully examined the vouchers referred to in the foregoing return; that the disbursements charged therein for clerk hire and office expenses were necessary to the convenient transaction of the business of the clerk's office; and that the sums paid therefor are, in my opinion, reasonable.

——— ———.

NOTE 1.—No money can be paid from the Treasury to any clerk while his emolument return shall remain in arrear.

NOTE 2.—If the officer making these returns be clerk of both the circuit and district courts, he will separate, or apportion, the vouchers for office expenses so as to show as nearly as practicable the amount expended in each court.

REGULATIONS OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.

The following are regulations prescribed by the Solicitor of the Treasury, under authority of sections 377 and 379, Revised Statutes, which should be fully and carefully complied with:

1. Upon taking the oath of office, and filing their official bonds, clerks of the different courts of the United States are requested immediately to advise the Solicitor of the Treasury by letter to that effect.

2. When a suit is commenced in behalf of the United States in any district or circuit court, the clerk of such court will promptly report the fact to this office, the time of commencement, the character of the action, and the parties thereto, according to the form prescribed for that purpose.

3. Within thirty days after the adjournment of each term of the district and circuit courts, the respective clerks will forward to the Solicitor a list of all judgments and decrees entered in said courts, respectively, since the close of the term next preceding the one so adjourned, showing the amount adjudged or decreed for or against the United States, specifying separately the amount of debt or damages and costs; showing also, in each case, whether execution has been issued, the time when issued, and whether it has been returned; and, if returned, setting forth the time when the return was made, and the substance thereof. Blank forms for returns under this and the preceding regulations will be furnished from this office.

4. All moneys received by clerks of courts, from whatever source, for the use of the United States, must be paid over by them, as directed by law, as soon as practicable after being received, and without any abatement or deduction on account of salary, fees, costs, charges, expenses, or claim of any description whatever. (This course is pointed out by sections 3617 and 3618 of the Revised Statutes.)

5. In customs-revenue cases moneys, when withdrawn from the registry of the court for the use of the United States, should be turned over to the proper collector or surveyor of customs whose receipt therefor should be sent to the Solicitor. In civil post-office cases, as a general rule, they should be deposited with a United States depositary to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, FOR THE USE OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT. If the suit, however, was for the recovery of money-order funds, the proceeds should be paid over to a postmaster having charge of a money-order office. In criminal cases for violation of postal laws, the fines

should be deposited for the use of the Post-Office Department, but the costs should be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer's general account.

Clerks of courts should strictly follow this instruction, which is in accordance with law, for a departure therefrom will entail much trouble in causing the necessary correction to be made thereafter and great confusion and delay in adjusting accounts in the Treasury Department.

6. Upon paying over to a depositary, Treasurer, or Assistant Treasurer, any moneys which have been received for the use of the United States, the clerk will take duplicate receipts therefor, specifying on what account they were deposited, the original of which he will send to the Secretary of the Treasury, and notify this office thereof.

7. Clerks will report respecting all post-office cases, as required of United States attorneys by paragraph 10, on page 7.

8. Internal-revenue cases are not to be reported to the Solicitor of the Treasury.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. United States attorneys, marshals, and clerks will report to the Solicitor the existence and situation of any property belonging to the United States which is not in the care of any officer or agent of the Government, to the end that it may be protected and preserved. If either of them shall discover that any claim in favor of the Government, not in his hands, can be collected, he will report to the Solicitor, and recommend the best mode of proceeding. They will also report immediately to the Solicitor any default of a United States attorney, marshal, clerk, collector, or other person engaged in the collection of any debt due to the United States, or of the revenue, or in the disbursement of any money belonging to the Government.

2. *Letters to this office will be on ordinary sized letter paper*, with a margin on all sides of an inch in width, so as to admit of binding.

All letters will be enclosed in envelopes. Each distinct subject will be communicated in a separate letter, under a separate envelope. Such letters should be endorsed on the back thus:

(Name of party writing.)

_____

(Official designation of writer.)

_____

(Date of letter.)

_____

_____

(Brief of contents.)

_____

3. In all cases, when desired, triplicate receipts for moneys or papers received will be executed by the party receiving them.

4. In all cases where receipts, notices, returns, or other papers, are required to be sent to the Solicitor's office, they must be forwarded by the first mail.

ACCOUNTS OF UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

All accounts of United States commissioners must be rendered quarterly and be transmitted to the Department of Justice within twenty days after the close of the quarter.

The quarters of a fiscal year end, respectively, September 30, December 31, March 31, and June 30.

Accounts of United States commissioners must include all charges for services rendered during the quarter covered by the account.

Accounts should be made up on paper 8½ inches wide and 14 inches long. Only one side of the paper must be used.

Printed blanks must be used in all cases where practicable.

FOOTING, PAGING, ETC.

The pages of an account or voucher must be numbered in the lower left-hand corner, the footing of the first page carried to the top of the next page, and so on to the last page of the account or voucher, or each page must be footed and the amount carried to an abstract.

Make an entry on the first page of the account as follows, with the blank spaces filled:

Account of ——— ———, United States commissioner for the ——— district of ———, residing at ———, for the quarter ending ———, 189—.

Give the title of each case, the name of the complaining witness and his official title, if he have any, the offense charged, mentioning the section violated, the place where and the time when the offense was committed, the place of arrest, and the disposition of the case. The commissioner should then enter the several items of service rendered in the case during the quarter, being very careful to give dates on the left hand margin, opposite the several charges.

The several cases should be entered in the account in the order of time when each was disposed of, but all charges for services must be made in the account for the quarter in which the services were rendered.

When a mittimus issued and a bond taken in a case on the same day are charged, the necessity for both must be shown.

And when a temporary mittimus is issued, or a temporary bond or recognizance is taken on the day upon which the case is disposed of, the necessity for the same must be explained.

When a case is continued the necessity for such continuance must be shown.

Charges for copies of process must state what papers were copied and the folios in each, and should not be made when the defendant was not held for court. The names and residences of witnesses for the United States and of the sureties on the bonds of defendants must be given at the foot of the page.

Only one case should be put on a page.

Form of affidavit by a United States commissioner to his account:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
——— *District of* ———:

I, ——— ———, United States commissioner for the ——— district of ———, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing account, amounting to $———, is just and true, as stated therein; that no payment has been received by me on account thereof, and that the services therein charged have been actually and necessarily performed as stated; that in each internal-revenue case mentioned therein the complaint was sworn to by a United States district attorney, collector or deputy collector of internal revenue, or revenue agent, or that such complaint alleged personal knowledge on the part of the affiant of the commission of the offense charged, and that the prosecution in each case was approved by a circuit or district judge or by the United States district attorney.

———,
United States Commissioner.

Subscribed and sworn to before the undersigned this ——— day of ———, 189—.

CERTIFICATE OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY AS TO INTERNAL-REVENUE CASES.

I, ——— ———, United States district attorney for the ——— district of ———, hereby certify that in each prosecution under the internal-revenue laws, fees for which are charged in this account, said fees have been taxed against and collected from the defendant, or the prosecution was commenced upon a sworn complaint setting forth the facts constituting the offense and alleging them to be within the personal knowledge of the affiant, or upon a sworn complaint by a United States district attorney, collector or deputy collector of internal revenue, or revenue agent, setting forth the facts upon information and belief, and approved either before or after arrest by a circuit or district judge, or the attorney of the United States in the district where the offense was alleged to have been committed or the indictment was found.

———,
United States Attorney.

Form of order approving an account of a United States commissioner:

Whereas ——— ———, United States commissioner for the ——— district of ———, has forwarded an account for his official services for the quarter ending ———, 189—, duly certified by oath attached to the account, and the district attorney has submitted said account for approval in open court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the services therein charged have been actually and necessarily performed as therein stated, and whereas said charges appear to be just and according to law, it is ordered that said account, amounting to ——— ($———) dollars, be, and the same is hereby, approved this ——— day of ———, 189—.

When any part of any account is not approved by the court, the item or items not approved should be specified. This matter is especially called to the attention of district attorneys.

Seals to copies of orders approving accounts are required, but seals of clerks to affidavits and to copies of orders relative to subvouchers are not required, and charges therefor are not allowed.

Explanations to suspensions made in an account by an Auditor of the Treasury should not be sent to the Department of Justice, but should be sent directly to the Auditor who made the suspensions.

Responses to all calls from the Department of Justice for information relative to accounts should be made in duplicate, and when required they should also be under oath. Such responses should always be promptly forwarded in order that the Department may comply with the requirements of the act of July 31, 1894.

ACCOUNTS OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND OTHER COMMITTING MAGISTRATES OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

When such committing magistrate renders service in a case wherein the defendant is charged with a violation of a law of the United States he should charge the fees to which he would be entitled under the laws of his State or Territory for like services.

He should make out his account in all respects as that of a United States commissioner, except that instead of the fees provided for United States commissioners he should charge the fees provided by the State or Territorial law. The account must be verified by his affidavit, forwarded to the United States attorney for his district, to be by him presented to the court for approval.

There is no law of the United States fixing the fees of justices of the peace, or other committing magistrates of a State or Territory, for such services, and the Comptrollers have invariably held that charges therefor must be made under the State or Territorial fee bill. It will facilitate the examination of their accounts if they will cite the law under which their fees are taxed.

If an account is not properly rendered it will be returned for correction or restatement.

INDEX.

Page.

Accepting payment precludes person from obtaining revision 189
Accounting officers:
To notify head of Department of deficiency in accounts 37
To audit emolument return of attorney 94
To revise accounts 102
To report to Solicitor balance due 142
Accounts:
(*See* Attorneys, clerks, marshals, commissioners, etc.)
Traveling expenses officers of Department of Justice 16
Attorney-General to supervise 16
Of marshal, Supreme Court, for fees received 93
Of district attorney in revenue cases 96
Of attorneys and marshals in New Mexico and Arizona to be audited 69
Of excess of emoluments to be audited 99
To be rendered with vouchers 101
To be proved on oath 101
To be presented in presence of district attorney 101
To be examined and certified by the district judge 101
To be approved by court 101
Of commissioners to be verified 101
Of commissioners to be sent to district attorney 101
Duplicates to be retained by clerk 101
To be forwarded by clerks 101
To be revised by accounting officers 101
For extraordinary expenses to be approved by the President 101
Marshals not to be charged with payments to jurors and witnesses 101
Of clerks, marshals, and attorneys to be in duplicate 101
To be revised by accounting officers 102
Of attorneys, marshals, clerks, and commissioners to be settled 131
To be rendered quarterly 152
To be rendered under each appropriation 152
To be rendered monthly 152
Secretary of Treasury may direct frequent rendition of 152
To be sent by mail 152
For services in civil customs cases 159
Of clerk in Alaska for fines and forfeitures 166
Traveling expenses, Territory of Alaska 168
Examined by Auditor for State and other Departments 188
Secretary of Treasury may direct reexamination of 189
Balances to be certified by Auditors 189
Accepting part payment of 189
Items may be suspended 189
To be preserved by Auditors 190

Accounts—Continued. Page.
Auditor to be governed by decision of Comptroller 190
To be mailed within ten days if monthly 191
To be mailed within twenty days if quarterly 191
To be transmitted to Auditor within twenty days if monthly 191
To be transmitted to Auditor within sixty days if quarterly 191
Requisitions to be disallowed if there is a delinquency in forwarding 191
Secretary may waive delinquency 191
Secretary to report to Congress officers delinquent in rendering 192
To be sent to Attorney-General 192
To be examined under supervision of Attorney-General 192
Instructions of the Attorney-General—
As to false 212
Marshals 215
Fees of witnesses 218
Support of prisoners 220
Pay of bailiffs, etc 221
Miscellaneous expenses 223
Fees and expenses of marshals 226
Approval 243
To district attorney 245
To clerks, United States courts 254
To commissioners 262
To justices of the peace acting as commissioners 264
Acknowledgments, who may take 142
Administrative department:
To transmit monthly accounts within twenty days 191
To transmit quarterly accounts within sixty days 191
Affidavits may be taken by commissioners 133
Alaska:
Appointment of judge 165, 168
Clerk, attorney, and marshal 166
Clerk to render account of fines and forfeitures 166
Salaries, fees, and expenses 168
Officials to take oath of office 168
Allowances for each year to be made from earnings of that year 99
Amendment of section 3622, Revised Statutes 192
Appointments:
Of special assistant attorney 14
Of district judges 17
Of clerks, district courts 18
Of circuit judges 21
Of clerks, circuit courts 22
Clerks in western Wisconsin 22
Clerks in western Virginia 22
Clerks in western North Carolina 22
Circuit clerk in Kentucky 22
Of commissioners 23
Clerk and marshal, Supreme Court 26
Of district attorneys 29
Of United States marshals 32
Of deputy marshals 34
Of judges, Court of Claims 139
Clerk, assistant, bailiff, and messenger, Court of Claims 140
Of same person to two offices 141
Of judges in Territories 143

Appointments—Continued. Page.
Of marshals in Territories 144
Of district attorneys in Territories 144
Of clerks of Territorial courts 144
Of judges, circuit courts of appeals 161
Of marshals and clerks, circuit courts of appeals 162
Criers, bailiffs, and messengers, circuit courts of appeals 162
Justices, clerk, deputy, and stenographer, Court of Private Land Claims .. 164
Attorney and interpreter, Court of Private Land Claims 165
Of district judge of Alaska 166
Clerk, attorney, and marshal in Alaska 166
Of commissioners in Alaska 166
Of justices, supreme court, District of Columbia 171
Of district attorney, District of Columbia 173
Criers, District of Columbia 173
Marshal, District of Columbia 174
Clerk, supreme court, District of Columbia 175
Of justices, court of appeals, District of Columbia 176
Clerk, court of appeals, District of Columbia 177
Crier and messenger, court of appeals, District of Columbia 177
Of judges, Indian Territory 180
Of district attorneys, Indian Territory 181
Marshals and deputy marshals, Indian Territory 181
Of clerks and deputy clerks, Indian Territory 182
Of clerk, court of appeals, Indian Territory 186
Commissioners, Indian Territory 182
Constables, Indian Territory 184
Appropriation:
District accounts under each 152
Effect of limited 193
Arizona:
Maximum to be retained by attorney in 95
Double fees to officers in 95
Maximum compensation of attorney and marshal in 96
Mileage of witnesses and jurors in 125, 130
Arkansas, clerks of district court in eastern district 18
Arrears, salary not to be paid to persons in 142
Arrest in Indian country 149
Assignment of claims, when null and void 150
Assimilated fees of district attorneys. (*See* District attorneys.)
Assistant clerk of Court of Claims, appointment and salary 140
Assistant United States attorneys:
Attorney-General to appoint 13
Attorney-General to stipulate compensation 13
District of Columbia district attorney to pay 173
Utah, appointment 178
Indian Territory, Attorney-General may appoint 182
Attorney:
Head of Department not to employ 5
Not to be paid for services required of officers of Department of Justice .. 12
Liable for costs vexatiously increased by him 134
Court of Private Land Claims, appointment, salary, and expenses 165
Attorney-General:
To furnish counsel to Department or Bureau 5
To give written opinion as to title to land 10
To cause condemnation proceedings to be instituted 11

Attorney-General—Continued. Page.
To require abstracts free of expense 11
To conduct and argue cases 12
To direct officers of Department of Justice 12
To direct officers of Department of Justice to perform legal services 12
To superintend attorneys and marshals 13
To certify as to services of special attorneys 14
To certify that officers of Department could not perform services rendered by special attorney 14
May send any officer to attend to interests of United States 15
To approve rules of Solicitor respecting suits 16
To supervise accounts of attorneys, marshals, clerks, and others 16
To direct defense of officers of Congress 30
May fix bond of clerk 40
To instruct marshals as to furniture and rent 91
Emolument returns to be made to 93
To prescribe forms for emolument returns 93
Marshal, Supreme Court, to render account of fees to 93
To allow expenses to district attorney in southern New York 95
To allow expenses, etc., of clerks in emolument returns 97
To allow marshal compensation and expenses 98
To allow double compensation to clerks in California, Oregon, and Nevada. 98
Clerk, supreme court, District of Columbia, to make return to 98
To cause emolument returns to be examined and audited 99
To direct surplus fees to be paid into Treasury 99
May require district attorney to give notice as to new bond 102
May require increased bond of clerk or marshal 102
May require clerk to increase bond 102
May make motion for mandamus on officers 103
To give notice of removal of clerk 103
To fix compensation of marshals for care of penitentiaries 147
To prescribe rules for penitentiaries in Territories 147
To designate penitentiary 157
May have prisoner transferred on account of sickness 157
May direct convicts to be confined in jail 157
To allow cost of subsistence of prisoners 157
To contract with managers of house of refuge 158
To contract for subsistence of prisoners 158
To allow expense of transportation to house of refuge 158
To designate house of refuge for juvenile offenders 158
May direct purchase of law books for circuit courts of appeals 163
May appoint assistant attorneys in Indian Territory 182
Accounts to be examined under supervision of 192
Instructions to marshals 203
Instructions to district attorneys 242
Instructions to clerks, United States courts 254
Instructions to justices of the peace acting as commissioners 264
Auditors:
Designation of 188
May suspend items in an account 189
Appeal to Comptroller from 189
To state account on revision by Comptroller 189
To certify balances to Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants 189
To preserve accounts 190
To be governed by decision of Comptroller 190
Decisions making original constructions to be certified to Comptroller ... 190

Auditors—Continued. Page.
To disallow requisitions if accounts are delinquent 191
May disallow requisitions for other reasons 191
Auditor for the State and other Departments, duties 188
Instructions as to explanations of suspensions 200
Bail:
May be taken by commissioners 133
To be admitted in cases not capital 136
Better security may be required when insufficient 137
May surrender criminal 137
May be admitted in capital cases 137
Bailiffs:
Marshal to appoint 28
Not to be employed during vacation 28
To be paid only for actual attendance 28
To be paid $2 per day 28
Not exceeding five to be appointed 28
Of Court of Claims, appointment and salary 140
Of circuit courts of appeals 162
Fees in District of Columbia 173
Balances:
To be certified by Auditors 189
Secretary to report to Congress, due from disbursing officers 192
Bonds:
Sureties of clerks liable for defaults of deputies 22
Sureties of clerk Supreme Court liable for acts of deputy clerks 27
Of marshals 35
Suits on marshals 36
Of marshal to remain until whole penalty is recovered 37
Limitation of suits on marshals 37
Sureties not liable if suit is not brought within five years 37
Obligors on, to be notified of deficiency in accounts 37
Sureties not to be discharged by failure of Department to notify them of deficiency 37
Marshal's, liable for acts of deputies after his death 39
To be given by marshal temporarily appointed 40
Of clerk 40
Of deputy clerk 41
Of clerks to be recorded 102
Copies of clerks', to be evidence 102
Attorney-General to determine amount of clerks' 102
Of clerks to be approved by court 102
Of clerks to be forwarded to Department of Justice 102
Of clerk and marshal may be increased by Attorney-General 102
District attorney to give notice to clerks as to new 102
Office of clerk to be vacant on failure to execute new 102
May be required of witnesses 132
Of clerk, Court of Claims 140
Of commissioners in Alaska 169
Of clerk of court in Alaska 169
Of marshal, District of Columbia 174
Of clerk, supreme court, District of Columbia 175
Of clerk, court of appeals, District of Columbia 177
Of deputy marshals in Utah 177
Of clerks, Indian Territory 182

Bonds—Continued. Page.
Of commissioners, Indian Territory 184
Of constables, Indian Territory 184
Decisions relating to official 194
Instructions of Attorney-General to marshals as to 213
Bureau:
Witnesses before 5
Fees of witnesses before 5
Head of, to notify Attorney-General when counsel or advice needed 5
California:
Clerks to charge double fees 98
Compensation to be retained by clerks in 98
Mileage of witnesses and jurors in 125, 130
Certificates:
Of purchase of property to be sent to Commissioner of Internal Revenue. 56
Of deposit, duplicate to be sent to Secretary 152
Of nonabsence to be sent disbursing officer, Department of Justice 193
Chancellor may hold offenders for trial 135
Charges not to be deducted from moneys received 151
Circuit courts:
May appoint commissioners 23
May appoint criers 28
To determine number of bailiffs to be appointed 28
May remove deputy marshals 34
May require deputy clerk to give bond 41
Judgments and decrees to be open for inspection 73
To approve account for extraordinary expenses 101
To approve or disapprove accounts 101
May issue mandamus to compel officers to make returns 103
Circuit court judges. (*See* Judges.)
Circuit judge to appoint successor when clerk is removed 103
Circuit justice to temporarily appoint district attorney and marshal 40
Circuit courts of appeals:
Additional circuit judge to be appointed 161
Salaries of judges 161
Appointment of marshal and clerk 161
Salaries of marshal and clerk 161
Justice who is to preside 162
Criers, bailiffs, and messengers 162
Expenses of judges 162
Marshals to provide court rooms 162
Pay of marshals, criers, clerks, bailiffs, and messengers 162
Emolument returns of clerks 163
No marshal to be appointed 163
District marshals to perform duties of marshals of 163
May purchase law books out of surplus fees of clerks 163
Civil rights:
District attorney and others to prosecute violations of 147
Commissioners appointed for trial of cases for violations of 148
Commissioners may appoint deputy marshals 148
Marshals to obey precepts 148
Fees in cases of 148
Claims:
Attorney-General to furnish counsel to investigate 5
When assignment to be null and void 150

Clerks: Page.
United States courts—
Attorney-General to supervise accounts of 16
Solicitor of Treasury to instruct, as to suits 17
Not to be related to judge 18
In western North Carolina 22
In western Virginia 22
In western Wisconsin 22
Not to practice as attorneys 28
To be stricken from the roll of attorneys 28
To give bond 40
Oath of office 40
Books of judgments and decrees to be open for inspection 73
To be allowed one per diem where both courts are in session 93
Not to be paid for attendance on rule day 93
To make emolument returns 93
Double fees in New Mexico and Arizona 95
Maximum compensation to be retained by 97
Maximum compensation where same person is clerk of circuit and district courts 97
Emolument returns to be audited 97
In California, Oregon, and Nevada to charge double fees 98
Maximum compensation in California, Oregon, and Nevada 98
Emolument returns to be audited 99
To pay surplus into Treasury 99
Additional compensation for services in prize causes 99
Allowances of year to be from earnings of that year 99
To render accounts in duplicate 101
Accounts to be sworn to 101
Accounts to presented to court in presence of attorney 101
Accounts to be examined and certified by district judge 101
Accounts to be approved or disapproved by court 101
To forward accounts 101
Accounts to be revised 101
To retain duplicate accounts 101
To give bonds 102
Bond to be approved by court 102
Bonds to be forwarded to Department of Justice 102
Bonds to be recorded 102
Attorney-General to fix amount of bond of 102
Copies of bonds to be evidence 102
Attorney-General may require increased bond from 102
To be given notice to increase bond 102
May be required to execute new bond 102
Office to be vacant on failure to execute new bond 102
Penalty for refusal to make or forward reports, etc 103
May be removed by the President 103
Removed by President not eligible to appointment 103
Not to be allowed for travel not actual and necessary 103
Fees for which United States are liable to be paid at the Treasury ... 131
To tax bill of costs 134
To prove that services were actually and necessarily performed 134
Not to charge for orders to produce prisoners 138

Clerks—Continued. Page.
Of circuit courts—
To give personal attention to their duties 18
To reside within their districts 18
In southern New York may reside within 20 miles 18
In eastern Arkansas 19
Appointment 22
Deputy to act in case of death of 22
Liable for defaults of deputies 22
In Kentucky 22
Of circuit courts of appeals—
Appointment and salary 161
Fees same as clerk Supreme Court 161
To pay fees into Treasury 161
Annual return of fees 163
To pay excess into Treasury 163
To be allowed office expenses 163
Of Court of Claims—
Appointment, oath, and removal 140
Salary 140
Bond to be given by 140
To disburse contingent fund 140
Court of appeals, District of Columbia—
Appointment 177
Salary, bond, fees, and expenses 177
To retain office expenses, etc 177
To pay fees into Treasury 177
Court of Private Land Claims, appointment and salary 164
Of district courts—
Appointment 18
To be appointed by judges 18
To give personal attention to the duties of his office 18
To reside in district 18
In southern New York may reside within 20 miles 18
In eastern Arkansas 18, 19
In northern Illinois 19
Salary in northern Illinois 19
In Kentucky 19
Liable for defaults of deputies 19
Deputy to act in case of death of 19
To pay deputies 20
Fees in prize causes 153
To keep accounts in prize causes 153
To report sums allowed in prize causes 153
Of Supreme Court of the United States—
Court to appoint 26
Fees of 26
In case of death deputies to act 27
Emolument return to be made by 98
To pay excess into Treasury 98
To give bond 102
Bond to be approved by court 102
Supreme court, District of Columbia—
Emolument return to be made by 98
To pay excess into Treasury 98

Clerks—Continued. Page.
Supreme court, District of Columbia—Continued.
Maximum compensation and expenses to be retained by 98
To make table of fees 172
To attend criminal court 172
Per diem 172
Fees 172, 175
Appointment 175
Emolument return 176
Of Territorial courts—
Appointment 144
To be registers in chancery 144
To reside and keep his office where court is held 144
Fees 146
Of district court in Alaska—
Appointment and duties 166
To render account of fines and forfeitures 166
To pay over fees 168
Salary, fees, and expenses 168, 170
To give bond 169
Bond to be filed with Secretary of the Treasury 169
Of district courts in Indian Territory—
Appointment, bond, and salary 182
Fees which he may retain 182
Fees 187
To pay fees to clerk court of appeals 187
Court of appeals, Indian Territory—
Appointment and salary 186
Fees 187
To pay moneys or fees to assistant treasurer quarterly 187
Utah Territory, fees 179
Fees—
Issuing summons, capias, etc 56
Issuing subpœna 57
Filing papers 58
Administering oath 59
Entering recognizances 60
Entering continuances 60
Entering judgments 60
Entering orders 60
Entering decrees 60
Entering rules 60
Entering returns 60
Making certificates 60
Making reports 60
Making returns 60
Making records 60
Drawing bonds 60
Taking acknowledgments 60
Taking depositions 60
Copies of depositions 60
Copy of entry or record 66
Copy of papers 66
Making final record (notes) 66, 68
Docket fee of $3 68

Clerks—Continued. Page.
Fees—Continued.
Docket fee of $2 68
Docket fee of $1 69
Docket fee in removed cases 69
Affixing seal 69
Commissions for receiving, keeping, and paying out money 70
Searching for mortgage, judgment, or lien 70
Searching for judgments, decrees, etc 70
Travel and per diem .....
General provisions relating to (notes) 74
In internal-revenue cases 108
To be taxed by judge or clerk 134
In civil-rights cases 148
In civil-customs cases 159
Instructions of Attorney-General—
General directions 254
Rendition of accounts 255
Emolument returns 257
Form of emolument return 259
Affidavit to emolument return 259
Approval of emolument return 260
Collectors of customs:
To observe rules established by Solicitor 16
District attorney to prosecute cases reported by 96
Collector of internal revenue, district attorney to prosecute cases reported by. 96
Collectors of money to pay over same 150
Colorado, mileage of witnesses and jurors in 125, 130
Commission of office, decisions relating to 195
Commissioners of the circuit courts:
Appointment 23
No marshal or deputy to hold office of 23
Notes on powers and duties of 23–25
Double fees in New Mexico and Arizona 95
Accounts to be revised 101
To forward accounts to district attorney 101
Accounts to be submitted to court 101
Accounts to be examined and certified by judge 101
Accounts to be passed upon in open court 101
May take bail and affidavits 133
To prove that services were actually and necessarily performed 134
Fees of not more than four witnesses to be taxed by 134
May hold offenders for trial 135
May discharge poor convicts 139, 156
May take oaths and acknowledgments 142
To prosecute civil-rights cases 147
May appoint special deputy marshals for civil-rights cases 148
Number to be increased for arrests in civil-rights cases 148
In Alaska—
Appointment, term, and duties 166, 168
Salaries and fees 168
To have fees of justices of Oregon 168
To give bond 169
Bonds to be filed with clerk 169

Commissioners of the circuit courts—Continued. Page.
Indian Territory—
To be appointed by judges 182
To be attorneys 182
To be ex officio notaries 182
Acting justices of the peace 183
Salaries 184
To keep account of fees 184
To pay fees to clerk 184
To give bond 184
Appeal from 184
Utah—
Appointment and fees 179
Fees—
Issuing warrant under treaty 107–109
Same as clerk for like services 107, 109
Hearing and deciding 107, 109, 117, 119
Taking depositions 107, 109
Copy of deposition 107, 109
Issuing warrant 107, 109, 112
Attending to a reference 107
Administering an oath 107, 109
Taking acknowledgments 107, 109, 114
Hearing application for discharge of poor convicts 108
Hearing on arrests under treaty and convention 108, 109
Issuing warrants under convention 108, 109
Docket fees 108
In internal-revenue cases 108
Drawing complaint 110
Copy of complaint 111
Entering return of warrant 112
Filing warrant 112
Issuing subpœnas 113
Entering return of subpœnas 113
Filing subpœnas 113
Copy of subpœna 113
Issuing writs of commitment 113, 119
Entering return of writ of commitment 113, 119
Filing writs of commitment 113, 119
Drawing bonds of defendants 114, 120
Taking acknowledgments to bonds 114, 120
Certificates to acknowledgment to bonds 114, 116, 120
Filing bonds of defendants 114, 120
Drawing affidavit of justification 116, 120
Oath to surety on bond 116, 120
Jurat to oath to surety 116, 120
Filing affidavits of justification 116, 120
Drawing bonds of witnesses 116, 120
Taking acknowledgments to bonds of witnesses 116, 120
Filing bonds of witnesses 116, 120
Swearing witnesses 117
Orders committing defendants 119
Docket entries 119
Orders discharging prisoners 119
Discharge of poor convicts 119
Copy of mittimus 119

Commissioners of the circuit courts—Continued. Page.
Fees—Continued.
Oaths to witnesses as to attendance 121
Certificates to attendance of witnesses 121
Orders to pay witnesses 121
Transcript of proceedings 121
Copy of process 122
Writing testimony 123
Docketing, indexing, and taxing costs 123
Making monthly reports 124
Affixing seals 124
Oath and jurat to deputy marshal as to service 124
Oaths, etc., of supervisors of elections 124
Entering judgments 125
To be paid at the Treasury 131
In civil-rights cases 148
Instructions of the Attorney-General—
General directions as to rendition of accounts 262
Footing, paging, etc 262
Affidavit to account 263
Certificate of attorney to account 263
Approval of account 263
Commissioner of Internal Revenue:
District attorneys to make returns to 32
District attorney to report internal-revenue cases to 96
Compensation:
Not to be paid to other than district and assistant district attorneys 14
Of deputy clerks, district courts 20
Deputy clerks, circuit courts 23
Of district attorney in suits against officers of the revenue 55
When not to be paid to person holding two offices 141
Not to be paid to officer for discharging duties of another 141
Not to be paid for extra services 142
Comptroller:
May review decision of Auditor 189
To transmit decisions to Auditors 190
To approve or disapprove decisions of Auditors 190
Auditors to certify decisions to 190
To give opinions to disbursing officers 190
Condemnation of land for public use 11
Conduct of cases, Attorney-General to conduct and argue 12
Congress, officers of, to be defended 30
Constables, Indian Territory:
Appointment and salary 184
To give bond 184
To keep account of fees and pay same to clerk 184
Convicts:
When to be discharged as poor 139, 156
Clothing and money to discharged 158
Copies of process to be returned where offenders are held 135
Costs:
When district attorney entitled to but one bill of 133
Bill to be sworn to before taxed 134
To be taxed by judge or clerk 134
Taxed bills to be filed with papers 134

Costs—Continued. Page.
Attorney liable for costs vexatiously increased 134
Not to be deducted from moneys received 151
Decisions relating to 195
Court of Claims:
Attorney-General and Solicitor-General to conduct and argue suits in 12
Chief justice and associate justices 139
Salaries of justices 139
Justices to take oath of office 139
Clerk, assistant, bailiff, and messenger 140
Salaries of clerk, assistant, bailiff, and messenger 140
Bond of clerk 140
Clerk to disburse contingent fund 140
Court of Private Land Claims:
Appointment and salaries of justices, clerk, deputies, and stenographer .. 164
Appointment and salaries of attorney and interpreter 165
Court of appeals, District of Columbia:
Appointment of justices 176
Salaries of justices 176
Oath of justices 176
Clerk, salary, bond, fees, etc 177
Criers and messengers 177
Court of appeals, Indian Territory:
Organization, jurisdiction, etc 186
Appointment and salary of clerk 186
Court rooms:
For circuit courts of appeals 162
In Indian Territory 186
Criers:
May be appointed by circuit and district courts 28
To be paid $2 per day 28
To be paid for actual attendance only 28
Not to be employed during vacation 28
Of circuit courts of appeals 162
Fees in District of Columbia 173
Court of appeals, District of Columbia 177
Marshal to perform duties of crier, court of appeals, District of Columbia .. 177
Crimes and offenses, prosecutions for, in Indian Territory 184
Criminal procedure:
How offenders are arrested and held 135
Justice or judge, commissioner, chancellor, etc., may hold accused for trial. 135
To be agreeably to the usual mode of process in the State 135
Copies of process to be returned 135
Recognizances of witnesses to be returned to court 135
Writ of removal to issue 135
Bail in cases not capital 136
Arrests in illicit distillery 137
Bail may be admitted in capital cases 137
Bail may surrender criminal 137
Exoneratur when criminal is surrendered 137
Criminal surrendered by bail to be recommitted 137
Better security when bail is insufficient 137
When lists of jurors and witnesses are to be given defendant 138
When copy of indictment to be furnished prisoner 138
No fees to clerk or marshal for orders to produce prisoners 138

Criminal procedure—Continued. Page.
No writ necessary to bring prisoner into court 138
Copy of writ to be jailor's authority 138
Only one writ of removal necessary 138
Only one writ against same person 138
Several charges may be joined in one indictment 138
Remission of fine of poor convict 139, 156
Discharge of poor convicts 139, 156
Criminals, marshals to be paid for transporting 91
Customs cases, fees in civil 159
Death:
Of clerk, district court, deputy to act in case of 19
Of circuit clerk, deputy to act unless removed 22
Of clerk, Supreme Court, deputies to act in case of 27
Of marshal, deputies to act in case of 39
Decisions of Auditors, when to be certified to Comptroller 190
Decisions of Comptroller:
To be transmitted to Auditors 190
To be given on application of disbursing officer 190
To govern Auditors and Comptroller in settlement of accounts 190
Deeds to be sent to Commissioner of Internal Revenue 56
Defendant, witnesses for indigent 132
Deficiency:
In accounts of public officials 37
Accounting officers to notify head of Department of 37
Department:
Witnesses before 5
Fees of witnesses before 5
Head of, not to employ counsel 5
To call on Department of Justice for counsel 5
Head of, to notify Attorney-General when counsel or advice needed 5
Officers of Department of Justice to perform legal services for 12
Head of, to notify obligors on bond of deficiency 37
Department of Justice:
Officers of, to give counsel and advice 5
Officers of, to perform any duty 12
Officers of, to conduct suits 12
To direct conduct of suits for money due Post-Office Department 17
District attorney to report as to post-office suits 32
Bonds of clerks to be forwarded to 102
Deputy clerks:
Not to practice as attorneys 28
To be stricken from roll of attorneys 28
To take oath of office 40
May be required to give bond 41
Clerk removed by President not to be appointed 103
Of district courts—
Appointment 19
To act in case of death of clerk 19
In Indiana 19
In Iowa 20
Compensation 20
Of circuit courts—
Appointment 22
Circuit court may remove 22

Page.
Deputy clerks—Continued.
Of circuit courts—Continued.
To act in case of death of clerk 22
In Indiana 23
Compensation 23
Of Supreme Court—
Court to appoint 27
To act in case of death of clerk 27
Of Court of Claims, appointment and salary 140
Indian Territory, appointment and salary 182
Court of Private Land Claims, appointment and salary 164
Deputy marshals:
Not to be commissioners 23
Not to practice as attorneys 28
To be stricken from roll of attorneys 28
To be recommended for dismissal for practicing law 28
Appointment and removal 34
Oath of office 35
To have same powers as sheriffs 39
To act in case of death of marshals 39
May execute process in their hands on removal or expiration of term of marshal 39
Emolument return to show what proportion of earnings he is to receive .. 93
Not to be paid more than three-fourths of fees 98
May arrest persons caught in illicit distillery 137
To prosecute civil-rights cases 147
Commissioners may appoint special 148
To execute warrants in civil-rights cases 148
Fees in civil-rights cases 148
In Alaska—
Appointment 167
Salaries and fees 168
To have fees of constables of Oregon 168
Indian Territory—
Appointment and salary 181
Expense of travel 181
Judges may appoint special 181
Fees and expenses of special 181
Utah—
Marshal to appoint 177
To take oath of office 177
To give bond 177
Appointment, bond, and oath to be filed with clerk 177
Instructions of the Attorney-General—
Appointment, etc 212
Oath of office 214
Receipt for fees and expenses paid him 237
Disallowances, circular of Auditor as to 200
Disbursing officers:
To deposit money with Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer 151
Transfers of money to be by draft to 151
May be authorized to deposit in depository 151
To forfeit commissions in certain cases 153
May ask Comptroller for decision 190
Of Department of Justice to pay salaries 193

District attorney:	Page.
Special compensation	6
Services where United States is interested, but not a party	6
Services not covered by salary or fees	6
Assimilated fees	6
To assist in the examination of title to land	10
To render legal services as to title to land	11
Compensation for services in procuring title	11
Attorney-General to superintend	13
To report official proceedings to Attorney-General	13
To report condition of their offices	13
Attorney-General to supervise accounts of	16
To observe rules respecting suits	16
Solicitor of Treasury to instruct, as to suits	17
To obey Department of Justice in suits for money due Post-Office Department	17
To reside within their districts	18
Appointment	29
Term and oath	29
Salaries	30
To defend collectors and other officers	30
To defend officers of either House of Congress	30
To prosecute civil actions	30
To prosecute for crimes and offenses	30
To make returns to Solicitor of Treasury	31
To report suits to Solicitor of Treasury	31
To make returns to Commissioner of Internal Revenue	31
To report to Department of Justice	32
Vacancy in office, how filled temporarily	40
Compensation for defending officers of the revenue	55
To forward deeds	56
To prepare deeds to property purchased by United States	56
Amount received for preparing deeds to be included in emolument return	56
To be allowed one per diem when both courts are in session	93
Not to be paid for attendance on rule day	93
To make emolument returns	93
To include in emolument return all fees not excepted	94
Not to include certain fees in emolument return	94
Maximum to be retained by	94
To be allowed expenses and clerk hire	94
Additional compensation in prize cases	95
For southern New York to be paid salary and expenses	95
Double fees in Oregon and Nevada	95
In Oregon and Nevada to retain only maximum provided	95
Double fees in New Mexico and Arizona	95
In New Mexico to retain $3,500	95
In Arizona to retain $3,500	95
Maximum compensation in New Mexico and Arizona	96
Excess of fees in New Mexico and Arizona to be paid over	96
In New Mexico and Arizona, accounts to be audited	96
To prosecute cases reported by collectors	96
To prosecute for frauds on the revenue	96
Compensation for prosecution of frauds on the revenue	96
To report internal-revenue cases to Commissioner	96
To report to Secretary of Treasury customs cases	96

District attorney—Continued. Page.
Annual compensation not to exceed maximum provided by law 96
Account for services in revenue cases to be approved by judge 96
Services in revenue cases to be approved by Secretary of Treasury 96
Allowances of each year to be from earnings of that year 99
To pay surplus fees into Treasury 99
Emolument return to be audited 99
Accounts to be examined and certified by district judge 101
Accounts to be revised 101
To render accounts in duplicate 101
To submit accounts of commissioners to court 101
Accounts to be approved or disapproved 101
Accounts to be presented to court 101
Accounts to be proven on oath 101
To give notice of motion for new bond 102
To notify clerks of motion as to increased bond 102
May make motion for mandamus on officers 103
Not to be allowed for travel not actual and necessary 103
When entitled to but one bill of costs 133
May have witnesses to give bond 133
To prove that services were actually and necessarily performed 134
To certify to materiality of witnesses in certain cases 134
To be given notice of application of convict for discharge 139, 156
To prosecute civil-rights cases 147
To institute suits for violations of revenue laws 149
Expenses and services in suits for violations of revenue laws 149
May pay public money to depositary 151
Clerk to report sums allowed in prize causes 153
In Alaska—
Appointment 166, 168
Salary and expenses 168
To pay over fees 168
District of Columbia—
Fees 172
To attend criminal court 172
Appointment 173
Docket fee 173
No allowance for assistant and office expenses 173
To pay assistants, clerk hire, etc 173
To be paid quarterly 174
Emolument return to be made 174
To prosecute in police court 176
Fees in police court 176
Indian Territory—
Appointment and salary 181
Fees 187
To pay fees to clerk 187
In Territories—
Appointment and term of office 144
Salaries 145
Salaries to be paid quarterly 146
Salary not to be paid if absent without leave 146
Fees 146
Utah—
Fees 179
Fees limited to $3,500 179

District attorney—Continued. Page.
Utah—Continued.
Fees for services of assistants 178
To attend courts 178
To appoint assistants 178
Fees—
In cases where United States is interested, but not a party 6
Docket fee of $20 41
Docket fee of $10 47
Docket fee of $5 47
Docket fee in scire facias 48
For taking depositions 48
Docket fee in removed cases 50
Per diem before commissioner 50
Per diem for attendance on court 51
Mileage 52
Special counsel fee 53
Two per cent on collections 54
In suits against officers of the revenue 55
On bond left for collection 55
For deeds to property purchased by United States 56
In revenue cases 96
To be paid at the Treasury 131
In civil-rights cases 148
In prize causes 154
In civil-customs cases 159
Instructions of the Attorney-General—
General directions 242
Notice of appeal, etc 242
Approval of accounts 243
Leave of absence 244
Salaries 244
Receipt for salary 244
Rendition of accounts 245
Affidavit to account 246
Order of approval of account 246
Emolument return 247
Regulations of Solicitor of the Treasury 250
District courts:
Appointment of judges 17
Salaries of judges 18
May be held by judges of other districts 20
May appoint criers 28
To determine number of bailiffs to be appointed 28
May remove deputy marshals 34
May require deputy clerk to give bond 41
Judgments and decrees open for inspection 73
To approve or disapprove accounts 101
To approve account for extraordinary expenses 101
Judges of. (*See* Judges.)
Clerks of. (*See* Clerks.)
Deputy clerks. (*See* Deputy clerks.)
District judge:
To examine and certify accounts 101
To appoint successor when clerk is removed 103

	Page.
District of Columbia:	
Supreme court	171
Salaries, justices supreme court	171
Fees of jurors	171
Witnesses for defendants	172
Fees of witnesses	172
Fees of clerk, marshal, and district attorney	172
Per diem of marshal and clerk	172
Marshal and clerk to make table of fees	172
Attorney, marshal, and clerk to attend criminal court	172
Fees of jurors and witnesses at inquests	172
Appointment of district attorney	173
Attorney's docket fee	173
Pay of assistant district attorneys	173
Payments to bailiffs and criers	173
District attorney to be paid quarterly	174
Emolument return of district attorney	174
Appointment of marshal	174
Fees of marshal	174
Marshal to execute and levy executions	175
Failure of marshal to pay money to plaintiff	175
Marshal may demand fees in advance in civil cases	175
Clerk supreme court	175
Fees of clerk supreme court	175
Emolument return of clerk	176
District attorney to prosecute in police court	176
Fees of district attorney in police court	176
Justices court of appeals	176
Justices court of appeals to take oath of office	176
Salaries justices court of appeals	176
Clerk court of appeals	177
Crier and messenger court of appeals	177
Double fees:	
To attorneys and marshals in Oregon and Nevada	95
To officers in New Mexico and Arizona	95
To clerks in California, Oregon, and Nevada	98
Emolument returns:	
When and by whom made	93
To be made by attorneys, clerks, and marshals	93
To be made half-yearly	93
To include fees and emoluments	93
To show all office expenses	93
To be made to Attorney-General	93
Attorney-General to prescribe forms for	93
To show fees under bankrupt act	93
To be verified by oath of office	93
Marshal Supreme Court	93
Marshal to show earnings of himself and each deputy	93
To show proportion of earnings each deputy is to receive	93
To include all fees not excepted	94
What fees are not to be included in	94
What to be allowed district attorney in	94
Of district attorney for southern New York	95
Of district attorneys in New Mexico and Arizona	95
Of attorneys and marshals in New Mexico and Arizona	96

Emolument returns—Continued. Page.
Annual maximum compensation of attorney not to be increased 96
Of clerks United States courts 97
Compensation and expenses to be retained by clerk 97
Of clerks to be audited 97
Of clerk Supreme Court United States 98
Of clerk supreme court, District of Columbia 98
Of clerks in California, Oregon, and Nevada 98
Of clerks in California, Oregon, and Nevada to be audited 98
What to be allowed marshals 98
To be audited where there is a surplus 99
Surplus fees to be paid into Treasury 99
Allowances of each year to be from earnings of that year 99
Of clerks and marshals in prize causes 99
Clerk circuit courts of appeals 163
Of district attorney, District of Columbia 174
Clerk supreme court, District of Columbia 176
Clerk court of appeals, District of Columbia 177
Instructions of the Attorney-General—
Directions to marshals 234
Form of return of marshal 234
Form of marshal's abstract 236
Expenses in serving process 238
Office expenses of marshals 239
General directions to marshals 239
Instructions to district attorney 247
Instructions to clerks 257
Forms for clerks United States courts 259
Enforcement of Chinese exclusion act, expenses incurred in transporting Chinese 159
Excess of emoluments. (*See* Emolument returns.)
Expenses:
Of procuring title to land 11
Of officers of Department of Justice 16
Of district judge holding court in another district 20
Of district judge holding court in southern New York 20
Of keeping boats, vessels, etc 81
Endeavoring to arrest 83
In lieu of mileage 91
Of district attorney southern New York 95
Of district attorney in revenue cases 96
To be retained by clerks of courts 97
To be allowed clerk Supreme Court 98
To be allowed clerk supreme court District of Columbia 98
President may approve accounts for extraordinary 101
Only actual and necessary allowed 103
Of officers sent as witnesses 128
Of subsistence of prisoners in penitentiaries 147
Not to be deducted from moneys received 151
Of prisoners to be paid by the United States 156
Of transportation to house of refuge 158
Of marshals in transporting Chinese 159
Of judges circuit courts of appeals 162
Of district court in Alaska 165
Justices, attorney, and interpreter, Court of Private Land Claims 165

Expenses—Continued. Page.
Of judge, marshal, attorney, and clerk in Alaska 168, 170
Of judges, Indian Territory 180
Of deputy and special deputy marshals 181
Collecting revenue from customs, fees which are paid from appropriation for 159
Experts, instructions as to employment 225
Explanations of suspensions, instructions of auditor relative to 200
Extra allowance not to be paid for any service 142
Extradition cases:
Fees and practice in 108, 155
Witness fees and all costs to be paid 109
Witnesses for defendant in 109
Costs to be certified by judge or commissioner 109
Secretary of State to allow costs in 109
Costs to be reimbursed by foreign governments 109
Fees of witnesses in 126
Extraordinary expenses may be approved by the President 101
Extra services, no allowance to be made for 141
Fees:
Of attorneys, solicitors, and proctors. (*See* District attorneys, fees of.)
Of marshals. (*See* Marshals.)
Of clerks. (*See* Clerks.)
Of commissioners. (*See* Commissioners of the circuit courts.)
Of jurors. (*See* Jurors.)
Of witnesses. (*See* Witnesses.)
Not to be allowed attorneys and counsel except under section 363 12
Clerk Supreme Court 26
Taxed to attorneys, clerks, marshals, etc 41
To be recovered as fees of State officers are 131
In civil rights cases 148
Of posse in Indian country 149
Not to be deducted out of moneys received 151
In prize causes 154
In civil-customs cases 159
Of clerk, marshal, attorney, commissioners, and deputy marshals in Alaska 168
Fine, remission of, to poor convict 139, 156
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures, district attorney to prosecute for 96
First Comptroller to institute suits to recover moneys 153
Fiscal year, when it begins and ends 6
Folio, meaning of the term 131
Forfeitures, fines, and penalties, district attorney to prosecute for 96
Forms:
Of requisitions for funds 204
Of oath of marshal 213
Of receipt for salary 215
Pay roll for jurors 217
Of clerk's certificate to jury pay roll 217
Pay roll of witnesses before commissioners 219
Order for meals for jurors 222
Certificate as to expenses 222
Affidavit of bailiff and crier as to services 222
Voucher of marshal for service, etc., of warrant 227
Expenses endeavoring to arrest and subsistence of prisoner 229

Forms—Continued. Page.
Certificate of guard 230
Affidavit of deputy to voucher 233
Marshal's emolument return 234
Marshal's abstract in emolument return 236
Expenses serving process 238
Order approving account of district attorney 246
Account of district attorney 245
Affidavit of district attorney to account 246
Emolument return of district attorney 250
Affidavit of attorney to emolument return 250
Approval of district attorney's emolument return 250
Account of clerk 254
Certificate as to internal-revenue cases 255
Affidavit to account of clerk 256
Approval of account of clerk 256
Emolument return of clerk 259
Affidavit of clerk to emolument return 259
Approval of emolument return 260
Affidavit of commissioner to account 263
Certificate of attorney to commissioner's account 263
Order approving account of commissioner 263
Frauds upon the revenue, Solicitor to take cognizance of 16
Furniture:
Marshal not to expend more than $20 for 91
Marshal to furnish estimate to Attorney-General 91
Guards, marshals to be paid transportation of 91
House of correction, prisoners may be confined in 158
House of refuge, juvenile offenders may be confined in 158
Head of Department:
To call upon Department of Justice for counsel 5
Not to employ counsel 5
May apply to judge, etc., to issue subpœna 5
Idaho, mileage of witnesses and jurors in 125, 130
Illicit distillery, arrest of persons caught in 137
Illinois, judge to appoint clerk for northern district 19
Indiana:
Deputy clerks, district court 19
Deputy clerks, circuit court 23
Indian country, posse employed by marshal 149
Indian Territory:
Accused to be taken before nearest commissioner 90
Judicial districts 179
Appointment, salary, and expenses of judges 180
District attorneys, marshals, and deputy marshals 181
Clerks and deputy clerks 182
Commissioners 182
Commissioners acting as justices 183
Laws of Arkansas in force 183
Constables 184
Appeals from commissioners 184
Salaries of commissioners 184
Jurors 184
Prosecutions for crimes and offenses 184
Marshals to provide court rooms and offices 186
Court of appeals 186

Indian Territory—Continued. Page.
Clerk court of appeals 186
Salary of clerk court of appeals 186
Fees of attorneys, marshals, and clerks 187
Laws in force 187
Indictment:
One indictment may contain several charges 138
When copy is to be furnished defendant 138
Indigent defendant may have witnesses at expense of United States 132
Intructions of the Attorney-General:
To United States marshals 203
To district attorneys 242
To clerks of United States courts 254
To commissioners 262
To justices of the peace acting as commissioners 264
Internal-revenue prosecutions to be commenced by complaint, etc 108
Interpreter Court of Private Land Claims, appointment, salary, and expenses .. 165
Interpreters, instructions as to employment 225
Iowa:
Deputy clerks district court 20
Marshals in 33
Jail:
Prisoners may be sentenced to State 156
Attorney-General to contract for subsistence of prisoners 158
Janitors, instructions as to employment 225
Joinder:
When two or more cases should be joined 133
Several charges may be in one indictment 138
Judge of State court, may hold offenders for trial 135
Judges:
Of United States courts—
Not to appoint relatives to office 18
Salaries to be paid retired 28
To certify costs in extradition cases 109
May require bonds of witnesses 132
To tax bill of costs 134
Salaries to be paid by disbursing officer, Department of Justice 193
Of circuit courts—
To designate district judge to hold court in another district 20
Appointment and salaries 21
One for each circuit 21
Additional for second circuit 21
Additional for seventh circuit 21
Additional for eighth circuit 21
Additional for ninth circuit 21
To appoint clerks 22
Of circuit courts of appeals—
Appointment and salaries 161
Expenses to be paid by marshal 162
Of district courts—
Appointment 17
To reside within their districts 17
Salaries 18
To appoint clerks 18
To appoint deputy clerks 19
May remove deputy clerks 19

Judges—Continued. Page.
Of district courts—Continued.
To hold courts in other districts 20
Expenses of holding courts in other districts 20
Expenses of holding court in southern New York 20
Certificate as to expenses 222
Of district court in Alaska—
Appointment 165, 168
May employ interpreter 165
May allow expenses of court 165
Salary and expenses 168
Attorney-General to approve expenses of 168
Of district courts, Indian Territory, appointment, salary, and expenses .. 180
Of Territorial courts—
Appointment, term, and salary 143
Each to reside in his district 143
To be appointed by the President 144
Salary to be paid from date of oath 144
Oath to be taken in Territory 144
To appoint clerks 144
Salaries 145
Salaries to be paid quarterly 146
No salary to be paid when absent without leave 146
Court of appeals, District of Columbia—
Appointment 176
Salaries 176
Of Court of Claims, appointment, oath, salary, etc 139
Court of Private Land Claims—
Appointment and salary 164
To be paid expenses 164
Supreme court, District of Columbia—
Appointment 171
Salaries 171
Of Supreme Court, appointment and salaries 25
Jurors:
Marshals not to be charged with payments made on order of judge to 101
When list is to be furnished defendant 138
Account for fees of 217
Indian Territory, to be selected as in Arkansas 184
Fees—
No double mileage to juror who is a witness 125
Attendance and travel 130
Mileage in Colorado 130
Mileage in Wyoming, Montana, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah 130
To be paid by marshal on orders 131
In District of Columbia 171
At inquests, District of Columbia 172
Jurisdiction of Supreme Court 198
Jury commissioners, decisions relating to 197
Justices. (*See* Judges.)
Justice of the peace:
May hold offenders for trial 135
Accounts when acting as commissioners 264
Juvenile offenders may be confined in house of correction 158

Kentucky: Page.
Clerk district court to be appointed at each place of holding court..... 19
Clerks circuit courts in..... 22
Laborers, instructions as to employment..... 225
Laws of Arkansas in force in Indian Territory..... 183
Legal services in connection with title to land..... 11
Legislature to consent to purchase of land by United States..... 10
Limitation of suits on marshal's bond..... 37
Maintenance of prisoners, marshals to be paid for..... 91
Mandamus to compel officer to make returns..... 103
Marshals:
To report official proceedings to Attorney-General..... 13
Attorney-General to superintend..... 13
To report condition of their offices..... 13
Accounts to be supervised by Attorney-General..... 16
To observe rules respecting suits..... 16
Solicitor of Treasury to instruct, as to suits..... 17
To reside within their districts..... 18
Not to be commissioners..... 23
To appoint bailiffs..... 28
Not to practice as attorneys..... 28
To be stricken from roll of attorneys..... 28
Court to recommend dismissal for practicing as attorneys..... 28
Appointment..... 32
Of the district of Iowa..... 33
Term of office..... 33
Salaries..... 34
Bond..... 35
Oath of office..... 35
Suits on bonds of..... 36
Limitation of suits on..... 37
Bond of, to remain until whole penalty is recovered..... 37
Duties..... 38
To have same powers as sheriffs..... 39
In case of death deputies to act..... 39
Bond liable for acts of deputies after death of..... 39
May execute process in his hands on removal, etc..... 39
Vacancy, how filled temporarily..... 40
Temporarily appointed, to give bond..... 40
To forward deeds..... 56
To submit to Attorney-General estimates for furniture and rent..... 91
To be paid for hire of guards..... 91
To be paid for subsistence of convicts..... 91
To be paid for committing and discharging prisoners..... 91
To be paid for expenses of fuel, lights, books, etc..... 91
Not to expend more than $20 for furniture..... 91
Not to expend more than $50 for rent..... 91
To be paid for transporting criminals..... 91
To be paid for maintenance of prisoners..... 91
To be paid fees for services rendered the United States..... 91
To be paid for summoning jurors and witnesses..... 91
To be paid for witnesses for prisoner to be tried for capital offense..... 91
Not to be paid for attendance on rule day..... 93
To be allowed one per diem when both courts in session..... 93
To make emolument returns..... 93

Marshals—Continued. Page.
Emolument return to show earnings of marshal and each deputy..... 93
Emolument return to show proportion of fees deputy is to receive..... 93
To include all earnings in emolument return..... 94
Double fees in Oregon and Nevada..... 95
In Oregon and Nevada to retain only maximum provided..... 95
Double fees in New Mexico and Arizona..... 95
Maximum compensation in New Mexico and Arizona..... 96
Excess of fees in New Mexico and Arizona to be paid over..... 96
In New Mexico and Arizona, accounts to be audited..... 96
Attorney-General to allow compensation and expenses..... 98
Not to allow deputy, more than three-fourths of fees..... 98
Compensation and allowances to be retained by..... 38
Emolument returns to be audited..... 99
To pay surplus into Treasury..... 99
Allowances each year to be from earnings of that year..... 99
Additional compensation for services in prize causes..... 99
To render accounts in duplicate..... 101
Accounts to be presented in presence of attorney..... 101
Accounts to be proven on oath..... 101
Accounts to be examined and certified by district judge..... 101
Accounts to be revised..... 101
President to approve extraordinary expenses incurred by..... 101
Not to be charged with payments made to jurors and witnesses on order.. 101
Accounts to be approved or disapproved by court..... 101
Attorney-General may require increased bond of..... 102
Not to be allowed for travel not actual and necessary..... 103
Accounts for fees of jurors and witnesses to be allowed..... 131
To pay fees of jurors and witnesses..... 131
To prove that services were actually and necessarily performed..... 134
To execute warrants of removal..... 135
May arrest persons caught in illicit distillery..... 137
To return writ of removal..... 138
Not to charge for bringing in and remanding prisoners..... 138
To prosecute civil-rights cases..... 147
To execute warrants in civil-rights cases..... 148
May employ posse in Indian country..... 149
May pay public money to depositary..... 151
Clerk to report sums allowed in prize causes..... 153
Attorney-General to prescribe rules as to duties, etc..... 157
To transport prisoners to designated penitentiary..... 157
To be paid cost of subsistence of prisoners..... 157
Expenses in transporting Chinese for deportation..... 159
To pay expenses of judges circuit courts of appeals..... 162
To be marshals of circuit courts of appeals..... 163
In Alaska—
Appointment..... 166, 168
To appoint deputies..... 167
Salary and expenses..... 168
Expenses to be approved by judge..... 168
To pay over fees..... 168
District of Columbia—
Per diem..... 172
Fees..... 172
To make table of fees..... 172
To attend criminal court..... 172

Marshals—Continued. Page.
District of Columbia—Continued.
Appointment 174
May demand fees in advance 175
Failure to pay money 175
To execute and levy executions 175
Indian Territory—
Appointment and salary 181
Bond to be given 181
Fees 187
To pay fees to clerk 187
Utah—
To attend supreme court 177
May appoint deputies 177
To have mileage only for actual travel 177
To serve process on payment of fees 177
Fees 179
In Territories—
Appointment and term of office 144
Salaries 145
Salaries paid quarterly 146
No salary when absent without leave 146
To control penitentiaries 146
Compensation for care of penitentiaries 147
No commissions on disbursements for penitentiaries (note) 147
Of circuit courts of appeals—
Appointment and compensation 161
District marshals to be 163
Repeal of law creating 163
Of Supreme Court—
Court to appoint 26
Fees for serving warrant, attachment, or other writ 93
To be allowed same fees as other marshals 93
To pay fees into Treasury 93
To render account to Attorney-General 93
Fees—
Serving warrant, attachment, summons, etc 74
Keeping personal property 77
Serving venires 77
Serving subpœnas 78
Holding court of inquiry 78
Serving writ of possession, partition, execution, or other final process. 79
Taking bail bond 80
Summoning appraisers 80
Executing deed 80
Drawing and executing deed 80
Copies of writs or papers 80
Proclamation in admiralty 80
Serving attachment 80
Expenses of keeping boats, vessels, etc 81
Commissions on admiralty claims 81
Commissions on sales 82
Commissions on disbursements 83
Expenses endeavoring to arrest 83
Committing and discharging prisoners 84
Transporting criminals 85

Marshals—Continued. Page.
Fees—Continued.
Transporting convicts to penitentiary 58
Attendance on court 86
Travel to attend court 87
Attendance before commissioners 87
Travel to serve process 88
Travel in Oklahoma and Indian Territory 90
Expenses in lieu of mileage 91
To be paid 91
In internal-revenue cases 108
To be paid at the Treasury 131
To be taxed by judge or clerk 134
In civil-rights cases 148
In prize causes to be reported 153
In prize causes 154
In civil-customs cases 159
Instructions of Attorney-General—
Office expenses and clerk hire 203
Requisitions for funds 204
Public moneys and official checks 205
Deposit of public moneys 207
Payment of drafts and checks 209
Court rooms, offices, furniture, and repairs 210
False accounts 212
As to deputy marshals 212
Bonds and official oaths 213
Retiring marshal 213
Salaries 214
Leave of absence 215
Accounts 215
Account for fees of jurors 217
Fees of witnesses 218
Support of prisoners 220
Pay of bailiffs, etc 221
Jury commissioners 222
Meals for jurors 222
Expenses of district judges 222
Miscellaneous expenses 223
Purchase of records 223
Fuel, lights, etc 223
Lights, fuel, and ice 224
Stationery 224
Bids for proposed expenditures 224
Telegrams 225
Janitors, laborers, and messengers 225
Stenographers, experts, and interpreters 225
Furniture 226
Telephones 226
Fees and expenses 226
Service of commissioner's warrant 227
Mileage 228
Attendance on court 228
Expenses for subsistence of prisoners 229
Expenses endeavoring to arrest 229

Marshals—Continued. Page.
Instructions of Attorney-General—Continued.
Guards 230
Actual expenses in lieu of mileage 230
Expenses transporting convicts 230
Arrests outside of district 231
Venires 231
Attendance before commissioners 231
Keeping property attached on mesne process 232
Fees for serving final process 232
Arrest on capias or bench warrant 232
Internal-revenue cases 232
Fees in civil cases to which United States is a party 233
Fees and costs in extradition cases 233
Affidavit of deputy to voucher 233
Advertising 234
Emolument returns 234
Share of fees paid deputy 237
Form of abstract in emolument return 236
Expenses in serving process 238
General directions as to emolument returns 239
Office expenses 239
Regulations of Solicitor of Treasury 240
Mayor may hold offenders for trial 135
Maximum compensation:
To be retained by attorney 94
Of attorneys in New Mexico and Arizona 95
Of marshals and attorneys in New Mexico and Arizona 96
Of district attorney not to be increased by fees in revenue cases 96
To be retained by clerks 97
Of clerks in California, Oregon, and Nevada 98
To be retained by marshal 98
Of clerk Supreme Court 98
Of clerk supreme court, District of Columbia 98
Of clerks and marshals in prize causes 99
Messengers:
Of Court of Claims, appointment and salary 140
Of circuit courts of appeals, appointment and compensation 162
Court of appeals, District of Columbia 177
Instructions as to employment 225
Ministerial officers, President may approve extraordinary expenses of 101
Miscellaneous expenses:
Marshals to be paid 91
Instructions as to accounts for 223
Moneys paid into court:
Where to be deposited 135
When deposited to be withdrawn only on order of judge 135
Montana, mileage of witnesses and jurors in 125, 130
Notary public may take oaths and acknowledgments 142
National banks, suits involving, to be under direction of Solicitor 17
Nevada:
Double fees to attorney and marshal 95
Clerks to charge double fees 98
Compensation to be retained by clerk in 98
Mileage of witnesses and jurors in 125, 130

	Page.
New Mexico:	
Double fees to officers in	95
Maximum to be retained by attorney in	95
Maximum compensation of attorney and marshal in	96
Mileage of witnesses and jurors in	125, 130
New York:	
Officers in southern district may reside within 20 miles	18
Expenses of judge holding court in southern	20
District attorney to be paid salary and expenses	95
North Carolina, clerks United States courts in western district	22
Notes on powers and duties of commissioners	23–25
Notice:	
To clerks to increase bond	102
To clerk of motion to require new bond	102
Oaths, who may administer	142
Oath of office:	
Of marshals and deputy marshals	35
Of clerks of courts	40
Form of	140
Of Territorial officers to be taken in Territory	144
Instructions of Attorney-General to marshals as to	213
Form of oath of marshal	213
Office:	
Justice or judge not to appoint relative to	18
No salary for office not authorized	141
No person to receive compensation for holding two offices	141
Officers:	
Mandamus may issue to compel them to make returns	103
Not entitled to witness fees	128
To be paid expenses incurred as witnesses	128
Fees to be recovered as are fees of State officers	131
Official oath of	140
Not to be paid salary if in arrears	142
Removal, de facto, claiming to be, incumbent, suspended, power of	197, 198
Officers of the Department of Justice:	
Attorney-General to require them to perform any duty	12
To conduct and argue suits	12
To perform legal services for other Departments	12
Attorney-General may send them to attend to interests of the United States	15
Oklahoma, accused to be taken before nearest commissioner or justice	90
Oregon:	
Double fees to attorney and marshal	95
Clerks to charge double fees	98
Compensation to be retained by clerks in	98
Mileage of witnesses and jurors in	125, 130
Pay of bailiffs, etc., account for	221
Patent Office cases, witnesses to be summoned	155
Penalties, fines, and forfeitures, district attorney to prosecute for	96
Penalty for withholding public money	151
Penitentiaries:	
To be designated by Attorney-General	157
Attorney-General to contract for subsistence of prisoners	158
Prisoners may be sentenced to State	156

Penitentiaries—Continued. Page.
In Territories—
To be under control of marshals 146
Imprisonment in 147
Subsistence of prisoners 147
Attorney-General to prescribe rules for 147
Pension cases:
Judge or clerk to issue subpœna for witnesses in 126
Fees of witnesses in 126
Poor convicts:
May be discharged on taking oath of poor person 139, 156
District attorney to have notice of application for discharge 139, 156
Posse in Indian country 149
Post-Office Department:
Suits for money due to be under direction of Department of Justice 17
District attorney to report to Department of Justice as to suits relating to. 32
President:
May approve extraordinary expenses 101
May remove clerks of courts 103
To grant leave of absence to Territorial officers 146
May waive delinquency of administrative department 191
Printers' fees:
Publishing notice, order, etc 130
Compensation to include proof of publication 130
To be at commercial rates 131
To be taxed by judge or clerk 134
Prisoners:
Marshals to be paid for maintenance of 91
Expenses of subsistence in penitentiaries 147
Expenses to be paid by United States 156
May be sentenced to State prison 156
Reasonable cost of subsistence to be paid 157
May apply for change of place of confinement 157
To be transported to designated penitentiary 157
May be confined in house of correction 158
May be confined in house of refuge 158
Attorney-General to contract for subsistence 158
Clothing and money to discharged 159
Account for support of 220
Prize causes:
Compensation of district attorney in 95
Additional compensation of clerks and marshals for services in 99
Clerk's fees 153
Clerk to keep accounts in 153
Clerk to report sums allowed in 153
Fees of attorney and commissioner 154
Fees of special counsel 154
Marshal's fees in 154
Prize commissioners:
Clerk to report sums allowed to 153
Fees 154
Process:
Copies of to be returned where offenders are held 135
To be agreeably to the usual mode in the State 135

Page.
Professional assistance, to investigate claim pending before Department or Bureau 5
Public moneys:
To be paid over by collectors 150
To be deposited by marshals and district attorneys 151
Disbursing officers to deposit 151
Gross amount received to be deposited 151
Penalty for withholding 151
Transfers to disbursing officers to be by draft 151
Duplicate receipts to be taken for deposit of 152
Distinct accounts of application under each appropriation 152
Monthly and quarterly accounts by persons receiving 152
To be applied solely to object for which appropriated 153
Commissions to be forfeited in certain cases 153
Comptroller to institute suits to recover 153
Instructions of Secretary to disbursing officers as to 205
Regulations of Secretary as to deposit 207
Payment of drafts and checks 209
Recognizances:
May be required of witnesses 132
Of witnesses in Vermont 133
District attorney may require witnesses to enter into 133
Of witnesses to be returned to court 135
Rent:
Marshal not to expend more than $50 for 91
Marshal to furnish estimate to Attorney-General 91
Repeal of sections 250 and 272, Revised Statutes 192
Requisitions to be disallowed if accounts are not forwarded within prescribed time 191
Retired judges' salaries to be paid during life 28
Revenue, Solicitor to take cognizance of frauds upon 16
Revenue laws, district attorneys to institute suits for violations 149
Rule day, no per diem to be allowed for 93
Salaries:
Of district judges 18
Clerk district court, northern Illinois 19
Of circuit judges 21
Of justices Supreme Court 25
Of retired judges 28
Of district attorneys 30
Of marshals 34
Of district attorney, southern New York 95
Of justices, Court of Claims 139
Of clerk, assistant, bailiff, and messenger, Court of Claims 140
No additional, for extra services 141
Not to be paid for extra services 141
No double salary to be paid 141
When not to be paid to persons appointed to fill vacancies 141
Not to be paid for office not authorized 141
To be paid only from date of oath (note) 141
Not to be paid to persons in arrears 142
Of Territorial officers to commence from date of oath 144
Of marshals in Territories 145
Of Territorial judges 145
Of district attorneys in Territories 145
Of Territorial officers not to be paid when absent without leave 146

Salaries—Continued. Page.
Of Territorial officers to be paid quarterly 146
Not to be deducted by officer from moneys received 151
Of judges, circuit courts of appeals 161
Of marshals and clerks, circuit courts of appeals 161
Of criers, bailiffs, and messengers, circuit courts of appeals 162
Justices, Court of Private Land Claims 164
Stenographer, Court of Private Land Claims 164
Clerk and deputy clerks, Court of Private Land Claims 164
Attorney and interpreter, Court of Private Land Claims 165
Of judge, attorney, clerk, marshal, deputy marshals, and commissioners in Alaska 168
Of justices supreme court, District of Columbia 171
Of justices court of appeals, District of Columbia 176
Clerk court of appeals, District of Columbia 177
Of judges, Indian Territory 180
Of attorneys, marshals, and deputy marshals, Indian Territory 181
Of clerks and deputy clerks, Indian Territory 182
Clerk court of appeals, Indian Territory 186
To be paid by disbursing officer, Department of Justice 193
To be paid monthly 193
Seaman sent from foreign port to testify 129
Secretary of State to allow costs in extradition cases 109
Secretary of Treasury:
May acquire land by condemnation 11
To approve rules of Solicitor as to suits 16
To direct Solicitor as to frauds 16
To approve accounts of district attorneys for defending revenue officers .. 55
District attorney to report customs cases to 96
To approve account of attorney in revenue cases 96
To approve bond of clerk Court of Claims 140
To approve compensation of district attorney in revenue cases 149
To direct public moneys to be paid over 150
May authorize deposit in depository 151
Duplicate certificate of deposit to be sent to 152
May extend time for rendition of accounts 152
Emolument return of clerks circuit courts of appeals to 163
May direct reexamination of an account 189
May fix time when warrant shall issue 189
May overrule Auditor's action on requisitions in certain cases 191
May waive delinquency in forwarding accounts 191
In absence of President may waive delinquency of administrative department 191
To report balances and delinquencies 192
Instructions as to public moneys and checks 205
Regulations as to deposits of public moneys 207
Instructions as to drafts and official checks 209
Sites for public buildings:
Attorney-General to procure title 10
Abstracts of title free 11
District attorneys to render legal services 11
Condemnation of land for 11
Solicitor-General:
To conduct and argue cases 12
May be sent to attend to interest of United States 15
Traveling expenses to be paid 16

Solicitor of the Treasury: Page.
To take cognizance of frauds 16
To establish rules respecting suits 16
Suits involving national banks to be conducted under direction of 17
To instruct attorneys, marshals, and clerks as to suits 17
District attorneys to make returns of suits to 31
District attorneys to report suits to 31
Regulations as to marshals 240
Regulations governing district attorneys 250
Regulations governing clerks 257
Special assistant attorney:
Appointment and oath 14
When, may be appointed and paid 14
Special counsel, fees in prize causes 154
Special deputy marshals may be appointed in Indian Territory 181
Stenographers, instructions as to employment 225
Stenographer Court of Private Land Claims, appointment and salary 164
Subpœnas:
To command witnesses to appear to testify generally 132
Not to run more than 100 miles in civil causes 132
May run to other districts 132
Suits:
Officers of Department of Justice to attend to 12
Solicitor to instruct attorneys, marshals, and clerks as to 17
Involving national banks to be under direction of Solicitor 17
For money due Post-Office Department 17
On bonds of marshal 36
If not brought within five years, etc 37
To be instituted to recover public moneys 153
Supreme Court of the United States:
Attorney-General and Solicitor-General to conduct and argue suits in 12
To consist of Chief Justice and eight associates 25
Salaries of justices 25
To appoint clerk and marshal 26
Fees of clerk 26
To appoint deputy clerks 27
Deputy clerks of 27
Supreme court District of Columbia:
Appointment of justices 171
Salaries of justices 171
Sureties:
Of district clerks liable for defaults of deputies 19
Of circuit clerks liable for defaults of deputies 22
Of clerk Supreme Court liable for defaults of deputies 27
Not to be discharged by failure of Department to notify them of deficiency. 37
Not liable if suit is not brought in five years 37
Suspensions:
May be made by Auditors 189
Instructions of Auditor as to explanations of 200
Telegrams, instructions as to use of 225
Territories:
Judicial districts 143
Appointment of justices supreme courts 143
Term of office of justices 143
Salaries of judges 143

Territories—Continued. Page.
Appointments of officers in 144
District attorneys in the 144
Marshals in the 144
Clerks of courts in 144
Salaries of officers to commence from date of oath 144
Oath of office to be taken in Territory 144
Oath of office of Territorial officers 144
Salaries of judges 145
Salaries of district attorneys 145
Salaries of marshals 145
Salaries to be paid quarterly 146
Fees of attorneys, marshals, clerks, etc., in 146
Salary not to be paid when officer is absent 146
Penitentiaries 146
Rules governing penitentiaries 147
Expenses of subsistence of prisoners in penitentiaries 147
Imprisonment in penitentiaries 147
Title to land purchased by the United States:
Secretaries to procure additional evidence of 10
No money to be expended on site until title secured 10
Expenses of procuring 10
Attorney-General to give opinion as to 10
Abstract to be furnished free 11
Legal services to be rendered by district attorneys 11
Traveling expenses of officials in Alaska 168
Title to office, decision relating to 198
United States circuit court commissioners. (*See* Commissioners of the circuit courts.)
United States district attorneys. (*See* District attorneys.)
United States marshals. (*See* Marshals.)
Utah:
Mileage of jurors and witnesses in 125, 130
Marshal to attend supreme court 177
Deputy marshals to give bond 177
Marshal to appoint deputies 177
Marshal to serve process 177
District attorney or assistant to attend courts 178
District attorney to appoint assistants 178
Supreme court to appoint commissioners 179
Act of Territorial legislature disapproved 179
Accounts for services in territorial cases (note) 179
Vacancies:
In office of attorney and marshal to be filled temporarily 40
Occurring during session of the Senate 141
Vermont, recognizance of witnesses in 133
Virginia, clerks United States courts in western district 22
Warrant, secretary may regulate time before issue of 189
Witnesses:
Before Department or Bureau 5
In behalf of prisoner to be tried for capital offense 91
Marshals not to be charged with payments made on order to 101
In extradition cases to be paid 109
For defendant in extradition cases, fees 109
Subpœnaed in more than one case 125

Witnesses—Continued. Page.
Expenses of officers sent as 128
To be summoned to testify generally 132
To appear before grand or petit jury or both 132
To be summoned for indigent defendant 132
May be required to give bond 132
For accused may be required to give bond in certain cases 132
Subpœnas may run to other districts for 132
Subpœnas in civil causes not to run more than 100 miles 132
Recognizances of 133
Recognizance in Vermont 133
Not more than four before commissioner 134
Recognizances to be returned to court 135
When list is to be furnished defendant 138
In Patent-Office cases 155
For defendant in the District of Columbia 172
Accounts for fees of 218
Fees—
Before Department or Bureau 5
Attendance on court or before officer 125
Double mileage not to be allowed 125
When detained in prison 125
Mileage in Colorado 125
Mileage in Wyoming, Montana, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah 125
In pension cases 126
In extradition cases 109, 126
Notes on 126
Officers of courts not entitled to 128
Seamen or persons sent from foreign country 129
To be paid by marshal on orders 131
When summoned for indigent defendant 132
Of more than four before commissioner 134
To be taxed by judge or clerk 134
When testimony taken to be used in foreign countries 153
In Patent-Office cases 155
In the District of Columbia 172
For defendant in District of Columbia 172
At inquests, District of Columbia 172
Warden, District of Columbia:
Attorney-General to prescribe rules, etc 157
To be paid for subsistence of prisoners 157
Washington, mileage of witnesses and jurors in 125, 130
Wisconsin, clerks in western district 22
Writ, not necessary to bring prisoner into court 138
Writ of commitment:
Only one necessary against same person 138
Copy to be jailer's authority 138
Original to be returned 138
Writ of removal:
Only one necessary to remove prisoner 138
Copy for sheriff or jailer 138
Writs to other districts, decisions relating to 199
Wyoming, mileage of witnesses and jurors in 125, 130

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